

Travels through Europe.

C O N T A I N I N G

A Geographical, Historical, and Topographical Description of all the Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Provinces, in that civilised, polished, and enlightened Quarter of the Globe.

DRAWN FROM UNERRING SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

BEING EXTRACTED FROM THE

UNITED PRODUCTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING
CELEBRATED MODERN TRAVELLERS, viz.

COXE,
WRAXALL,
SAVARY,
MOORE,
BARON RIESBECK,
COUNT DE BENYOWSKI,
SWINBURNE,
BOURGOGNE,

BARRETTI,
TWISS,
DILLON,
TOWNSEND,
DUPATY,
BRYDONE,
DE NON,
Mrs. PIOZZI, &c.

The whole digested into one uniform Narrative, and authenticated by Citations from the respective Authors.

INTERSPERSED WITH

THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS
IN THE COURSE OF HIS OWN TRAVELS.

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V O L. IV.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR H. D. SYMONDS, NO. 20, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

Travels through Europe.



S P A I N.

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AIR, SOIL, PRODUCE.

THIS country was anciently known by the name of Iberia and Hesperia, which is said to be derived from two of its ancient kings; but it has not been sufficiently proved that ever these kings were really existing. Hesperia, from which all its modern names are derived, is supposed to have been formed from the Phœnician word *sepan* or *sepana*, signifying a rabbit; this country, according to Varro, Galen, and Pliny, being over-run with those animals. Some coins are still remaining of the emperor Adrian, on which a rabbit denotes Spain, intimating that, from time immemorial, this country has abounded with these creatures. The Greeks gave this country the name of Hesperia, from its western situation. It is indeed the most western part of the continent of Europe, lying between 36 and 43 degrees of north latitude, and between 8. 22. longitude, reckoning from the island of Ferro, the most western of the Canary islands. It is bounded on the north by the Cantabrian ocean, or Bay of Biscay; towards the east, by the Pyrenean mountains, and the Mediterranean; by the great Atlantic ocean on the west; and by the Streights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, which divide it from Africa, on the south. The territory of Spain is about 700 miles in length from east to west; and 480 in breadth from north to south.

By the Romans, Spain, including Portugal, was divided into Hispania Citerior, or Tarraconensis, and Hispania Ulterior; in each of which were planted many Roman colonies. After the

Romans, it was possessed by the Goths, and other barbarous nations; and then by the Moors; from whom it was gradually recovered by the Christians. This country is at present divided into fourteen kingdoms, or provinces.

Spain may be said to enjoy a temperate and healthy air; neither so cold as the northern regions, nor so burning as the scorching heats of Africa. *Dillon's Travels*, 5.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne says, that Spain is placed by nature in the most happy situation: surrounded by seas and mountains, she enjoys a temperature of climate the most conducive to health, and the most favourable to pleasure. *Bourgoanne's Travels*, vol. iii. 14.

In most of the provinces indeed the air is dry and pure; but in the months of June, July, and August, the days are immoderately hot, especially in the interior parts; but the rest of the year is temperate and pleasant. Even during the months above mentioned, it is cool and refreshing in the shade; and so cold at night that it makes a traveller shiver. In the day-time, the violent heat does not continue longer than four or five hours. On the mountains in the north, and near the sea-coast, the air is much less sultry in the summer than in the south; especially on the lower grounds, and at a distance from the sea. It seldom rains here, except about the equinoxes, and the frosts are very gentle towards the south; but on the mountains, in the north and north-east, the air is extremely sharp in winter.

Mr. Twiss, who travelled through Spain in the years 1772, and 1773, speaking of the southern parts of this country, says, in these southern regions, at this season, the sun

Darts on the head direct his forceful ray,
And fiercely sheds intolerable day.

The snakes began now to be seen basking in the sun on the roads; we shot several of them. Lizards of different sizes, from two inches to eighteen, swarmed among the stones and walls: the smaller sort are harmless, the larger are very fierce and dangerous. I have seen several, which being pursued by a little dog I had with me, would turn about and stand at bay, hissing violently: their mouth opens wide enough to admit a hen's egg; and their bite is so tenacious, that I have lifted them from the ground by putting a stick in their mouths. I shot many of them when they were running up the trunks of trees: they were beautifully speckled with green, blue, and yellow, and were as cold as ice to the touch. The hot weather likewise hatched into life myriads of insects; of which the musquitos, or gnats, were the most troublesome. *Twiss's Travels*, 214.

The air
Was peopled with the insect tribe that float
Upon the noon-tide beam.—

MASON.

The walls, continues he, were covered with them in the
morn-

morning : to those walls they had fixed themselves, fatiated with our blood. An infinite variety of butterflies formed the most pleasing and beautiful class of these new-born insects.

The same ingenious author very aptly quotes, on this occasion, the following lines :

Where the green serpent, from his dark abode,
Which ev'n imagination fears to tread,
At noon forth issues.

He also informs us, that his callefairo shot a serpent of upwards of four feet in length. *Twiss's Tr.* 231.

Though there are some sandy deserts in the south, and many barren mountains in the north, the soil in general is good, especially in the plains and vallies ; the chief products of Spain are corn, wine, oil, fruits, raisins, honey, cork, and salt. Raisins are of two sorts ; those called sun-raisins are made as follow : when the grapes are almost ripe, the stalk is cut half through, so that the sap may not penetrate farther, and yet that the bunch of grapes may remain suspended by the stalk. The sun, by darting on them, candies them, and when they are dry they are packed up in boxes. The second sort is made after the following manner : when the vines are pruned, the tendrils are preserved till the time of vintage ; a great fire is then made, in which these tendrils are burnt, and in the lye made from their ashes, the newly-gathered grapes are dipped ; after which they are exposed to the sun to dry, which renders them fit for use. Salt is so abundant in Spain, that the kingdom of Murcia alone is able to supply all Spain with that commodity. In the province of Biscay are a great number of iron mines ; Andalusia has many mines of lead ; and in Murcia much sulphur is made. This kingdom does not, however, yield a sufficiency of grain, owing principally to the neglect of tillage. The Spanish wines, particularly sack and sherry, are much esteemed. Sugar canes thrive in Spain, which also produces silk in great abundance, cotton, and fine wool. Silk is chiefly produced in the kingdoms of Valencia and Murcia. Wheat and barley are the most common grain ; the former of which is said to be the best in Europe ; but this country affords no great quantity of hemp, flax, oats, or hay. Much coral is fished out of the sea, near the mouth of the river Ebro.

Spanish horses, especially those of Andalusia, are very handsome, fleet, and serviceable. Cordova is the greatest market for horses in all Spain. These animals are thus described by Mr. Twiss : It is here that the so justly celebrated and beautiful Andalusian horses are to be seen, which it is death to export : they are all long-tailed and entire, very few geldings being found in Spain. Mares are only kept for breeding, and for treading out the corn : these are allowed to be exported. One would imagine Adonis's horse to have been an Andalusian one, from Shakspeare's description,

Round-hoof, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long,
 Broad breast, full eyes, small head, and nostrils wide,
 High crest, short ears, strait legs, and passing strong,
 Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide.

They are fed with wheat-straw, which is preferable to hay, on account of its juicy delicacy. *Twiss's Travels*, 253.

Here are also mules in great abundance, with deer, chamois, and other goats; wild-fowl, and other game; but no great quantity of horned cattle. Dr. Goldsmith, in his *History of Animated Nature*, says, "Those wild bulls, which the Spaniards pride themselves so much in combating, are very mean despicable little animals, and somewhat shaped like our cows; with nothing of that peculiar sternness of aspect for which our bulls are remarkable." Mr. Twiss admits that the doctor's observation is partly just, but adds, "They are, however, formidable enough." Wolves are almost the only beasts of prey which infest this country.

The sheep which bear the fine wool, move regularly every summer from north to south along the mountains, and return towards winter. Though the flocks divide and separate themselves over several provinces of Spain, it will be unnecessary to relate what passes in each, their government being similar and uniform. The places where they are to be seen in the greatest number are in the Montana and Molina of Arragon in the summer, and in the province of Estremadura in the winter. Molina is to the east of Estremadura, the Montana is to the north, and the most elevated part of Spain. Estremadura abounds with aromatic plants, but the Montana is entirely without them. Ten thousand sheep compose a flock, which is divided into ten tribes: one man has the conduct of all. He must be the owner of four or five hundred sheep, strong, active, vigilant, intelligent in pasture, in the weather, and in the diseases of sheep. He has absolute dominion over fifty shepherds, and as many dogs, five of each to a tribe. An idea may be formed of his importance by his salary: he has forty pounds a year and a horse; whereas the first shepherd of a tribe has but forty shillings a year, the second thirty-four, the third twenty-five, the fourth fifteen, and a boy ten shillings a year. All their allowance is each two pounds of bread a day. They may keep a few goats and sheep in the flock, but the wool is for the master; they have only the lambs and the flesh. They are exposed every day to all weathers, and every night lie in a hut. Thus fare, and thus live, generally to old age, twenty-five thousand men, with the same number of dogs of the large mastiff kind. The first thing the shepherd does, when the flocks return from the south to their summer downs, is to give them as much salt as they will eat. Every owner allows his flock of a thousand, twenty-five quintals of salt, which the flock eats in about five months. They have none in their journey, nor in their winter-walk.

walk. This has ever been the custom, and is the true reason why the kings of Spain cannot raise the price of salt to the height it is in France, for it would tempt the shepherd to stint the sheep; which it is supposed would weaken their constitutions and degrade the wool. The shepherd places fifty or sixty flat stones, at the distance of about five steps from each other; he strews salt upon each stone, then leads the flock slowly among them, and every sheep eats of it at pleasure. The latter end of September the sheep begin their march towards the plains: they feed freely in all the wilds and commons they pass through; but, as they must necessarily traverse many cultivated spots, the proprietors of them are obliged by law to leave a passage open for the sheep, through vineyards, corn-fields, and pasture lands; and these passages must be at least ninety yards wide. *Dillon's Tr.* 49.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne (who lived eighteen years in Spain) in his travels through that country very lately published, makes the following judicious observations: It is an almost universal opinion, though combated by several well-informed persons, that the wools of Spain do not so much owe their fineness and quality to the temperature of the climate, or the nature of the soil on which the sheep are bred, as the custom of driving the flocks to different parts of the country: two observations, well supported, will perhaps be sufficient to invalidate this opinion. The first is, that in Estremadura there are flocks of sheep which are never driven to any other place, yet there is no sensible difference between their wool, and that of those which are almost constantly in motion: the second is, that even in the environs of Segovia, there are small flocks which are never driven from thence, and their wool is as fine as that of those which are. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* vol. i. 37.

In most parts of Spain, crickets are kept in small wire cages, placed on the window-ledges: they are each in a separate cage, with a bit of salad, and keep continually chirping. *Twiss's Tr.* 322.

The Spanish seas afford excellent fish of all kinds, among which is the anchovy in the Mediterranean.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES, BAYS.

AMONG the numerous mountains in this country, the Pyrenees are the most remarkable: they form a chain of two hundred miles in length, extending from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, and separating Spain from France. Their breadth, in some places, is about eighty miles. Over these mountains are five passages from Spain into France, and these are very narrow: that which separates Roussillon from Catalonia has lately been much improved. There are several others, branch-

branching out as from the root of the Pyrenean mountains, as the Sierra De Occe, that of Molina, the Sierras Nevadas, or the snowy mountains, having their summits covered with snow, perhaps coeval with the mountains; the Sierra Morena, a chain of mountains separating Andalusia from New Castile, at least eighty leagues in length, but of unequal breadth, and called Morena from its brown colour. Near Gibraltar, opposite to Mount Abyla, stands the celebrated Mount Calpe, anciently called the pillars of Hercules.

But Montserrat particularly claims the attention of the curious reader. Mr. Swinburne, who travelled through Spain in 1775 and 1776, gives the following very curious description of it: About three we arrived at the foot of the mountain of Montserrat *, one of the most singular in the world, for situation, shape, and composition. It stands single, towering over an hilly country, like a pile of grotto-work or Gothic spires. Its height is about three thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea. We ascended by the steepest road, as that for carriages winds quite round, and requires half a day's travelling. After two hours tedious ride from east to west, up a narrow path cut out of the side of gullies and precipices, we reached the highest part of the road, and turned round the easternmost point of the mountain, near the deserted hermitage of St. Michael. Here we came in sight of the convent, placed in a nook of the mountain: it seems as if vast torrents of water, or some violent convulsion of nature, had split the eastern face of Montserrat, and formed in the cleft a sufficient platform to build the monastery upon. The river Llobregat roars at the bottom, and perpendicular walls of rock, of prodigious height, rise from the water-edge near half way up the mountain. Upon these masses of white stone rests the small piece of level ground, which the monks inhabit. Close behind the abbey, and in some parts impending over it, huge cliffs shoot up in a semicircle to a stupendous elevation; their summits are split into sharp cones, pillars, pipes, and other odd shapes, blanched and bare; but the interstices are filled up with forests of evergreen, and deciduous trees and plants. Fifteen hermitages were placed among the woods; nay some of them on the very pinnacles of the rocks, and in cavities hewn out of the loftiest of these pyramids. There may perhaps be reason to suspect fire to have been a principal agent in the formation of this insulated mountain. Having brought a letter from the abbot, whom we found a polite sensible ecclesiastic, a native of Estremadura, we were lodged and entertained in the convent. This is one of the forty-five religious houses of the Spanish congregation of the order of St. Be-

* *Monte serrado* means a mountain sawed; and the arms of the abbey are, the virgin Mary sitting at the foot of a rock half cut through by a saw.

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nedict. In this monastery, they elect for abbot a Catalonian and a Castilian alternately. Their possessions are great, consisting of nine villages lying to the south of the mountain; but the king has lately curtailed their income about six thousand livres a year. Their original foundation, in 866, gave them nothing but the mountain; and to donations and œconomy they owe the great increase of their landed property. They are bound to feed and harbour, for three days, all pilgrims who come up to pay their homage to the Virgin: the allowance is a luncheon of bread in the morning; as much more, with broth, at noon; and bread again at night. The number of professional monks is 76, of lay-brothers 28, and of singing-boys 25; besides a physician, surgeon, and servants. Having breakfasted very early, a German monk waited upon us to shew us the church. It is gloomy, and the gilding much sullied with the smoke of eighty-five lamps of silver, of various forms and sizes, which hang round the cornice of the sanctuary. Funds have been bequeathed, by different devotees, to furnish them with oil. The choir above stairs is decorated with the life of Christ, in good wooden carving. A gallery runs on each side of the chancel, for the convenience of the monks. A large iron grate divides the church from the chapel of the Virgin, where the image stands, in a niche over the altar; before which burn four tapers in large silver candlesticks, the present of the duke of Medina Celi. In the sacristy, and passages leading to it, are presses and cupboards full of relics and ornaments, of gold, silver, and precious stones: they pointed out to us, as the most remarkable, two crowns for the Virgin and her son, of inestimable value; some large diamond rings, an excellent cameo of Medusa's head, the Roman emperors in alabaster, the sword of St. Ignatius, &c. Immense is the quantity of votive offerings to this miraculous statue; and as nothing can be rejected, or otherwise disposed of, the shelves are crowded with most whimsical *ex votos*, viz. silver legs, fingers, breasts, ear-rings, watches, two-wheeled chaises, boats, carts, and such like trumpery. From the sacristy we went up to the *camarines*, small rooms behind the high altar, hung with paintings, several of which are very good. A strong silver-plated door being thrown open, we were bid to lean forward, and kiss the hand of *Nuestra Senora* (Our Lady). It is half worn away by the eager kisses of its votaries; but we could not ascertain whether it be marble or silver, as it is painted black. The face of the mother is regularly handsome, but the colour of a negro woman. Having seen every place about the convent, we set out for the hermitages, and took the short way up a crevice between two huge masses of rock, where in rainy weather the waters dash down in furious torrents. We counted six hundred holes or steps, so steep and perpendicular, that from below we did not discern the least track. A hand-rail, and a few

few seats to take breath upon, enabled us to perform this scalade. Soon after we arrived, through a wilderness of evergreens, at the narrow platform where the first hermit dwells. His cells, kitchen, chapel, and gardens, are admirably neat and romantic, built upon various patches of level on the tops of precipices. The view from it is wild, and, in such a fine clear morning, most delightful. The hermit seemed a cheerful simple old man, in whose mind forty years retirement had obliterated all worldly ideas. The hermits are all clad in brown habits, and wear long beards. They never eat meat or converse with each other. They make every vow of the monks, and, over and above, one of never quitting the mountain. Their first habitation is always the most remote from the convent, and they descend according as vacancies happen in the lower cells. It is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the sublime views and uncouth appearance of the different parts of the mountain; a painter or a botanist might wander here many days with pleasure and profit. There are few evergreens in Europe that may not be found here, besides a great variety of deciduous plants. *Swinburne's Travels*, vol. i. 77.

Mr. Swinburne describes several other cells belonging to the hermits of this astonishing mountain; but, as they vary little from that already noticed, further mention of them must be uninteresting to the reader.

Baron Dillon, still a more modern traveller than Mr. Swinburne, corroborates his account; and adds, that The whole extent of this mountain may be about eight leagues in circumference; its chief materials consisting of round limestone, firmly conglutinated with a yellow calcareous earth and sand, not unlike the *brechia* or pudding-stone of Aleppo, only that the grain is coarser and the stones larger than that of the Levant, with a further addition of round white quartz streaked with red, as well as touchstone, all firmly cemented together, forming one perfect solid mass; and according as the natural bitumen which united all these together, has occasionally given way in the course of fleeting years, various torrents of rain-water have rolled down and washed away the earth, the result of their decomposition, and have split the mountain into an infinite variety of shapes and singular appearances, forming in some places the most amazing clefts and frightful precipices, its wildness increasing in proportion as you advance higher; insomuch that on reaching the summit of this enormous pile, human reason is lost in conjecture: but the sight is gratified with the most splendid prospect, looking down on the extensive kingdom beneath you as on a map, exhibiting a fertile country to the south, studded with villages, and watered with rivers: the eye stretching out over the Mediterranean, the landscape is rendered still more striking from the contrast on the north and east, bounded by the bare and dark moun-

mountains of Roussillon, and the snowy tops of the Pyrenees. The lower part of the mountain has decomposed much sooner than the upper parts, and turned into soil, productive of corn, vineyard, and olive, while the shelving rocks facilitate a passage to the summit, and exhibit to the botanist a view of above two hundred sorts of trees, shrubs, and plants, that shoot up spontaneously, gracing this hoary and venerable pile. Among others, the scarlet oak, three different kinds of juniper, bastard alaternus, mock privet, the lote or nettle-tree, the scorpion fena, the perennial strawberry-tree, rosemary, gorze, thyme, fern, and towards the top the stinking trefoil of the sea-shore of Valencia, and the rough bindweed of Andalusia and Biscay, proving that these plants grow equally in cold and warm climates. Here we also find the touchstone, or *lapis lydius*, known to Theophrastus the disciple of Aristotle. The direction of this great mountain is from east to west, with a visible inclination to the west. *Dillon's Tr.* 585.

The Pyrenees, and some of the other mountains, yield great quantities of timber for shipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro, and other rivers, to the Mediterranean.

Spain is watered by many very considerable rivers: these are upwards of an hundred and fifty in number; but those most distinguished by their extent, breadth, and depth, and in their course swallow up the others, and afterwards empty their waters into the sea, are the Ebro, the Tagus, the Guadalquivir, the Guadiana, and the Duero.

The Ebro rises in the mountains of Santillena in Old Castile: it receives upwards of thirty brooks and rivulets in its course, and at length discharges its united stream into the Mediterranean. This river is one of those objects aggrandized by the magic colours of history, and is found much inferior to the reputation it has acquired; for, though it formerly served as a boundary to the conquests of Charlemagne, it has not hitherto been made navigable.

The Tagus rises near Peralejos, and nobly passes by the royal palace of Aranjuez, the city of Toledo, Almaraz, and Alcantara in Estremadura; then enters Portugal at Abrantes, and rolls its waters with dignity into the ocean at Lisbon. Philip the Second opened the navigation of this river; the first boat dispatched by his majesty arrived at Aranjuez from Lisbon on the 19th of January, 1582, and then returned to Toledo, to proceed again down the river. The ancient poets have been lavish in their praises of the Tagus.

The river Guadalquivir was anciently called Boetis: its present name is Arabic, and signifies the Great River; it rises in New Castile, and falls into the ocean at St. Lucar, after a course of seventeen leagues from Seville. The author of Telemachus gives a pleasing description of this river, in the eighth book of

that performance: "*Le fleuve Bætis coule dans un país fertile, & sous un ciel doux, qui est toujours serain, &c.*" The river Bætis "flows in a fertile country, under a clement sky, which is always serene, &c." This river is neither broad nor rapid, but very deep.

The Guadiana issues from New Castile, deriving its source from some lakes, near Canamaiez, and is received by the Atlantic Ocean near Cape Finisterre. A plan was adopted in 1785, to effect a junction, by means of the little river Javalon, between the Tagus and the Guadiana.

The Duero falls into the Atlantic Ocean near Oporto, in Portugal.

The Tinto, says baron Dillon, is one of the greatest curiosities: it rises in Sierra Norena, and is received by the ocean near Huelva, having the name of Tinto given it from the tinge of its waters, which are as yellow as a topaz, hardening the sand, and petrifying it in the most surprising manner. If a stone happens to fall in and rest upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly united and conglutinated. This river withers all the plants on its banks, as well as the roots of trees, which it dyes of the same hue as its waters. No kind of verdure will spring up where it reaches, nor any fish live in its stream: it kills worms in cattle when given them to drink: but, in general, no animals, except goats, will drink out of this river. These singular properties continue till other rivers run into it and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla, it is not different from other rivers, and where it pours itself into the sea, it is two leagues broad, and admits of large vessels, which may come up the river as high as *San Juan del Puerto*, three leagues below Huelva. *Dillon's Tr.* 312.

There are several lakes in Spain: that of Benoventa abounds with excellent trout and other fish. The water of a lake near Antiquera is made into salt by the heat of the sun.

The principal bays are those of Biscay, Corunna, Ferrol, Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthagená, Alicant, Valencia, Altea, Roses, Majorca, and Mahon. The strait of Gibraltar separates Europe from Africa.

POPULATION, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, PERSONS, DRESS.

ACCORDING to the returns made to the count de Aranda in 1768, the general population of Spain, including the Canaries and Mediterranean islands, amounted to about nine millions of souls. In 1778, it was further calculated to be between ten and eleven millions, and supposed to be increasing. *Dillon's Tr.* Among these are 67677 monks, and 34651 nuns.

The Spaniard is, in general, short, thin, and well proportioned; his complexion is olive: he still retains a great partiality for

for the large round hat ; and, as soon as he is in a country where this is not prohibited, he quits with pleasure the hat with three corners, or the French hat, as it is commonly called in Spain. His favourite colour in dress is black. When he quits the Spanish for what is called the French dress, he makes choice of the most lively colours. The Spaniard loves to make an appearance, and spends, without either reflection or calculation, every thing he has, and afterwards lives how he can.

One of the most commendable qualities of the Spaniards is, their never discharging a domestic by whom they have been well served : the son keeps those of his father, with his own, and the women who served his mother ; and they all die under the roof of their master. On this account, in the houses of the great, it is common to see a prodigious number of servants.

When Spain discovered and conquered the New World, not contented to reign over a great part of Europe, she agitated and convulsed the other, either by intrigue or military enterprizes. At this period the Spaniards were intoxicated with that national pride which appeared in the exterior of their persons, in their gestures, language, and writings. This gave them an air of grandeur, which was at least pardoned by those whom it did not inspire with respect. But, by a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances, this splendor has been eclipsed, and the assuming manners have survived it. The Spaniard of the sixteenth century has disappeared, but his mask remains. Hence that exterior fierceness and gravity by which he is at present distinguished.

The modern Spaniard still preserves in his air and gesture the marks of his ancient greatness. Whether he speaks or writes, his expressions have an exaggerated turn. He has an exalted idea of his nation and himself, and expresses it without the least disguise of art. The genius of the language may also be one reason for this pompous style. The Spaniards have not only adopted many words and expressions from the Arabic, but their language is impregnated, as it were, with the oriental spirit which the Arabians naturalized in Spain. This is found in all the productions of Spanish imagination, in works of piety, in comedies, and in novels.

But the haughtiness of the Spaniard, and his gravity, are compensated by very estimable qualities. Individual pride, like that of a nation, elevates the mind, and guards it against meanness ; and such is the effect of Spanish haughtiness. In Spain there are vices and crimes, as in other countries ; but in general they bear this national characteristic. It is observable in the most obscure classes, in dungeons, and even under rags and misery. Haughtiness is usually precise ; it disdains detail, and loves enigmatical expressions, leaving room for conjecture.

This gravity, almost become proverbial, is however far from what it is generally supposed to be : it even excludes in the Span-

niards what we call affability. They do not anticipate, but wait for you. Yet this austere covering frequently conceals a good and benevolent mind, which will become manifest on the least examination. Strangers to the vain hypocrisy of French politeness, the Spaniards are sparing in professions. Their smile of benevolence is not the mark of duplicity, and their heart generally opens with their features. The Spaniards are, perhaps, in want of that urbanity which is bestowed by a refined education, but which too frequently serves as a covering to falsehood and contempt. They supply this by that unaffected frankness and good-nature which announces and inspires confidence.

We must not forget likewise, that this exterior gravity conceals in persons of every class a cheerfulness, which to discover itself only needs to be excited. In their circles, their conversation abounds in sprightliness, pleasantries, and equivoques; in all the legitimate or illegitimate offspring of vivacity.

These observations are corroborated by Mr. Swinburne, who says, The Spanish is by no means, naturally, a serious melancholy nation: misery and discontent have cast a gloom over them; increased no doubt by the long habit of distrust and terror inspired by the inquisition; yet every village still resounds with the music of voices and guitars; and their fairs and Sunday wakes are remarkably noisy and riotous. They talk louder, and argue with more vehemence than even the French or Italians, and gesticulate with equal, if not superior eagerness. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 195.*

The Spaniard, though naturally deliberate, when nothing extraordinary moves him, is inflamed to enthusiasm when his haughtiness, resentment, or any of the passions which compose his character, are awakened either by insult or opposition. Hence it is that the Spanish nation, apparently the most grave, cold, and slow in Europe, sometimes becomes one of the most violent, when circumstances deprive it of its habitual calm, and deliver it up to the empire of imagination. The most dangerous animals are not those which are in the most continued agitation. The aspect of the lion is as grave as his pace; his motions are not without an object; his roarings not in vain. As long as his inaction is undisturbed, he loves peace and silence; but, if he be provoked, he shakes his mane; fire sparkles in his eyes; he roars tremendously, and the king of animals appears.

Idleness, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, for which the Spaniards are continually reproached, is generally the consequence of transient circumstances, and will disappear with them. When we witness the activity which appears on the coast of Catalonia, throughout the whole kingdom of Valencia, in the mountains of Biscay, and in all places where industry is encouraged, and commodities have an easy and certain sale; when, on the other hand, we observe the laborious life of the muleteers and

and calleffieros; the husbandman who, in the plains of La Mancha and Andalusia, harden themselves to the labours of the fields, which the nature of the soil, the distance of their habitations, and the heat of the most burning climate in Europe, render more painful than in other countries; when we consider the number of Galicians and Asturians, who seek at a distance the slow and painful means of subsistence; when we perceive that the idleness with which the Spaniards are so much reproached, is circumscribed within the boundaries of the two Castiles, the part of Spain the most unprovided with roads, canals, and navigable rivers; it is but just to conclude, that this vice is not an indelible stain in the character of the Spanish nation; that it is only the result of the transient nature of things; and that an active and enlightened government will find means entirely to eradicate it. The Spaniards, however, are justly accused of slowness, a defect which has much affinity to idleness: knowledge penetrates but slowly into Spain. In political measures, war, and all the operations of government; nay, even in the common occurrences of life, when other nations act, they still deliberate. Mistrustful and circumspect, they fail in as many affairs by slowness, as others by precipitation. This is the more extraordinary, as their lively imagination should seem of a nature to be irritated by delay. *Bourgoanne's Travels*, ii. 134.

With respect to idleness being imputable to the *very poor* Spaniards, Mr. Swinburne's sentiments, however, are in some instances different from Bourgoanne. He says, The listless indolence, equally dear to the uncivilized savage, and to the degenerate slave of despotism, is no where more indulged than in Spain: thousands of men in all parts of the realm are seen to pass their whole day, wrapped up in a cloak, standing in rows against a wall, or dozing under a tree. In total want of every excitement to action, the springs of their intellectual faculties forget to play; their views grow confined within the wretched sphere of mere existence, and they scarce seem to hope or foresee any thing better than their present state of vegetation; they feel little or no concern for the welfare or glory of a country, where the surface of the earth is engrossed by a few overgrown families, who seldom bestow a thought on the condition of their vassals. The *poor* Spaniard does not work, unless urged by irresistible want, because he perceives no advantage accrue from industry. As his food and raiment are purchased at a small expence, he spends no more time in labour than is absolutely necessary for procuring the scanty provision his abstemiousness requires. I have heard a peasant refuse to go an errand, because he had that morning earned as much already as would last him the day, without putting himself to any further trouble. Yet I am convinced that this laziness is not inherent in the Spanish composition; for it is impossible, without seeing them, to conceive with

with what eagerness they pursue any favourite scheme, with what violence their passions work upon them, and what vigour and exertion of powers they display when awakened by a bull-feast, or the more constant agitation of gaming, a vice to which they are superlatively addicted. Were it again possible, by an intelligent spirited administration, to set before their eyes, in a clear and forcible manner, proper incitements to activity and industry, the Spaniards might yet be roused from their lethargy, and led to riches and reputation. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 192.*

Like most people of the southern climates, they are dirty in their persons, and over-run with vermin. *Id. 196.*

It is this combination of slowness and violence which perhaps constituted that formidable courage for which they were once renowned. The vicinity of the Moors has long lost its effect; as well as the united motives of hatred, jealousy, and fanaticism, which increased its intensity. Spanish courage, therefore, may seem abated, but it is capable of being roused.

To this purpose, Mr. Swinburne observes, that, The Spanish soldiers are brave, and patient of hardships: wherever their officers lead them, they will follow without flinching, though it be up to the mouth of a battery of cannon; but, unless the example be given them by their commander, not a step will they advance. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 193.*

If religious intolerance exists in Spain, it is only in declamation, and the zeal of persecution is considerably abated. In Spain, as well as in other nations, the progress of knowledge and philosophy, though it may have been slow, has sensibly softened the manners. The traces of ancient barbarity successively disappear. Assassinations were formerly common in Spain: every man of respectability, and every one who held a public employment, had his assassins at command; which were hired in the kingdom of Valencia. This dreadful custom was in some measure the consequence of the weapons then in use: one of these was a species of triangular poniard, which was concealed under the cloak. The use of these perfidious weapons is not yet entirely abolished, and furnishes a ground for the accusations with which foreigners continue to vilify the Spaniards. The use of the poniard is now principally confined to the southern provinces, and to the lower ranks of the people. Some bravoes make it a bugbear to the weak; and with the violent and passionate, it is the instrument of immediate vengeance. The ecclesiastics have made it a part of their mission of peace and charity to disarm their parishioners. The archbishop of Granada, in particular, has with this view successfully employed his arguments from the pulpit. Poniards and assassinations are, however, still common in Andalusia; where the powerful influence of climate yet is manifest, when not counter-balanced by moral agency. During the summer, a certain easterly wind causes in
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that province a kind of phrenzy, which renders these excesses more common then, than at any other season of the year.

But let the natural face of Spain be renewed; let roads and canals cross the districts hitherto almost inaccessible; let a more easy communication render the vigilance of the agents of government more active and certain; let an increasing population expose to the public eye, and to public punishment, the villains who reign but in solitude, like wild beasts in a desert; let the progress of agriculture, industry, and commerce, give employment to mischievous idleness; and it will soon appear that the influence of climate will yield to such powerful causes.

The bull-fights are what principally seem to be some remains of barbarism in the manners of the Spaniards; but, at the same time, they are more susceptible of apology. These combats, to which the Spanish nation has the strongest attachment, though highly repugnant to the delicacy of the rest of Europe, are considered by many Spaniards as one means of preserving in their nation, the energy by which it is characterised. But it seems difficult to comprehend what relation there is to strength and courage, in a spectacle where those present are exposed to no danger, in which the actors prove, by the rarity of accidents, that the hazard they run is not of a nature to excite much concern; and in which the wretched victims that are sacrificed have nothing to expect but a certain and painful death, as a reward for their resolution and vigour.

It is indeed observed by the chevalier de Bourgoanne, that the cavaliers who are thrown, sometimes receive contusions; but, during almost four years that I was present at bull-fights, I knew but one *torreador* who died of his wounds. A priest, however, provided with the viaticum and holy oils, is constantly present in a kind of latticed box, where he is not seen by the spectators; a precaution which, notwithstanding its inutility, has been preserved, like many other human institutions, merely by the force of custom. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* vol. ii. 146.

These diversions are very expensive, but very profitable to the undertakers. After the value of the horses and bulls, and the salary of the *torreadores* have been deducted from the money received, the remainder is usually dedicated to pious uses: at Madrid it forms the principal fund for the support of the hospital.

We can hardly conceive how the chariot races in the Olympic games, could furnish Pindar with a subject for his sublime odes, which charmed all Greece, and conferred immortality on the conquerors. The bull-fights seem to be a subject still more sterile, and yet inspire enthusiasm. The late king of Spain, who died on the 13th of January 1789, very judiciously confined the number of bull-fights to those, of which the produce serves for the support of some charitable institution, reserving to himself the power of hereafter substituting other funds. The combats, being

ing thus rendered less frequent, will perhaps lose by degrees a part of their attraction, till more favourable circumstances shall permit them to be totally abolished.

The Spaniards have preserved their ancient virtues, patience and sobriety; the former renders them constant in their enterprises, and indefatigable in their labours; the latter preserves them from the excesses too common in the other countries of Europe. It is probable, however, that the so much boasted sobriety of the Spaniards is, in a great measure, the consequence of their physical constitution, and of the quality of their food. Their robust and muscular bodies, dried and hardened by the active heat of a burning climate, support the better the deprivation and superabundance of nourishment. In the first case, the abstinence, to which they may be compelled, does not weaken them; in the second, their strength resists the excesses of intemperance. Nothing is more uncommon than to see a Spaniard inebriated.

Jealousy seems also to depend upon the influence of climate, which communicates its ardour to the senses and imagination. This odious passion, formerly so injurious in its suspicions, cruel in its precautions, and implacable and sometimes atrocious in its resentments, is much weakened among the modern Spaniards. There are no people in Europe among whom fewer jealous husbands are to be found. The women, who were formerly hidden from the public, of whom it was hardly possible to gain a glimpse through the openings of the lattices, now enjoy full liberty. Their substitutes only serve at present to shelter their charms from a burning sun, and to render them more attractive. First invented by jealousy, they are now employed to very different purposes. Coquetry has converted them into one of the most seducing ornaments; and, in favouring secrecy, they insure impunity to the stolen pleasures of love. Husbands are become more docile, wives more accessible, and conquests less slow and difficult.

The women of every country have particular charms by which they are characterized. In England, by the elegance of their shape, and modesty of their demeanour; in Germany by freshness of complexion, and in France by that amiable gaiety which animates all their features. The charm felt on approaching a Spanish lady has something of deception, which is not easily defined: it owes but little to the aid of the toilet. The complexion of a Spanish beauty is never ornamented with borrowed brilliance; art does not supply the colouring, which nature has refused by exposing her to the influence of a burning climate. But she has many beauties to compensate for her paleness. Where are finer shapes, greater ease in every motion, or softer delicacy of feature to be found, than among the Spanish beauties? Grave and rather melancholy, at first sight, yet, should one of these fair ones open on you her large black eyes, full of expression; should

should she accompany her glances with a smile, insensibility itself falls at her feet. But if the coldness of her reception does not discourage her admirer from addressing her, she is as decided and mortifying in her disdain, as she is seducing in permitting him to hope.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne draws the following voluptuous portrait of the ladies : Nothing, says he, is more engaging than a young female Spaniard, at fifteen years of age, such as I have seen many in the country part of the kingdom. A face perfectly oval ; hair of a fine clear auburn, equally divided on the forehead, and only bound by a silk net ; large black eyes ; a mouth full of graces ; an attitude always modest ; a simple habit of neat black serge, exactly fitting the body, and gently pressing the wrist ; a little hand perfectly proportioned ; in fine, every thing charms in these youthful virgins. They recal to our recollection the softness, beauty, dress and simplicity of the young Grecian females ; of whom antiquity has left such elegant models : the angels, in Spanish comedy, are always represented by young girls.

The same intelligent traveller also gives us his sentiments on the Spanish ladies in general : he says, The countenance of the Spanish women is extremely sensible and full of vivacity. They are highly satisfied with a person who shews them marks of his affection, very desirous of being attended to, always ingenuous, and but seldom timid. They express themselves with rapidity, and have a seducing volubility of speech : they are hasty, opinionated, and passionate ; but have a good heart, and easily yield to reason, when it is possible to induce them to listen to it. The small-pox makes fewer ravages in Spain than in France : it is rare to see a woman there marked with it. The Spanish women, in general, have eyes so lively, expressive, and intelligent, that had they no other charms they would be thought handsome. *Bourgoanne's Tr. iii. 356.*

Though Mr. Swinburne, in his general picture of the Spanish women, exhibits a likeness, it is by no means a flattering one : he says, The Spanish ladies are in general little and thin, but almost all have sparkling black eyes, full of expression. It is not the fashion here, as in France, to heighten their *eclat* with paint. They are endowed by nature with a great deal of wit and lively repartee ; but, for want of the polish and succours of education, their wit remains obscured by the rudest ignorance, and the most ridiculous prejudices. Their tempers, having never been fashioned by polite intercourse, nor softened by necessary contradiction, are extremely pettish and violent. They are continually pouting for something or other, and put out of humour by the merest trifles. Not one talent do they possess ; nor do they ever work, read, write, or touch any musical instrument : their cortejo, or gallant, seems their only play-thing. I believe no coun-

try exhibits more bare-faced amours, and such an appearance of indelicate debauchery as this. When they come out of the convent, and before they have fixed upon a lover to fill up their time more agreeably, they rise late, and loiter away the remains of the morning among their attendants, or wear it out at church in a long bead-roll of unmeaning prayers; they dine sparingly, sleep, and then dress to saunter for a couple of hours upon the Prado. They are never without some sort of sugar-plum or high-spiced comfit in their mouths. As soon as it is dark, they run to the house of some elderly female relation, where they all huddle together over a pan of coals. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 217.

It is common for ladies of rank in Spain to receive gentlemen in the bed-chamber of a morning. Barretti relates the following instance: I went this morning about ten to visit a very agreeable lady, whom I had talked with the other night at the Tertulia. I found her gate open, and nobody to guard it. Up stairs I went, knocked at the door, and a footman opened it. Is your master within? No, Sir, he is just gone out. Is your mistress? Yes, Sir.—Please to go that way, pointing to an apartment on the left hand. I crossed three large rooms, and heard people talking in a fourth.—Donna Paula, can I come in? Come in, come in, cried the lady; and in I went. I found her sitting in the middle of her bed, leaning against half a dozen pillows, and in a dress far from inelegant. She had a small table before her covered with a napkin, with a dish of chocolate upon it, and some sweet biscuits on a silver plate. Half a dozen gentlemen sat round the bed upon stools, and I had the satisfaction to find that I was not totally among strangers, as I had already seen some of them at the Tertulia, and at Don Felix's. She desired me to place myself near her, rung for my chocolate, asked me the usual civil questions; after which the chit-chat went round. About eleven we were desired to withdraw into the next room, as she was going to get up. We were afterwards informed by a handsome female servant that the lady waited for us at the toilet; we accordingly attended. But I must not omit to mention that, during the time we were by her bed-side, some of the company went successively away, while others successively came in; entering the room with no more ceremony than if they had entered their own houses; only saying *Deo gratias*, or *Ave Maria*, as they raised the door-curtain. Her toilet was soon over, and a servant came to inform her that mass was ready. I was going to take my leave, regulating my motions by those of the other visitors; but she desired me to stay and take a ride with her after mass, and dine with her if I was not otherwise engaged. I bowed, entered her chapel with her, dipped my middle-finger in the holy water, touched hers with it, kneeled by her on a cushion, and mass was said. We were encircled by her maids and servants, who had each their rosaries in their hands. After the

the mafs ſhe took me in her coach, and we went to take an airing out of St. Bernardin's gate. But you muſt not felicitate me on my having been *tête-à-tête* in a coach with a handsome Spaniſh lady. One of her ſervants out of livery had got into the coach with us; and, as I ſeemed ſurprized at it, ſhe told me in French, that ſuch was the faſhion in Madrid, and that no woman *comme il faut* ever went alone with a gentleman; not even with her own huſband. This privileged ſervant has here the title of page. He kept in a corner of her coach as cloſe as he could, that he might not obſtruct our ſight through the fore-glaſs; and never failed to croſs himſelf as he went by the *Via Crucis*. *Barretti's Tr.* iii. 95.

A Spaniſh lady who permits a man to hope, leaves him no room to fear a long cruelty; but perseverance, which in other countries accelerates the *dénouement*, muſt ſurvive it in Spain, and becomes a ſevere duty. The fortunate man whom ſhe deigns to conquer, and who are called *cortejos*, are leſs diſintereſted, but not leſs aſſiduous than the *cicisbei* of Italy: a total ſacrifice is required of them; they muſt give proofs of this at all hours of the day, accompany the lady to the public walk, the theatres, and even the confeſſional. But it is remarkable that, in this kind of intimacy, two perſons united by a ſentiment which ſeems inexhaustible, are frequently ſilent, melancholy, and appear unhappy in each other's company.

It is certain that in Spain, more than in any other country, both men and women appear to conciliate the irregularity of manners with the moſt ſcrupulous obſervance of religion, and even with the mockeries of ſuperſtition. In conſequence of this ſtrange mixture of religion and frailty, the Spaniſh women ſeem leſs anxious to prevent ſcandal, or conceal their conduct, than to eſtabliſh a kind of equilibrium between their merits and their faults; an incoherence in which both ſexes participate.

How many men have I known, ſays the chevalier de Bourgoanne, who, though they led an extremely diſorderly life, frequented public worſhip with an aſſiduity, which even true Chriſtians do not conſider as an indiſpenſible duty, carefully obſerved every injunction of the church relative to abſtinance, and rendered to the miniſters almoſt degrading homage? How many women, abandoned to an attachment utterly inconfiſtent with their duty, are ſurrounded with relics, cover themſelves with a ſcapulary, oblige themſelves by vows to the performance of actions indifferent in their own nature, and ſcrupuloſly fulfil them? I believe hypocrites to be very rare in Spain; but, to compenſate for this, the ridiculous aſſociation of certain moral improprieties with ſuperſtitious practices, is more common there than elſewhere. Muſt this be attributed to the want of knowledge, or the criminal complaiſance of the directors of conſcience, who are thus prodigal of the indulgence of which they

themselves stand in need? Or, is it the climate which must serve as an excuse for some vices, as it is the cause of some virtues. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 176.

But this depravity is not so general as some libertines pretend: there are, even at Madrid, families exemplary in their conduct, faithful husbands, and wives who in other countries would be patterns of modesty and propriety: and their daughters, though in general not reserved in their carriage, are not easily seduced; nothing being more uncommon than their anticipation of the rites of matrimony. Prostitution is neither so public nor impudent as in other countries: the police, by severely prohibiting its seminaries, obliges it to conceal itself, and sometimes pursues it to its secret retreats. A woman will not admit of even a chaste kiss in public; rigorously banishing from their society those familiarities which are considered as indifferent by other nations; where the senses, not so quickly inflamed, more slowly betray their disorder: this distrust of themselves is at least an homage which their weakness renders to modesty. But, when they are not too nearly approached, they permit, and sometimes provoke those allurements at which decency is in other places alarmed.

To this effect, Mr. Swinburne has the following remark: As their constitution may be said to be made up of the most combustible ingredients, and prone to love in a degree that natives of more northern latitudes can have no idea of, the custom of embracing persons of the other sex, which is used on many occasions by foreigners, sets the Spaniards all on fire. They would as soon allow a man to pass the night in bed with their wives or daughters, as suffer him to give them a kiss; and, indeed, I believe the ladies themselves would look upon that favour as a certain prelude to others of greater consequence. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 196.

The Spanish women pardon obscenity, equivoque, and indiscretion. The familiar manner in which they explain themselves, in some instances, cannot but astonish a stranger, accustomed to convey his thoughts on similar occasions under a thicker veil. The English women have a delicate and pure imagination, and no person would presume to wound their ears with an expression tending to indecency. French women, who do not repel the sallies of an innocent gaiety, but whose decency impresses awe upon effrontery, are prudes in comparison to the Spanish women: the latter can hear, without a blush, expressions which scrupulous men would have reserved for the orgies of debauchery.

But can a young lady, who from the most tender age has been familiarised to the grossest expressions, which her presence does not command respect enough to repress; who, in companies to which she is frequently admitted, hears applause bestowed on impudence, which disdains to throw a transparent veil even over the obscenities in which it indulges? can a female, whose ears

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are early accustomed to the indecent expressions which are permitted on the stage, and whose eyes repeatedly behold the wanton attitudes exhibited in the Spanish dance, called the fandango, long preserve in her imagination and language that virgin purity which is perhaps the greatest ornament of her sex.

The fandango is danced by two persons only, who never touch so much as the hand of each other; but when we view their reciprocal allurements, their retreats and approaches; when we observe the female, in the moment when her languor announces an approaching defeat, suddenly acquire new courage to escape from her conqueror, who pursues her, and is pursued in his turn; the manner in which these emotions are expressed by their looks, gestures, and attitudes, it is impossible not to confess that these scenes are, to the real combats of Cytherea, what military evolutions in peace are to the real display of the art of war.

It is related on this subject, that the court of Rome, scandalized that a country renowned for the purity of its faith, should not have long before proscribed this profane dance, resolved to pronounce its formal condemnation. A consistory assembled, the prosecution of the fandango was begun, according to rule, and sentence was about to be thundered against it; when one of the judges judiciously observed, that a criminal ought not to be condemned without being heard. The observation had weight with the assembly: the Spaniards were brought before it, and, to the sound of instruments, displayed all the graces of the fandango. The severity of the judges were not proof against the exhibition; their austere countenances began to relax; they rose from their seats, and their arms and legs soon found their former suppleness: the consistory-hall became a dancing-room, and the fandango was acquitted.

After such a triumph, it may be imagined that the remonstrances of decency have but little effect. But the fandango is different, according to the places in which it is practised. It is frequently called for at the theatre, and generally closes private dances. In these cases the intention is no more than lightly indicated; but, on other occasions, when a few persons assembled seem wantonly to shake off all scruple, the meaning is then so marked, that voluptuousness assails the mind at every avenue; its incitements cause the heart of the modest youth to palpitate with desire, and reanimate the deadened senses of old age.

Mr. Twiss's account of this favourite dance perfectly corresponds with this which we have given. He says, There are two kinds of fandangos, though they are danced to the same tune: the one is the decent dance; the other is gallant, full of expression, and, as a late French author energetically expresses it, *est mêlée de certaines attitudes qui offrent un tableau continuel de jouissance*: "Is accompanied with certain attitudes, perpetually exhibiting an alluring picture of voluptuous joy." *Twiss Tr.* 156.

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In the dictionary entitled, *Sobrino Aumentado por F. Cormon*, printed at Antwerp in 1769, the fandango is thus described: "It is a kind of very lively dance, which the Spaniards have learned from the Indians."

The *seguidilla* is another dance peculiar to the Spaniards. The figure is formed by eight persons: a Spanish female dancing the *seguidilla*, dressed in character, accompanying the instrument with castanets, and precisely marking the measure with her heel, is certainly one of the most seducing objects which love can employ to extend his empire: the Spanish nation has a decided taste for dancing, and the greatest aptitude to excel in that art. Besides the dances peculiar to the nation, they have adopted those of other countries. Dancing, among the Spaniards, is considered as an essential part of their education.

The games to which the common people seem most attached, is called *El juego de la barra*, and consists in throwing a bar of iron to a certain distance.

People of fashion have recreations of another kind: they seldom assemble to eat at each other's houses; a circumstance which doubtless contributes to their reputation for sobriety. They are little acquainted with the innocent and healthful pleasures of the country. Few of them are fond of the chase; the monarch and his family seeming to enjoy that exclusive privilege. The amusements of the country appear to have no attractions for the Spaniards. Their country houses might easily be numbered. Among the many rich individuals who inhabit the capital, there are perhaps not ten who have a rural retreat. The rich subjects of the kingdom therefore concentrate all their pleasures within the cities. Music is one of those for which the Spaniards have the greatest taste. They cultivate this art with some success, though their national music has not made any great progress. They have many lovers of harmony, but few composers who deserve attention. They do the greatest justice to the grand compositions of Germany and Italy, which always form a part of their frequent concerts; but they hold the French music in the utmost detestation and contempt.

The Spaniards have their *tertulias* and *refrescos*. The *tertulias* are very similar to those of France. In Catalonia the young men are expert at ball, and every village has its *petola* or ground for playing at fives.

Barretti, in his travels through Spain, relates the following particulars respecting a *tertulia*: Don Felix took me to some of his relations, to whom he had promised my acquaintance. They all received me in such a manner, as to make me give up at once my old notion, that the Spaniards were a grave, over-civil, and reserved people. As soon as the first compliments were over, both men and ladies talked to each other with much volubility and sprightliness, and seemed to consider me at once as an old acquaintance. Another of my notions was, that the Spaniards

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are jealous ; but about thirty ladies whom I saw to-night at a tertulia, behaved with such alertness, spoke and were spoken to with such freedom by every man there, that I cannot any longer entertain that notion. That there are Spaniards subject to the passion of jealousy, is probable ; but that it is one of their characteristics to be subject to it, I have seen enough of them to contradict. You will be of my opinion on reading the following account of the tertulia at which I assisted. When a Spanish lady intends to have the company of her friends, she sends notice to her female acquaintance, that on such a night she shall have a tertulia. The notice implies an invitation : the ladies communicate this intelligence to their male acquaintance, and that also implies an invitation. I was conducted thither, and the master of the house received us at the door of his first apartment, handed the lady who accompanied us to the room where his wife was with those of her female acquaintance, who had arrived there before us, and, having seen her in, returned to us. The room where Don Felix and I were introduced was full of gentlemen. Soon after some rinfrescos were brought to us. The ceremony of serving them was this : a footman first put a silver plate into the hands of each gentleman, and another presented silver cupboards loaded with biscuits. We each put the biscuits into a glass of lemonade, in which they instantly dissolved, and we drank the lemonade : afterwards we had chocolate. After a conversation of about half an hour, the lady of the house entered our apartment, followed by all the ladies who were with her. We formed ourselves in two rows, one on each side of them. The husband presented me to his lady as a stranger, which procured me a chearful smile, and some respectful compliments. Every lady as she passed was politely complimented by the gentlemen, to which they respectively made a suitable return. The women then repaired to an adjoining room, and we soon followed them. We found them all sitting on the *astrado*, which is a continued seat running round the room close to the wall. In a corner of that room stood a large table, covered with as many dishes as it would hold. A large perigold-pasty in the middle, surrounded with two roasted turkies, hams, fowls, game, sausages, &c. formed a cold collation no less plentiful than elegant. The master, and some others (all standing) began to carve, while the remainder of us snatched napkins from a heap of them that was on another table, and ran to spread them on the ladies' knees ; then went back for plates, knives, and forks ; placed them on their napkins ; furnished them with such victuals as they chose ; and then stooping or kneeling by them while they were eating, amused them as well as we could, and with great hilarity and pleasantry. The ladies then retired to another room, and we fell to on the remnants with great chearfulness. The most jolly set of Venetians would have appeared grave in comparison of my Spaniards

niards at the tertulia. A concert and ball would have succeeded, but as the queen is just dead, we had recourse to cards to consume the evening. *Barretti's Tr.* ii. 291.

The *refrescos*, the invention of luxury and intemperance, contribute no less than the tertulias to facilitate the intercourse of the two sexes. In general, they are only light repasts, prepared for persons from whom visits are received, and are as a prelude to the tertulias: but on great occasions, when a wedding, christening, or birth-day of the head of the family is to be celebrated, the *refresco* becomes an important and a very expensive affair. All the family acquaintance are invited; and, as they arrive, the men separate from the women. The latter take their seats in a particular chamber, and etiquette requires that they should remain alone till all the company are assembled; or at least till the men stand up without approaching them. The lady of the house waits for them under a canopy, in a place set apart in the hall, over which is usually suspended an image of the Virgin. The appearance of the *refresco*, at length, enlivens every countenance, and infuses joy into every bosom; conversation becomes animated, and the sexes approach each other. The company are first presented with large glasses of water, in which little sugar-loaves, called *azucar esponjada*, or *rosado*, square and of a very spongy substance, are dissolved: these are succeeded by chocolate, the favourite refreshment twice a-day of the Spaniards. After the chocolate, all sorts of confectionary are introduced. It is almost impossible to conceive the profusion with which all these delicacies are distributed. Such entertainments weigh heavily on the oeconomy of many individuals, who regret the custom which makes them necessary on particular occasions. Card-tables, or a ball, usually succeed the *refresco*; but it seldom happens that the entertainment is concluded with a supper. That is always a very frugal repast with the Spaniards, and at which they do not frequently assemble.

Their cookery, such as they received it from their ancestors, pleases but very few: they are fond of high seasonings; pepper, pimento, and *tomates*, colour or season most of their dishes. French cookery is also adopted here, except by some obscure families attached to ancient customs.

The modes of France have reached Spain, as well as many other countries. French cloths, and the fashions and colours approved in France, are worn under the Spanish cloak. The veil is no longer exclusively worn but by the women of the lowest classes; for others it serves only to hide the disorder of their dress when they go out on foot. Except in this case, their head-dress and whole attire are carefully adjusted to the French fashion. The Spanish manufacturers exert themselves to the utmost to serve the reigning taste, and to follow it through all its rapid

rapid variations, without requesting the aid of France; but they are far from being able to attain their end; the court and great cities being obliged to have immediate recourse to Paris or Lyons, as the only true sources of fashions. The Spaniards who affect the *bon ton*, have French cooks, and valets de chambre; and French milliners are employed to invent and make new dresses for the ladies.

The eastern method of treading out the corn is still used by the Spaniards and Portuguese. Homer has described it in the twentieth book of the *Iliad*:

As with autumnal harvests cover'd o'er,
And thick bestrewn, like Ceres' sacred floor,
When round and round, with never-weary'd pain,
The trampling steers beat out th' unnumber'd grain.

But instead of steers, mares are used in these countries for that purpose, from ten to twenty at a time.

The beggars, who swarm in every part of Spain, are as insufferably troublesome as they are in Italy: I have frequently been interrupted, says Mr. Twiss, while conversing with acquaintances, in the streets, by the vile paw of a disgusting old woman familiarly placed on my arm, and, on turning to look at the object, have started with horror at the shocking spectacle: these wretches even insolently intrude themselves into churches, and expose their cadaverous and rotten limbs close under the nose of the affrighted spectator. *Twiss's Tr.* 232.

Here, as in Italy, the dead are carried to the grave with their faces uncovered, and all preceded by a long procession of priests and people, singing psalms and litanies as they go along, with lighted tapers in their hands. The grandees are dressed in their princely robes, and buried in them; but the rest of the people are habited like friars and nuns. The young and unmarried have an additional crown of artificial flowers on their heads. The number of priests and burning tapers, is in proportion to the means that families have, of burying their dead with more or less pompous splendour.

Their respect for the dead is remarkable: they strew flowers and holy water over their sepulchres. Each drop of holy water, says their priest, that is shed upon the tomb of the dead, extinguishes a part of the fire in purgatory. The devout desire to benefit departed souls is universal in Spain. The people know the day a saint is to be taken out of purgatory; and you frequently see an advertisement against the doors of churches: *Hoy se saca anima*: To-day a soul is delivered.

After the death of any person, the masses are without end: however poor their relations may be, they must deprive themselves of every thing for the repose of the soul of their departed friend. The masses a man appoints to be said for him after his death, are privileged; his soul is preferred to his creditors.

I.

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Philip

Philip V. ordered, by his will, all the priests of the place where he should die, to say mass the same day for the repose of his soul: besides which, they were to celebrate, during three days, before privileged altars, as many masses as possible; and, that he might not fail in his purpose, he further commanded an hundred thousand masses to be said in his behalf; the surplus of as many as were necessary to conduct him to heaven, to be reverfible to poor solitary souls, concerning whom no person bestowed a thought.

KING, CONSTITUTION, ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE title at large of the king of Spain runs thus: Charles the Fourth, by the grace of God, king of Castile, Leon, Arragon, the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Cerdena, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves of Algezira, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, the East and West Indies, the islands and continent of the Ocean, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, and Milan, of Habsburg, Flanders, Tirol, and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, &c.

The title of Catholic King, though before assumed by several kings of Spain and other sovereigns, was, in 1500, solemnly conferred on Ferdinand V. by pope Alexander VI. Since the year 1308, the hereditary prince has been styled Prince of the Asturias. He has not that title, however, by birth, but always becomes so by creation. In speaking of the king, he is usually called his Catholic majesty, or the Catholic king. All his children, except the prince of the Asturias, are called Infants.

Spain is, at present, an absolute hereditary monarchy, where the females inherit in default of males. For the administration of government and justice, Spain has several councils and tribunals: as the junto or cabinet council, the privy council, the council of war, the council of Castile, the council of the inquisition, the council of the Indies, and the seven courts of royal audiences.

Here is also a particular tribunal, not long established, under the name of *Junta del tobacco*, the Council of Tobacco. The cultivation of this plant has perfectly succeeded in most of the Spanish colonies; as in Mexico, upon the coast of Caracas, and more especially in Louisiana and Trinidad, two colonies of which the tobacco will perhaps one day be preferred to that of every other country. The cultivation of it in Mexico was not begun till the year 1765: in 1778, the sale of it, on the king's account alone, in that colony, produced four millions of piastres, above eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. In 1784, it produced upwards of six millions of piastres; whence, however, must be de-

deducted the expences of cultivation, and those of collecting the duty.

The Spanish court is not deficient in magnificence: the monarch, who always eats alone, has behind his chair his grand master, his almoner, and his captain of the guards. His table is served by two grandees, one of whom places the dishes, and the other, upon one knee, gives him the cup. There can be nothing very humiliating in this posture, because it is sanctioned by habit, and because the principal persons of the kingdom submit to it. Besides, is not this homage, at which French vanity is so much offended, rendered also at the courts of Vienna and London, where the authority of the monarch is in so many respects circumscribed? At Madrid it is paid to all the persons of the royal family; and the ladies who serve the princesses kneel likewise upon one knee, when they present them any thing to drink.

But the magnificence of the court of Spain is more particularly displayed on gala days. These are of two kinds, the great and lesser galas. The great galas are kept on the birth-days of the king, the prince and princess of Asturias, and of the king and queen of Naples: the lesser ones are in honour of the other princes and princesses, descendants of Philip V. At the grand galas, the greatest luxury of dress is displayed. Persons in the service of the court, from the highest to the lowest, have an uniform suitable to their places, which they wear on those occasions. In the morning of these grand days, all those who have any connection with the court, whether by their military service, their titles, or civil functions, the ecclesiastics, and some monks, pass before the king and the royal family, bending one knee, and kissing the monarch's hand. But what is more singular, women of the greatest distinction, not only kiss the hand of the monarch, but that of all his children, whatever may be their age or sex; and the most charming duchess prostrates herself before the youngest infant even when at the breast, and presses, with her lips, the little hand which mechanically receives or refuses the premature homage.

Roussseau, when combating with his usual energy those who degrade the dignity of man before his fellow-creature, remarks, that, In more courts than one, the whole body of ambassadors go solemnly to pay their compliments to a crowned infant, whose only answer consists in *crying* and *drivelling*. But our philosophy is less rigorous. Spanish etiquette favours the delicacy of the fair sex: men kiss hands in public; the ladies only in the inner apartments. None but the ladies who have employment in the palace, kiss the hands of all the royal family: the others, who are received at court, pay this homage only to the queen and the princess of Asturias.

Next to the infants and infantas of Spain, and the sons, grandsons, and nephews of the sovereign, immediately come the grandees. The grandees, says Mr. Twiss, consist of three classes, and are about ninety in number: those of the first class cover themselves before they speak to the king; those of the second, when they have spoken, and before the king has answered; and those of the last, when they have received his answer: but none are to cover themselves, till the king orders them so to do. This dignity is either for life or perpetual: in the last case it is hereditary; and, when the male line fails, descends even to females, who give it to their husbands. Not only the grandees have the privilege of wearing their hats in the king's presence, but also cardinals, nuncios, archbishops, ambassadors from crowned heads, the grand prior of Castile of the order of Malta, the generals of the Dominican and Franciscan orders, the knights of the golden fleece, of Calatrava, Santiago, and Alcantara, when they are in their habits, and when the king as grand-master assists at their chapter: titled noblemen of Portugal and France, and even the counsellors of the royal council, and of that of Castile, when they go in a body to confer with his majesty about the business of their ministry, are covered in his presence. There are several noble families, who, by their antiquity, have a right to the honour of grandee; but, as the king has never ordered them to be covered, they are called *casas agraviadas*, injured houses: the king styles the grandees *cousin*, when he writes to them: when they receive audience of the pope, they are permitted to sit: they alone have the privilege of driving with four mules to their carriage within Madrid, when the king is there. They cannot be arrested for any crime whatsoever, without an express order from his majesty. Among them all titles are equal; dukes, marquisses, or counts, have no precedence before each other; so that the father may be a count, and the son a duke, as in Portugal. The grandees, both in conversation, and in writing to each other, always use *thee* and *thou*, but to inferiors they adopt the usual style. In the folio book entitled, *Creacion y privilegios de los titulos de Castilla*, printed in Madrid in 1769, I find forty-three privileges annexed to the dignity of grandee; among which, besides those above mentioned, are the following: they may never be put to the torture; they may have four footmen and four torches behind their carriage, as may also dukes (earls and marquisses are allowed but two): they are permitted to have a throne under a canopy, in one room in their houses: this privilege is, however, granted to various other dignities, which are specified in the book. *Twiss's Tr.* 176.

Mr. Twiss has omitted to mention, that all the grandees of Spain, of whatever class they may be, have the title of excellence; and, when they pass the guard-room, some person in waiting

waiting strikes his foot against the ground, to give notice to the centinel to rest his arms to him. But there is no place or employment exclusively attached to their rank, those of grand master and grand equerry excepted; as also that of *Sumiller de corps*; but there are several others which infallibly lead to the rank of grandee. The queen and the princess of Asturias are served by none but grandees; but those, of both sexes, are indiscriminately taken from the three classes.

There are many houses in Spain which, by marriages with heiresses to hereditary titles, have ten or twelve *hats*, which is the vulgar term to denominate that dignity in Spain; but this adds nothing to the consequence of the person by whom it was enjoyed: and, though he may have children, he has not the power of distributing the hats among them. The right of primogeniture to the title of grandee, is established in every family enjoying that hereditary rank. All the eldest sons of grandees, by anticipation, have the title of excellence; but their brothers bear only the name of their family, preceded by that which they received in baptism. Thus the brother of the duke of Uceda, is simply called Don Emanuel Pache. There is no mark of extraordinary distinction in the title of duke. It is given according to the pleasure of the sovereign, when he confers the title of grandee; on which account the patent is a little more expensive.

There is also the title of *Uffia Illustrissima* (most illustrious lordship) which is given to archbishops, bishops, and great magistrates. The dignity of grandee, as well as the titles of marquis and counts of Castile, convey no emolument, and are not even bestowed *gratis*. Those who obtain them pay a duty, which has been received ever since the reign of Charles V. known by the appellation of *Demi-Annates*. The king sometimes remits this duty. The count d'Estaing received from the Spanish monarch this additional favour, on obtaining the rank of grandee.

The grandees, including the chancery-fees, pay about twenty-five thousand livres (1040*l.*); and this duty is paid as often as the title descends. Besides the fee on taking up the title, the grandees annually pay another under the name of *lauzas*.

The dignity of grandee is not announced by any exterior insignia; but those who are gentlemen of the chamber wear a golden key.

Besides the Spanish military orders of Calatrava, Santiago, Alcantara, and Montesa, which were instituted in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, there are the orders of the Golden Fleece, and of Charles the Third. The last was instituted on the 19th of September, 1771, in honour of the birth of the then king's grandson, the infant, first born of the prince of Asturias. It is dedicated to the conception of the Virgin. It is composed of two classes: that of the great crosses, and simple knights.

The

The grand crosses wear a broad sky-blue ribbon over the right shoulder, and have a silver star of eight points, in the shape of a cross of Malta, on the left breast: in the midst of the star is an oval in enamel, representing the Virgin Mary standing on a crescent, and underneath is inscribed *virtuti et merito*. On the collar are alternately displayed the arms of Castile, and the king's cypher. This order is meant to be limited to sixty, and to be confined to the most eminent personages of the kingdom. The smaller cross has been given to a great number of persons, but is accompanied with no ribbon.

The order of the Golden Fleece was instituted at Bruges, in Flanders, on the 10th of January 1430, by Philip duke of Burgundy, on the celebration of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal; and the king of Spain is sovereign of the order, by being the head of the house of Burgundy. The number of knights is limited to fifty. The collar of the order consists of an alternate range of golden flints and steels, with sparks of fire on all sides, to which is affixed a golden fleece pendent, with this motto—*autre n'aurai*. This still continues to be classed with the most illustrious orders of knighthood.

Many Spanish gentlemen are also knights of Malta.

The history of Spain sufficiently proves how great an influence the cortes had in the most important affairs of government, in war, peace, and the levying of taxes. These, for a long time past, have not been assembled but for the sake of form. And the sovereigns, without violence, without formally rejecting their intervention, have found means to elude their authority. They promulgate from the throne ordinances under the name of *pragmatiques*, the preambles of which give us to understand, that they claim the same authority as if they had been published in the assembly of the cortes; which are never convoked but at the accession of a new sovereign to the throne, to administer to him an oath in the name of the nation, and to swear to him fidelity.

On this occasion, letters of convocation are sent to all the grandees, to the marquises and counts of Castile, to all the prelates, and to every city which has a right to send deputies to the cortes. The two first classes represent the nobility, the priests sit in the name of the clergy, and the cities, which depute one of their magistrates, represent the people. Except on these occasions, of which there have been but three in the present century, the cortes of the whole kingdom have not been assembled since 1713, when Philip V. convoked them to give their approbation to the pragmatic sanction, which changed the order of succession to the throne.

Merely for the sake of form, they are still consulted in certain cases; but then the members of which they are composed, correspond with each other, without meeting. A faint image of them, however, remains in an assembly which constantly resides

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at Madrid, under the title of *Deputados de los Reynos* (deputies of the kingdom.)

The usual geographical division of Spain into kingdoms and provinces is not attended to in conducting public affairs. The government know but one division; the provinces of the crown of Castile, and those of the crown of Arragon. These two parts of the monarchy differ from each other with respect to the administration, form, and collection of taxes; a distinction which had its origin when Castile and Arragon were united by the marriage of Isabella and Ferdinand the Catholic, and which since that time has undergone but few alterations. The crown of Arragon possessed only Arragon, properly so called, Catalonia, the kingdom of Valencia, and that of Majorca, composed of the ancient Balearic islands, Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. The crown of Castile possessed the rest of the Spanish monarchy. The deputies of the kingdoms are chosen according to this division.

The administration of the kingdom is divided into six principal departments. The minister of foreign affairs is in many respects the directing minister, and receives, as a mark of distinction, the title of secretary of state. The minister of war has but a circumscribed authority: he is president of the council of war, which is rather a tribunal than a board of administration. The marine minister has no associates. The minister of finances should properly be under the inspection of the superintendant-general; but these two offices are sometimes united. The minister of the Indies has the most extensive department in the whole monarchy; for in him is centered the civil, military, ecclesiastical, and financial government of Spanish America. The minister of favour and justice has his department in the judiciary and ecclesiastical affairs; but his authority is circumscribed by the great chamber of the council of Castile.

These six offices have lately been filled by six different persons; but, till 1776, the same minister held those of the marine and the Indies; in the same manner as Mr. Pitt has the presidency of the treasury-board in England, united with the chancellorship of the exchequer.

Bourgoanne's observations on the Spanish administration are too pertinent and just to be withheld from our readers: The stability of ministers, says he, is one of the most remarkable peculiarities of the court of Spain. The monarch who, in disposing of these eminent places, consults public opinion, has hitherto had the rare happiness of never having his approbation dishonoured by the event. For which reason his ministers, without abandoning themselves to indolence, which this security might naturally produce, ardently labour to justify his confidence; and do not waste that time, which to them is so precious, in watching the latent springs of intrigue, and disconcerting its secret machinations. They have the courage to form vast projects, because they

they know that death only can prevent their execution; and are certain of finding a constant support in the benevolence of their monarch. Nothing diverts them from their principal object: nothing less than the esteem of the nation, and the love of public good, can recompense them for almost renouncing the pleasures of life. There are doubtless abuses in the public offices of the court of Spain, as well as in all others; but, in general, corruption is very rare, and persons in office are polite and obliging.

COINS.

IN 1773, there was an universal new coinage of all the Spanish gold, silver, and copper money; though the old coins still retain their value, and are as current as the new. The impression on one side of the copper coin represents the profile of his majesty: the inscription is *Carolus III. D. G. Hisp. Rex, 1773*; and on the reverse quarterly a castle and a lion, being the arms of Castile and Leon, with those of France in the centre, without any inscription: the milling represents a wreath of leaves. The impressions upon the new silver and gold coins differ very little from those on copper. The arms are stamped on these pieces, crowned with a regal crown, and at the bottom have a pomegranate, which is the arms of the kingdom of Granada.

There are but three mints in this kingdom; those of Madrid, Seville, and Segovia: the latter coins copper money only. There are also mints at Peru, Santa Fé, and Mexico. The pieces which are struck at Madrid have a capital M, with a crown over it; those coined at Seville have an S; and those fabricated at Segovia have a small stamp of four of the arches of the aqueduct on one side of the head.

Gold.

The pieces of gold are the *doblon de a ocho*, which, when exchange is at par, is worth 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The half *doblon de a ocho*, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The doblon of gold worth 16*s.* 8*d.*

The half doblon of gold.

The little gold crown or durito, which in 1779 was the value of half the demi doblon, is now worth one twentieth more, viz. 4*s.* 4½*d.*

Silver.

The silver coin consists of the great piastre, worth about twenty reals, a quarter of the doblon of gold; that is, 4*s.* 2*d.* when exchange is at par.

The half piastre is worth about five reals.

The *pezeta colunaria*, or little piece of five reals, is coined only

only in America, and bears on one side two pillars; on the other two globes crowned.

The common *pezeta* of four reals, is worth about 10*d*.

The half *pezeta* of two reals and an half.

The common half *pezeta*, which is also called *real deplata*, is worth about two reals of Vellon.

The quarter *pezeta*.

The *realito*, or real of Vellon, worth about 2½*d*.

N. B. All these little pieces are diminutives of the piastra.

Copper.

The copper coins are the *doble quarto*, four of which make a real. The double quarto is worth about 1¼.

The *quarto* is half the preceding piece.

The *ochavo* is half the quarto.

The *maravedi* is the smallest copper coin existing, one hundred and fifty-three of which is equal to a shilling. Few of them are seen even in Spain.

Spain is in possession of most of the gold and silver mines in the world, and annually coins thirty millions of piastres; and yet she has no great quantity of specie. This must be attributed to the abundance of the precious metals which have increased the price of commodities, and the wages of workmen; to the decline of manufactures, which was the consequence; and to the depopulation caused by the numerous emigrations to America. But every thing announces that Spain is about to rise from her ashes, and will probably be more and more employed in cultivating her soil, and animating her manufactures. Weary of pursuing a passive commerce, she will soon cease to lessen her current coin by paying foreign industry, and sending every year the greatest part of her money to exchange the image of her monarch for that of distant sovereigns.

RELIGION, CLERGY.

THE Spaniards are zealots in the profession and practice of the Roman catholic religion; in which they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of *Most Catholic*. In no country is there more praying and ceremony; but the Virgin Mary seems to be the principal object of their devotion and adoration. It is difficult to express the veneration they have for her, and for the two presents which she has made to mankind, the scapulary and the rosary. Few women go out of doors, walk, play, or toy, without a rosary in their hand. The men are never without one hanging round their necks. In their comedies, if the devil be chained, it is with a rosary.

A Spanish book, entitled, *Sayings and Deeds of King Don Philip*

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Spain is in possession of most of the gold and silver mines in the world, and annually coins thirty millions of piastres; and yet she has no great quantity of specie. This must be attributed to the abundance of the precious metals which have increased the price of commodities, and the wages of workmen; to the decline of manufactures, which was the consequence; and to the depopulation caused by the numerous emigrations to America. But every thing announces that Spain is about to rise from her ashes, and will probably be more and more employed in cultivating her soil, and animating her manufactures. Weary of pursuing a passive commerce, she will soon cease to lessen her current coin by paying foreign industry, and sending every year the greatest part of her money to exchange the image of her monarch for that of distant sovereigns.

RELIGION, CLERGY.

THE Spaniards are zealots in the profession and practice of the Roman catholic religion; in which they have been so steady, that their king is distinguished by the epithet of *Most Catholic*. In no country is there more praying and ceremony; but the Virgin Mary seems to be the principal object of their devotion and adoration. It is difficult to express the veneration they have for her, and for the two presents which she has made to mankind, the scapulary and the rosary. Few women go out of doors, walk, play, or toy, without a rosary in their hand. The men are never without one hanging round their necks. In their comedies, if the devil be chained, it is with a rosary.

A Spanish book, entitled, *Sayings and Deeds of King Don Philip*

Philip II. printed at Madrid in 1748, is dedicated to the most sacred Empress of Heaven and Earth, Mary, Mother of God, Lady of the Universe, and Queen of the Angels. Twiss's Tr. 269.

The Spaniards never carry light into an apartment, without saying, *Blessed be the holy sacrament of the altar.* If any persons are present, they answer, *For ever.* Their salutation is, *God keep you.* Their farewell, at separating, *Go with God, with the Virgin.* When they enter a house they say *Deo gratias, Ave Maria.* The company answer, *Sin pecado concebida,* "conceived without sin." This subject of so many disputes is made a form of compliment in Spain. Never were God, the Virgin, and the saints, so much spoken of as in the kingdom of his most catholic majesty.

The blind respect the Spaniards have for priests is derived to them from the Goths. The monks, priests, and bishops, were infallible in the eyes of that people: they became the only judges in civil as well as ecclesiastical matters. The inferior clergy were looked upon by the prelates as a band of slaves, and the same prejudice still exists in modern Spain. The pages, land and house stewards, and servants of a bishop, are ecclesiastics.

The Spaniards were so infatuated with monks, that Alphonso the Warrior, king of Arragon, left by will his states to the order of the knights templars. The grandees of the kingdom paid no attention to this strange bequest: they, however, elected a monk for their sovereign, Don Ramiro, brother to the deceased monarch. The Templars had the impudence to claim the crown; and, by way of accommodation, received a gift of certain lands in the kingdom.

The zeal of the natives of this country for religion, extends to the ministers of it. A priest is an object of veneration, to punish whom civil justice has no power, let him have committed ever so great a crime.

A striking instance of this was seen a few years ago in Andalusia. The story is well related by the chevalier de Bourgoanne; we shall therefore give it nearly in his own words: A monk, of the order of bare-footed Carmelites, had conceived a violent passion for a young girl, to whom he was confessor. He had attempted in vain to explain to her his wishes; because, learning from herself that she was going to be married, and jealous that another should possess her whom he idolized, he became frantic; and one day, after the young woman had made her confession to him, received the sacrament from his hands, and heard him say mass, he lay in wait for her at the church-door; and, notwithstanding the cries of the mother, and the astonishment of all present, with three strokes of a poniard laid her dead at his feet. He was taken into custody; but the king, being informed he was a priest, and certainly wishing to give him time to repent, con-

condemned him to live at Porto Rico as a presidary or galley slave. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 363.

But to form a proper idea of the manners or laws of any country, an observer should collect and compare facts, and examine the different judgments pronounced in similar cases. We have, therefore, from the same ingenious author, selected the following interesting narrative :

A canon of the cathedral of Seville, affected in his dress, and particularly curious in his shoes, could not find a workman to his liking. An unfortunate shoemaker, to whom he applied after quitting many others, having brought him a pair of shoes not made to his taste, the canon became furious ; and, seizing one of the tools of the shoemaker, gave him so many blows with it on the head as laid him dead on the floor. The unhappy man left a widow, four daughters, and a son fourteen years of age, the eldest of the indigent family. They made their complaints to the chapter ; the canon was prosecuted, and condemned not to appear in the choir for a year. The young shoemaker, when arrived at man's estate, was hardly able to procure a livelihood ; and, overwhelmed with wretchedness, sat down on the day of procession at the door of the cathedral of Seville, in the moment the procession passed by. Among the other canons, he perceived the murderer of his father. At the sight of this man, filial affection, rage, and despair, got so far the better of his reason, that he fell furiously upon the priest, and stabbed him to the heart. The young man was seized, convicted of the crime, and immediately condemned to be quartered alive. Peter the Cruel, whom the Spaniards with more reason call the lover of justice, was then at Seville ; and, after learning the particulars of the affair, determined to be himself the judge of the young shoemaker. When he proceeded to give judgment, he first annulled the sentence passed by the clergy ; and, after asking the young man of what profession he was, pronounced the following decree : " I forbid you to make shoes for a year to come." *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 365.

In bigotry and superstition the Spaniards are unrivalled : their veneration for reliques surpasses imagination. Among innumerable instances which daily present themselves to the traveller, the curiosities of the church of the Escorial ought not to be unnoticed. Mr. Twiss informs us that there are eleven thousand reliques preserved in that edifice. From the Spanish account of the Escorial, printed in folio in 1764, he made the following literal extracts, which he says are very curious, and will serve to shew of what immense value they are :

" We will first begin with the reliques of our Saviour, who, as he gave himself to us, left us some of his precious jewels, which are incomparable and divine.

" A sacred hair of his most holy head or beard, is preserved here with the utmost veneration in a precious vase ; and opportunity can never offer us a better hair to obtain glory by. Several pieces of his most holy cross, all admirably garnished with gold, silver, and jewels, especially that which is *adored* on Good Friday.

" Thirteen thorns out of his crown, which pierce the soul with their points, when we consider them as in the delicate temples of that most loving king of glory.

" Some pieces of the column to which he was bound, and of the manger in which he was born to die for us ; which invite hearts to break in pieces through compassion and gratitude.

" All these are placed in very rich vases ; but it is not extraordinary that kings should signalize themselves in bestowing riches on him who left such precious reliques to them ; even the whole prodigious edifice of the Escorial is too small for the estimation and reverence due to them.

" In the second place are the reliques of his most holy mother, which gladden the heart of those who seriously consider their incomparable value. Three or four pieces of the habit which adorned that most pure and virginal body, in which was formed that of Jesus Christ our Lord, her son, are placed in one case. Also a piece of the handkerchief with which she wiped her eyes at the foot of the cross, when those tears, as precious as the gems of Aurora joining with the rubies of the western sun, incorporated themselves with the measure of our redemption.

" Besides these, we possess a hair, which may be suspected to be that which, flowing down her neck, enamoured her spouse. The vase which contains these reliques is of crystal, with a golden cover and ornaments : two kneeling angels support it, denoting the veneration due to these remains of their queen and our lady, who is elevated above all the angelic choirs in heaven.

" Eleven entire bodies of saints ; among which is that of a very little saint, who was one of the innocent children murdered by order of Herod.

" One hundred and three heads, above twelve hundred arms and legs ; the shoulder-blade of St. Laurence, in a silver case, which is of such ancient workmanship as sufficiently demonstrates the bone to be his. We may safely leave to these arms the dispatch of the most arduous negotiations of our Salvation, which ought always to be present with us : many of these arms and legs belonged to the two squadrons of saints who combated under the banners of St. Maurice and St. Ursula.

" We possess also a thigh of the glorious martyr St. Laurence ; it is entire, but the hair is singed ; the holes which were made in it by the prongs which turned him on the gridiron, are very visible. On one of this saint's feet, the toes are entire, tho' con-

contracted : between two of them is a small cinder, which, in the eye of piety, shines like a carbuncle.

"A silver statue of St. Laurence, which weighs eighteen arrobas (of twenty-five pounds each) ornamented with gold, to the weight of eighteen pounds : he holds in his hand one of the very bars of the gridiron on which he was broiled.

"The smaller reliques are innumerable." *Twiss's Tr.* 105.

But notwithstanding all this superstition, and so much appearance of devotion, there seems to be as little real religion among the Spaniards as in any country under heaven. Mr. Swinburne says, I was surprised to find them so much more lukewarm in their devotion than I expected ; but I will not take upon me to assert, though I have great reason to believe it, that there is in Spain as little true moral religion, as in any country I ever travelled through ; though none abounds more with provincial protectors, local Madonas, and altars celebrated for particular cures and indulgencies : religion is a topic not to be touched, much less handled with any degree of curiosity, in the dominions of so tremendous a tribunal as the inquisition. From what I saw, I am apt to suspect that the people here trouble themselves with very few serious thoughts on the subject ; and that, provided they can bring themselves to believe that their favourite saint looks upon them with an eye of affection, they take it for granted, that, under his benign influence, they are freed from all apprehensions of damnation in a future state ; and indeed from any great concern about the moral duties of this life. The burning zeal which distinguished their ancestors, above the rest of the catholic world, appears to have lost much of its activity, and really seems nearly extinguished. The unconcern shewn by the whole nation at the fall of the Jesuits, is a strong proof of their present indifference. Those fathers, the most powerful body politic in the kingdom, the rulers of the palace, and the despots of the cottage, the directors of the conscience, and disposers of the fortune of every rank of men, were all seized in one night, by detachments of soldiers, hurried like malefactors to the sea-ports, and banished for ever from the realm ; without the least resistance to the royal mandate being made, or even threatened. Their very memory seems to be annihilated with their power. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 197.

The religion of Rome and its ministers are doubtless still held in the greatest veneration ; and the priests and monks, under the pretexts of directing consciences, sometimes interfere in temporal concerns, and abuse the confidence placed in them by excessive credulity. But these abuses, even under the reign of pious monarchs, are in many respects suppressed ; though, during a great part of the present century, they infected the very avenues to the throne.

The incontestible right of the kings of Spain, to nominate to the

the great benefices of their dominions, has only been allowed by the popes since the year 1753; the date of the compact between the Spanish court and the holy see. Till then the collation to benefices had been the object of frequent contests between the two courts. The kings of Spain claimed it by virtue of their right of patronage, as having founded and endowed all the churches in their dominions. That moderate pontiff, Benedict XIV. perceived that the real means of preserving the remaining rights of the holy see, in an age when the eyes of every European sovereign were more open to discover abuses, was to compound for some of them. He therefore proposed that, in the first place, the subject should be discussed by the cardinals Aquaviva and Belluga; but their interposition having produced dissensions, it was agreed to abandon the discussion, and negotiate in an amicable manner. For this purpose Spain deputed the abbé de Figueroa, a man of a mild and conciliating character. The result was the compact, which has finally settled this dispute, between the crown of Spain and the court of Rome.

This compact of 1753 has greatly diminished the contributions of Spain to the holy see. The produce, however, of marriage dispensations, still remains in the possession of the latter, and may be estimated at 62,500*l.* a-year. Since that period, the court of Madrid has continued warmly to defend the rights of sovereign authority against the pretensions of the holy see: and in 1771, the court of Madrid obtained from pope Clement XIV. a brief which gave a new form to the nunciature.

But there still exists in this country a very great abuse, arising from religion ill understood: this is the extreme riches of the monks and clergy. Next to the ecclesiastical principalities in Germany, the richest catholic prelacies are found in Spain. The archbishoprics of Toledo, Seville, St. Iago, Valencia, and Saragossa, have larger revenues than any in France: the annual produce of that of Toledo is said to exceed the value of one hundred thousand pounds sterling. There are monasteries, and particularly some of the Carthusians, the property of which extends to the greatest part of the district in which they are situated: and these religious foundations, while they depopulate and impoverish the neighbouring country, increase poverty and idleness by indiscriminate charity. Of this, Galicia in particular is an example. Two-thirds of the province are in the hands of the monks and the clergy: the consequence is, that Galicia, though singularly favoured by nature, which has abundantly provided it with every necessary of life, is perhaps the part of Spain in which knowledge and industry have made the most inconsiderable progress.

The government, however, is endeavouring to lessen the consequences of such a situation. The wise choice of prelates prevents in them that display of offensive luxury which, by irritating indi-

indigence, diminishes the respect due to religion. Their constant residence in their dioceses, occasions them to expend their revenues in the country by which they are paid. All the prelates employ a great part of their income in alms. Many of them, particularly the archbishops of Toledo and Valencia, consecrate a portion to the encouragement of industry. The court of Madrid has also obtained from the holy see, the power of charging all the great benefices with the payment of pensions, even to a third of their produce: and by a brief in 1783, this power was extended to all the simple benefices which produce upwards of two hundred ducats.

The following just and amiable picture of the prelates of this kingdom is drawn by Mr. Swinburne: Just before we entered Tortosa, says that gentleman, we met the bishop of that see, clad in the plain simple manner of the inferior clergy of the province. His lank black hair was cut close to his ears, and covered by a great hat, squeezed up on each side into the form of a boat. The order of bishops in this kingdom leads a very exemplary life, much retired from the world, expending their great revenues in feeding the poor, building and endowing churches, convents, and hospitals, and allowing very scantily for their own expences. Their charity, however laudable as to the intention, is certainly most prejudicial to the public welfare, as it encourages beggary and idleness; for who will work, where he is sure of a good dinner every day at the gates of a monastery or palace, besides the chance of occasional alms; and where the softness of the climate renders cloaths and lodging objects of luxury, rather than of prime necessity? Perhaps it would be better for Spain, were their prelates as extravagant as those of France, as their wealth would then be divided among the industrious and honest; and not lavished to support the existence of the idle, and often of the profligate. In spite of so good an example, the inferior clergy, and above all the monks (one or two orders excepted) are notorious for the looseness of their morals. The bishopric of Tortosa is worth about thirty thousand dollars a year. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 125.

The same author informs us, that the city of Granada does not contain more than fifty thousand inhabitants, and that there are not less than a thousand sturdy able-bodied *rascals*, who live by alms and conventual donations. We this morning saw, continues he, a whole regiment of them, drawing off in great order from the gate of the Carthusians; where they had been to receive a luncheon of bread and a platter of porridge a-piece. *Id.* i. 306.

Women, children, and the impotent poor among the men, are not included in this calculation of the cumber of *sturdy, able-bodied rascals*.

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The Spaniards saw the absurdity of having religious orders, the heads of which were suffered to reside out of the kingdom ; in consequence of which the Carthusian monasteries in Spain were, in 1784, delivered from their dependance upon the grand Chartreuse. There are now but two monastic orders in Spain, which have their principals or generals at Rome ; and the death of these is only waited for, to detach that country entirely from the dangerous connection.

In Spain there is one religious institution which philosophy mourns to see that nation subjected to. This is the holy office, or inquisition ; a tribunal to which every odious epithet has for a long time been given. The inquisitor-general, a person of great power, dignity, and importance, is at the head of the supreme court of the inquisition at Madrid ; subordinate to which are several other courts of inquisition, with, it is said, upwards of 20,000 inferior officers, spies, and informers, dispersed all over Spain and the Indies. But this tribunal is, at present, far from being so dreadful as in other countries it is generally believed. Its forms are however terrifying : prosecutions are carried on with the greatest secrecy ; the advocate granted to criminals to make their defence, cannot speak to them or see them but in the presence of the inquisitors. But the most odious proceeding of all is, that, when the depositions received against any person accused are communicated to him, the names of the accusers are carefully concealed.

In speaking of this tribunal, Mr. Twiss has the following observation : I am happy in informing my readers, that the power of this infernal tribunal is very much diminished, and that no person has suffered death on a religious account during these last fourteen years, either in Portugal or Spain ; *autos da fé* being quite abolished, though the inquisition may possibly be yet used as a state-trap, in order to squeeze some of the over-rich. *Twiss's Tr.* 33.

But it is to be lamented that, since Mr. Twiss has communicated the above intelligence to the public, humanity shuddered at the torments inflicted upon a poor woman, who, having been convicted of *forcery* and *witchcraft*, was burnt at Seville in 1780.

It was however enacted, in 1784, that, when the office should have finished the prosecution of any *grandee* of Spain, any of his majesty's ministers, any officer in the army, member of a tribunal, or any person in place, the whole proceedings should be laid before the king, to be revised and examined. By this law, the principal persons in the kingdom have obtained an additional security against the arbitrary rigours of the holy office. It is to be regretted, that it was calculated to defend those who cannot want protection, rather than those whose obscurity frequently renders their complaints ineffectual, and who consequently are exposed to be unjustly treated with more impunity. But the people are al-

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most every where oppressed or forgotten by the laws, because they have no part in framing them.

The severity of this tribunal is certainly much abated, as appears in many instances; one of which we shall relate from Bourgoanne:—I was at Madrid, says that gentleman, in 1784, when a circumstance happened which proves that this tribunal, notwithstanding the terror its forms have ever inspired, is sometimes less severe than many secular courts of justice. A beggar, who generally took his stand at the door of a church, had employed his leisure in inventing and selling a species of powder, to which he attributed miraculous effects. It was composed of ingredients, the particulars of which would make the reader blush. The beggar had drawn up some singular formularies, to be repeated at the time of taking the powder; and required, to give it its effect, that those who took it should put themselves into certain postures, more easily imagined than described. His composition was one of those amorous philtres, in which many of our ancestors had so much faith: he pretended that it had the power of restoring a disgusted lover, and of softening the heart of the cruel fair one. Whatever flatters our passions, has some claim to our credulity. The impostor wanted not for customers, in that class over which the marvellous has so much empire; and a few accidental successes gave reputation to his nostrum. He associated himself with some common women who distributed it. His powders, however, were often used without effect. Most of the persons whom he deceived, less irritated than ashamed, kept profound silence; but at length complaints were made, which were soon carried to the holy office. The beggar was arrested, and led with his accomplices to the inquisition, where they were prosecuted in form. The impudent empiric avowed every thing. The result was one of the most singular proceedings that ever came before a tribunal. The day of judgment arrived: the judges, criminals, and a crowd of spectators, assembled in the church of the Dominican nuns at Madrid. Divine service was begun, but afterwards interrupted to read the strange proceedings. The temple of the most High was not supposed to be profaned, by a recital of the obscenities contained in the summary. Such were the laws of the holy office, and these were not dispensed with in favour of some women of quality, who hid their confusion behind their fans. Even the nuns, less attached to their scruples than to the privileges of their church, lost no part of the ceremony, their chaste ears being insulted with the shameful relation. After mass was over, the sentence was pronounced. The beggar was declared attainted and convicted of sorcery, profanation, and imposture; and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, after having been whipped in the principal quarters of the city. Two women, his accomplices,

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were treated with more indulgence. The three criminals soon left the church: they were mounted upon asses, and each cloathed in *sambenito*, covered with painted devils, and other symbolical figures. They wore on their heads the fatal pyramidical bonnet, *coroza*. The procession was headed by the marquis of Cogolludo, the eldest son of the duke of Medina Celi, who, in the character of Alguasil mayor, presided at the ceremony. He was followed by several grandees of Spain, associates of the holy office, and other officers of the tribunal. The windows were filled, and the streets thronged with curious spectators. The criminal stopped from time to time, and hardly did the executioner touch his shoulders with the whip, when some charitable hand presented him with a glass of Spanish wine, to enable him to finish his career. It were to be wished that the holy office had never exercised greater severity. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 339.*

The proceedings of the inquisition, says Mr. Swinburne, are grown very mild. If any person leads a scandalous life, or allows his tongue unwarrantable liberties, he is summoned by the holy office, and privately admonished: in case of non-amendment, he is committed to prison. Once a year you must answer to that tribunal for the orthodoxy of your family, and of every servant you have, or they must quit the country; but the foreign protestant houses are passed over unnoticed. Avoid talking on the subject of religion, and with a little discretion you may live here in what manner you please. Every Jew that lands in Spain must declare himself to be such at the inquisition, which immediately appoints a familiar to attend him, to whom he pays a pistole a-day. Were he to neglect giving this information, he would be liable to be seized. Yet I have been assured by persons of undoubted credit, that a Jew may travel incognito from Perpignan to Lisbon, and sleep every night in the house of a Jew, being recommended from one to another; and that you may take it for granted, that, wherever you see a house remarkably decked out with images, reliques, and lamps, and the owner noted for being the most enthusiastic devotee of the parish, there it is ten to one but the family are Israelites at heart. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 104.*

There are in Spain eight archbishoprics, and forty-six bishoprics. The archbishop of Toledo is the primate of Spain, great chancellor of Castile, and a counsellor of state. The other archbishoprics are those of Seville, St. Iago, Granada, Burgos, Tarragona, Saragossa, and Valencia. Spain has also seven archbishops, and thirty-one bishops in America.

Respecting the preachers of Madrid, Mr. Barretti gives the following account: The clergy have lately introduced a practice here of producing pictures before their audiences, towards the close of their sermons, in order to give their eloquence a greater degree of efficacy. A friar, for instance, after having

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expatiated with as much ardour as possible on the torments of hell, nods to some attendants to bring the picture, which exhibits some devils running red and sharp irons into sinners. The devils are frightfully painted, with horns, claws, and serpentine tails. The souls are symbolized by girls, for no other reason than because the word *soul* is of the feminine gender in this, as in some other languages. The reverend father places a lighted torch before the picture, that it may be the better seen by the spectators; and, with the most hideous vociferation, denounces everlasting torments to the unrepenting, like those which the painter has there expressed. The preachers of England only endeavour to persuade sinners out of their wickedness; but the Spaniards fright them out of it. *Barretti's Tr.* iii. 173.

There are now but one or two churches at most in each city, that are allowed the privilege of protecting offenders; and murderers are excluded from the benefit of the sanctuary.

Under this head, some other religious absurdities are entitled to our notice. According to the Madrid almanac, the days appointed for extracting a soul out of purgatory, performed by celebrating particular masses, are the 7th of February; the 2d, 13th, and 14th of March; the 2d, 3d, and 14th of April; and the 3d, 5th, and 13th of June. These masses are only efficacious when celebrated in the chapel of the new royal palace at Madrid; in any other place they would lose their virtue. For the truth of the soul's being delivered, we have the testimony of the priest, and the almanac; which are as valid as that of the waterman, who affirmed that he had ferried St. Peter over from Lambeth to Westminster, when he came to consecrate the abbey.

In the church of the convent of the Incarnation at Madrid, there is every year exposed to the public, on the 27th of July, a phial with some of the blood of St. Pantaleon, which on that day liquifies, and afterwards remains coagulated, as the Spaniards affirm*.

When I was at Naples, says Mr. Twiss, I saw the annual miracle, (as it is called) of the liquefaction of the blood of St. January. I respectfully kissed the two bottles which contain this precious blood, but could perceive no difference in it before nor after the miracle: this was on the 6th of May 1769, at seven in the evening. There are two bottles inclosed in a large one, though very black and scarcely transparent; an altar was erected in the middle of the street, in a temporary chapel, and the priest shook the bottle for eleven minutes and a half: he then rang a bell, and cried out that "the miracle was done"—"*il miracolo è fatto.*" For which the mob and I took his word, and returned quietly to our homes, much edified by this exhibition. This

* Mr. Addison, in his remarks on Italy, p. 122, quotes a few lines from Horace relative to a similar trick.

blood has likewise an inherent power of stilling the raging eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, but is never used upon those occasions, through fear of wearing it out. Thirty-six silver busts of saints, as large as the life, were carried in procession to see the miracle; some of them had live sparrows and goldfinches, tied by a thread to their hands, to play with: several live children were also ornamented with pasteboard wings, to represent angels. *Twiss's Tr.* 174.

Disappointment or interruption in their amours, frequently induces the Spanish ladies to make solemn vows. The last-mentioned author gives the following account of their method of blending religion with carnality:—I was one evening much surprised at seeing a lady, with whom I had the day before been in company, when she was dressed in the height of coquetry, make her appearance in a nun's black habit, with a leathern thong, to which hung knotted cords round her waist. She told me she had made a vow to wear that habit for six months, by way of penance inflicted voluntarily on herself for some sins she had committed. On enquiry of one of her female friends, I found it was only because her husband had forbid his house to her cortejo; and the poor lady thus publicly testified her sorrow for her swain's discharge.

Other ladies, in the like disconsolate situation, sometimes make a vow not to go to a play or an assembly for six months, or a year, according to the degree of their disappointment; but they always attribute these vows to some religious motive, such as the recovery from a fit of illness, or from any dangerous accident. Elderly ladies have been known to make such rash vows for the remainder of their lives; renouncing the follies and vanities of the world, because the world renounced them. Many Spaniards, of both sexes, leave orders that, after their death, they may be carried to the grave in the habit of some religious order:

“ ——— and to be sure of paradise,
“ Dying put on the weeds of Dominic,
“ Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd.”

Parad. Lost, book iii.

LITERATURE, ARTS, and SCIENCES.

THE reigns of Charles the Fifth, and Philip the Second, were the times of great men and good authors, the Spanish Augustan age; and it continued a few years under Philip the Third.

The Spaniards, however, had translations of Plutarch, Seneca, and the best Greek and Latin historians, before the end of the fifteenth century, which was sooner than these authors were translated in France: their language had then made a considerable progress, and was become copious, full of harmony, and poeti-

poetical. Spain owed this advantage to Alphonso, surnamed the Wise, who, in 1260, ordered all the charters, privileges, and public acts, to be translated from the Latin into the Castilian tongue. It was in this language that he digested, and caused to be composed, the *Las Partidas*, which were and are now in a great measure the laws of the kingdom. He had several foreign manuscripts translated; and as Toledo was at that time the centre of fine taste, and the city in which the best language was spoken; when any difficulty arose, either relative to the pronunciation or meaning of a word, he ordered recourse to be had to the purists of Toledo.

The Spanish tongue has been cultivated as early as the Tuscan; and their books, composed in the fourteenth century, differ very little, with regard to words and phrases, from those which are now written.

Barretti, who is an Italian, says, The Spanish language, with regard to its sound, seems to be even more harmonious than ours: it is at least full as susceptible of music as ours; which is not the case with those of England and France. Like that of Tuscany, it has some soft guttural, which renders it quite enchanting to my ear. *Barretti's Tr.* iii. 10.

One of the best Spanish historians is father Mariana: his style is admirable, and his narration ornamented without being turgid: he flatters neither kings nor his nation. He is, however, accused of having sometimes departed from truth, and of appearing too credulous relative to certain prodigies. His history goes no farther than the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic. The continuation of it by father Miniana, has acquired some reputation.

The chronicles of Ferreras de Saavebra are in great estimation. The history of Catalonia, by a bishop of Lerida, is written in the style of Livy.

The history of Mexico, by Antonio Solis, is translated into every European language. This author did not speak like a philosopher, when he said, the massacres committed by the Spaniards were so many means made use of by God to convert the infidels. A person cannot read the work of Solis without shuddering with horror. The number of mystical authors which Spain has produced is prodigious.

The Spaniards have been particularly successful in compositions of gallantry, in fables, and ingenious fictions. The Arabians taught them the art of narration, and their imagination supplied the rest. Don Quixote will be read with pleasure, as long as men have judgment, wit, and taste.

The most esteemed poetical writers of this country are, Er-cilla, Garcilasso de la Vega, Fray Luis de Leon, Quevedo, Lope de Vega, and Villegas.

The description of America by Don Jorge Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa, is well known in England by the translation.

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A fine portrait of Don Jorge was lately published at Madrid, engraven by Castro and Carmona.

In 1772 the above-mentioned Don Antonia de Ulloa published a quarto volume of four hundred pages, dedicated to the king, entitled *Noticias Americanas*, or Phisico-historical discourses upon South America, and the eastern part of North America: it contains a general description of the soils, climates, and productions in animals, vegetables, and minerals, with an account of petrifications of marine bodies found there; of the customs and manners of the natives; of the antiquities, with a discourse on the language; and of the manner by which the country was first peopled.

Mr. Swinburne, in his observations on this work, says Ulloa has degraded the capacities and sentiments of the native Indians of South America, almost to a level with the instinct of the brute species. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 209.

A work was lately published weekly in Madrid, and afterwards collected together in six volumes 12mo, upon the model of the English Spectator, entitled *El Pensador* (The Thinker). Among these periodical papers is a translation of Swift's letter to a young lady. This, with several essays contained in the work, is attributed to Don Ricardo Wall.

In imitation of The Thinker, a weekly paper was published in Cadiz, price one real de vellon (about three pence), entitled *La Pensadora Gaditana*, The Female Thinker of Cadiz. The whole is comprised in fifty-two numbers, or four duodecimo volumes, of about four hundred pages each. These works merit being translated into the English language: the subjects are mostly novel; for instance, some of these papers are on *Marcialidad*, or the masculine behaviour of women; on effeminacy in men; on veiled women; on festivals; on the facility with which voyages to the East Indies are undertaken; on true modesty in women; on the want of friends in need; on the little attention paid by fathers to marry their daughters advantageously; on the choice of friends; on the abuses of processions, and the holy week; on pedantic phrases; and on death.

There is now published monthly in Madrid, a *Mercurio Historico y politico*, in the nature of the French *Mercur*: also a periodical performance, called The Spanish weekly Gazette.

In 1774, the infant Don Gabriel, fourth brother to his present Catholic majesty, published a magnificent edition of Sallust, translated into Spanish by himself. It consists of about three hundred pages in folio, and is embellished with a map of Numidia, a head of Sallust, three large historical plates, and eight vignettes by Carmona, and other eminent engravers. At the end is placed a Dissertation on the Alphabet and Language of the Phœnicians, and of their colonies, by the prince's preceptor. Several plates, on which are engraven thirty-seven medals, and various

various inscriptions, illustrate this Dissertation. A copy of this book is deposited in the British Museum, and the prince presented another to each of our universities.

The author of the Dissertation on the Phœnician Language above-mentioned, is Don Francisco Pérez Bayér, preceptor to the infants, and archdeacon of Valencia. He may be placed in the first line of Spanish literati. He is, says Mr. Swinburne, a man of learning, a very good Greek and Latin scholar, well acquainted with the Hebrew and Arabic tongues, and moreover a modest man, of a friendly and communicative disposition. He has travelled through Italy, and acquired more enlarged notions with respect to foreigners, than usually fall to the share of the Spaniards. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 204.

Don Miguel Casiri's *Bibliotheca Hist. Escorial*, certainly entitles him to some reputation for the knowledge of Oriental literature. He is of a Syromaronite family, from Mount Libanon, but born at Tripoli, and educated in the Maronite college at Rome.

Don Gregoria Mayans y Siscar of Valencia, formerly librarian at Madrid, and now an honorary Alcalde de Corte, is also a scholar of great knowledge and liberal sentiments. He has published several editions of classic authors, grammars, dissertations, tracts, and commentaries on the civil law, a life of Cervantes, of dean Marti, and others.

Don Pedro Rodriguez Campomanés, fiscal of the council of Castile, is likewise a man of letters. He has written on many subjects in and out of his profession, from *Guias de postas y caminos*, to translations of Arabic and Greek. He assisted the Conde de Aranda in expelling the Jesuits, and seems well inclined to reform the other religious societies. This has made him many ecclesiastical enemies. He is perhaps the ablest and most disinterested lawyer in Spain, a country where every civil and criminal process is determined by interest and weight of metal.

Don Antonio Pons is publishing a tour through Spain, in which he enters into very prolix details; but as he writes for the instruction of his countrymen, his minuteness cannot be imputed to him as a fault. His observations have already produced some good effects in correcting abuses, suggesting useful works, and reforming the vicious taste of the Spaniards in many points of architecture.

Mr. Bowles, though not a Spaniard, is certainly to be ranked among the Spanish writers: his natural history of Spain, though rather an introduction, and an assemblage of dissertations, than a compleat work, has opened the career, and will doubtless excite other persons learned in the secrets of nature, to impart to the public their discoveries in the same study. Spain is so rich in articles of natural history, that it alone affords as much matter for such a work, as many other kingdoms put together.

That

That there are no more good Spanish books in print is easily to be accounted for, as authors dare not publish any of their works without permitting their manuscripts to be perused by the inquisitors: it therefore naturally follows that, till the inquisition is totally abolished, literature can never flourish in Spain or Portugal. Mr. Twiss informs us, that he has heard of many valuable manuscripts, especially in Valencia and Seville, and has seen some which would do honour to the nation, if they were published; but which, for the present, must necessarily remain in obscurity. *Twiss's Tr.* 452.

The academy of the Spanish language, which, in the year 1780, gave an elegant edition of *Don Quixote*, enriched it with the embellishments of the graver. But the engravings, few of them exceeding mediocrity, do not answer the merit of the edition; equally admirable for the quality of the ink, the beauty of the paper, the clearness of the character, and to be compared with the finest productions of the kind in any other nation. Every connoisseur is acquainted with, and prefers to the editions of Baskerville and Barbon, the *Sallust* translated into Spanish by the infant Don Gabriel: some other works from the presses of Ibarra at Madrid, and from those of Benedict Montford at Valencia, which are master-pieces of the typographical art, will one day be sought after by posterity, as we now search for those of the Elzevirs.

Of the academies of law and physic, but little can be said; but every one has heard of that of the Spanish language, founded by Philip V. The dictionary it has given to the public, is, according to the best grammarians, the completest that ever appeared in any language. The present academicians, more learned than their predecessors, and not less laborious, are preparing a new edition of it; which, by the augmentations to be made, will give an idea of the richness of their language, and of the great extent of their researches.

The Spanish academy is composed of twenty-four ordinary members; but the number of supernumeraries is not limited: the president is a grandee of Spain. The nobleman who now presides in that academy, is the marquis of Santa Cruz, whose learning is no less an honour to the society than his rank. It contains several poets, painters, and men of letters, for whom the chair has not that soporific virtue attributed to it elsewhere; not a member has been admitted from the vain motive of conferring an honour, in a manner foreign to the end of its institution.

The academy of history has for its director the count de Campomanes, who, by the rank he holds in the magistracy, as well as by his great erudition and virtues, is one of the most distinguished noblemen of Spain. It is much to be regretted that the functions

functions of his eminent station, leave him but little leisure to dedicate to the different academies of which he is a member.

The Spaniards have naturalized in their language, such French and English productions as the Spanish orthodoxy would permit; those for instance which treat of manufactures, arts, and sciences. They are now translating two of the works of Linnæus, and the natural history of M. de Buffon.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne gives the following account of the present state of literature in this country: There are undoubtedly in Spain more learned men, who modestly cultivate the sciences; more men of erudition, who are thoroughly acquainted with the history and jurisprudence of their country; more distinguished men of letters, and a greater number of poets who have energy and a fertile and brilliant imagination, than is generally supposed. But, according to the Spaniards themselves, the state of letters and the sciences is far from what it was in the times of Mariana, Solis, Mendoza, Ambroise, Morales, Herrera, Saavedra, Sepulveda, Cervantes, Quevedo, Garcilaso, Calderon, Lopes de Vega, &c. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 252.

The same author observes, in another place, that education is now imperfect in Spain, and judiciously adds, The expulsion of the Jesuits has made it perhaps yet more so. At that period the inconvenience of confiding youth to the care of religious orders, was perhaps too much magnified. That of the Piaristes, known in Spain by the name of *Escolapios*, is the only one which is still in the possession of some schools. Every where else, the place of the Jesuits has been supplied by professors, who may either be ecclesiastics or lay persons; but who form no collective body, nor reside under the same roof. The Jesuits, besides the property of the society, had foundations for different professorships. These were the only funds appropriated to the support of the new professors. They were sufficient for monks living in community, but are very inadequate in the present state of things. Professorships so little lucrative, cannot be sought after by persons eminent for learning and talents: the education of youth suffers therefore from the change; and this is a circumstance of sufficient importance to deserve the attention of government. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 255.

Partly to the same effect is the following observation of Mr. Swinburne: the common education of an English gentleman would constitute a man of learning *here*; and should he understand Greek, he would be quite a phenomenon. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 212.

The Spanish universities can no longer boast the reputation they formerly possessed; industry and population are much inferior to what they were under Ferdinand the Catholic, and his two successors. But the present government is zealously employed in endeavouring to revive those happier times. There is

at Madrid an academy for the laws of Spain, another for the canon law, and a third for medicine. Seville has an academy of the Belles Lettres, and a Medical Society; Saragossa and Valencia have each an academy of arts; at Valladolid is one of geography; at Granada, one of mathematics and drawing; and at Barcelona, an academy of Belles Lettres.

There were for a long time in Spain six great colleges (*collegios mayores*) into which none were admitted but young men of family; and from among whom persons qualified for every office of government, were almost exclusively taken. The privileges they enjoyed became a source of abuse: they supported idleness and arrogance in the colleges, and discouraged other seminaries of education. Government struck at the root of the evil; in 1777 the colleges received a new form, from which the most happy effects are expected.

Much, however, has been done for military education. The king has established a school for artillery at Segovia, a riding school at Ocanna, one of engineers at Carthage, and another for tactics at Avila, whence it has lately been removed to Port Santa Maria.

But that which more particularly contributes to the prosperity of Spain, is the modern institution of patriotic societies, known by the name of *Amigos del pais* (Friends to the country). The example was given in Biscay: it was soon followed by the other provinces; and in the capital a patriotic society was established in 1775: at the end of the year 1788, there were no less than forty-four. The name of these institutions indicates their aim. The members of which they are composed, encourage the progress of the arts, and the agriculture and industry of their provinces. They propose questions relative to these objects, and give premiums to those who are ingenious in discussing them. They awaken the industry of their fellow citizens, animate their zeal, solicit their information, give encouragement to artisans, assistance and advice to the peasants, and cause the patriotic ardour to circulate through every class of the people. The sovereign has thought proper to dedicate to the encouragement of these societies a part of the revenues of the church, the vacant benefices of which he enjoys for a certain time. In a less enlightened age, such an employment of this property would have been called a profanation; but, on the contrary, the Spanish government are of opinion, that making it contribute to the prosperity of the state is to sanctify its use. The patriotic society of Madrid is distinguished from the others, only by the immediate protection of government, and by its situation, which gives it a greater facility of acquiring information and assistance.

The Spanish theatre was the first that had any success in Europe; the Italians, the French, and the English, imitated and pillaged it for a considerable time; without indicating the sources

sources whence they drew improvement. The Spaniards had about twenty-four thousand comedies: it is true, indeed, that they laid sacred and profane history, miracles, fable, and prodigies, all under contribution. Every thing beneath the pen of their authors, but little confined by taste or rules, became a subject for comedy. The least probable incidents, the whole life of a hero, sieges, battles, gallantry, and the means it inspires in a jealous nation to enjoy the beloved object, furnish the subject of most of the theatrical productions.

The pieces which the Spaniards call *de Capa y Espada*, are those that more particularly present an exact representation of ancient manners; and these comedies are perhaps the real sources to be resorted to in the study of them. It is in those pieces that the generosity by which those manners are still characterised; those flights of patriotism and religious zeal which formerly rendered the Spaniards capable of the greatest efforts; the swellings of national pride, which the pomp of style renders so noble; that irritability with respect to the delicate subjects of love and honour, which made duels so frequent in Spain, before the causes which softened the manners of all Europe had gained sufficient influence over those of the modern Spaniards; the sacrifices and ardour of hopeful love, and the anguishes and arts of a disappointed passion, are traced in the most lively colours. All the combats of the passion of love, all its resources, all the disorders it produces: in a word, all the intrigues now in use were never publicly represented by any nation with greater variety than by the Spaniards; at the period when jealousy, the difficulty of approaching women, and a thousand other obstacles, rendered lovers more impatient, desires stronger, and temptations more violent. Such is the description given by the comedies, of which the Spaniards are as fond as they were at the time they first appeared. The authors, of which, Lopes de Vega, Roxas, Solis, Moreto, Arellano, and particularly the immortal Calderon de la Braca, are the most celebrated, have so established this kind of comedy by their success, that more modern authors, as Zamora and Canizates, dare not attempt any other.

Speaking of these dramatic compositions, Mr. Barretti says: The association of sacred and profane in these pieces, is not calculated for any people but the Portuguese and the Spanish. In all the *Autos* which I have read, I find, among other oddities, men and women brought in with allegorical creatures, fabulous deities, prophets and saints, angels and devils, with the blessed Virgin, and even with our Saviour himself. In one of Calderon's pieces, exhibited in honour of Charles II. among the interlocutors I find three birds, viz. the phoenix, the eagle, and the peacock, together with the *twelve months*, and the *twelve signs of the zodiac*. Barretti's Tr. iii. 21.

The same author further observes, That there are many things in the plays of Lopes de Vega and Calderon that a critic might easily find fault with. They often disgust me with the prolixity of their speeches, with a medley of tragical and comical ideas, with their frequency of far-fetched conceits, with their bombast and fustian interlarded with puns and quibbles, and above all with their frequent associations of real and ideal personages. In spite, however, of their numerous oddities, incongruities, and absurdities, I cannot easily lay down their books when I begin to read, and am so far an admirer of these two poets as to rank them in the very first class of poetical geniuses. The copiousness and originality of their invention, their artfulness in entangling and disentangling their plots, their vast variety of characters, the force and elegance of their expression, &c. fill me often with such enthusiasm, as to make me pass rapidly over the ocean of their errors, and forget the frigid dictates of sober reason. The devil bears a very conspicuous part, however, in a great number of the Spanish plays, and is generally the protagonist of those in which he is introduced. But wherever he makes the principal figure, I always find some angel, saint, or holy man brought in to counteract his schemes, defeat his purposes, and make him subservient to the cause of virtue and religion, *Barretti's Tr.* iii. 25,

Perfectly correspondent with this account, is that given by Bourgoanne on the same subject. With his usual elegance and candour, he observes, that the Spanish theatre continues nearly what it was in the last century, and acknowledges that it is full of defects. Incidents unseasonably succeed each other, and are without probability; inequalities are numerous, and every thing is confounded. Real tragedy is never seen without a mixture unworthy of its noble nature; and all the comedies, equally condemned by reason and taste, associate with affecting and sometimes terrible scenes; a wretched parade fit only for the booths of a fair. An insipid buffoon, under the name of *Gracioso*, incessantly disturbs the attention with his vulgar grimace; and by the bursts of laughter he provokes, arrests the tears which were ready to flow. The Spaniards have felt and expressed all the degrees of most of the great passions; they have described ambition, anger, jealousy, and revenge, in the most energetic manner. But they have too much imagination to speak the language of love: to this passion they have usually substituted gallantry. The language of their lovers is mere jargon; a confused heap of ridiculous figures and comparisons equally cold and exaggerated. Their tender declarations are preceded by a long and cold metaphysical dissertation upon love, sufficient to exhaust the most exemplary patience.

The artlessness and variety of their intrigues, and some of their *dénouements*, have been justly admired; these *imbroglios* are the
result

result of ancient Spanish manners. The imagination of comic authors must have been exhausted in bringing two lovers together, and uniting them, in a country where women were very difficult of access: whilst in France, where society is in general more at liberty, authors have employed their whole art in prolonging delicate and tender conversations. The difference of manners therefore has produced too much action and intrigue in Spanish comedy, and too many words, without action, in that of France. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 381.

There are two theatres in Madrid for the performance of Spanish plays. In one of these, which was *El teatro de la Cruz*, I saw rope-dancing, says Mr. Twiss. There are three rows of boxes, fifteen in each row. Part of the pit has benches, with arms dividing them into distinct seats. He mentions a comedy called *Disdain with Disdain*, written by Don Augustin Moreto, and esteemed one of the best Spanish plays. It consists of three acts (as they all are) in a kind of measured prose, and sometimes in verse. He has indeed given the fable of this comedy, which we cannot with propriety introduce. He has also entertained his readers with the plot of an *Entremès*, or interlude; of which we shall give the *dramatis personæ*. It is entitled *The Hog of St. Anthony*, and the persons of the drama are, a husband, his wife, a constable, a sacristan, and a sow-gelder.

Between the comedy and the farce, tonadillas are sung: these are cantatas for two, three, or four voices; the music of which is national and uncommon, and consists of three or four airs, set in different keys, and different movements. After this performance, a fandango is usually danced on the stage.

With the following description of the theatre at Barcelona, we are furnished by Mr. Swinburne: The festival of St. Charles Borromeo, the king's patron, was kept as a day of gala. All the officers waited upon the governor in grand uniform: the theatre was illuminated, and crowded with well-dressed company, which made a very handsome shew; the price of admittance was raised from half a pistreen to a whole one. The pit is divided into seats, let by the year, each person keeping his own key: the boxes are taken for the season, and the upper gallery is filled with women in white veils, and no men allowed to sit among them; so that a stranger is at a loss for a place. The play was the *Cid Campeador*, an historical tragedy, written with a great deal of fire and force of character. The actors, in the old Spanish habit and Moorish garment, seemed to enter more than usual into the sense of the author. In all tragedies they drop a curtsy, instead of bowing, to kings and heroes. A pretty ballad was sung by a woman, in the smart dress of a *maja* or coquette: she wore her hair in a scarlet net, with tassels; a striped gauze handkerchief crossed over her breast; she had a rich jacket, a flowered apron, and

and a brocade petticoat. I observed the pit was crowded with clergymen *. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 35.*

L A W S.

MADRID is the chief centre of arts and sciences, and of government. Though the monarch resides there but a few weeks in the year, and his ministers are always near his person, this is the seat of government, and of the supreme tribunals.

The council of Castile holds the first rank among the councils and tribunals of the kingdom: it is at once a council of administration, which has the inspection of all the interior operations of government, and a sovereign tribunal that has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes; and in certain causes receives appeals from the other tribunals. The council of Castile is composed of five chambers. The first, which is the *sala de Gobierno*, is confined to the affairs of administration. The second *sala de Gobierno*, is chiefly occupied in matters relative to the manufactures, bridges, banks, and causeways of the kingdom. The chamber of *Mil y quinientos*, or of one thousand five hundred, is so called because those who appeal to it, from the sentences and judgments of the sovereign tribunals, are obliged to deposit fifteen hundred ducats, which they forfeit if they lose the appeal. The *sala de justicia* has an exclusive cognizance of certain causes. The *sala de Provincia* judges the appeals in all important cases, and receives those from the judges of the two lieutenants-civil of Madrid, and from those of the *Alcaldes de Corte* in civil affairs.

The city of Madrid is divided into a certain number of quarters, and the police of each is superintended by an *Alcalde de Corte*, who judges in the first instance, in concurrence with the lieutenants civil, all the causes brought by the citizens of his quarter. From their decisions an appeal lies to the whole chamber assembled, which alone can finally pronounce upon criminal causes within its jurisdiction. It is only in extraordinary cases that an appeal can be carried before the council of Castile.

Spain is divided into two chanceries, those of Granada and Valladolid, which have an exclusive cognizance of certain causes. Besides these, there are eight audiences, without reckoning the particular tribunal of Navarre, which has the title of *Royal Council*. The four audiences of the crown of Arragon are those of Saragossa, Barcelona, Valencia, and Majorca; and of the crown of Castile, those of Seville, Corogna, Oviedo, and the Canaries.

* Since the fire which, in 1778, consumed the theatre at Saragossa, the king has forbidden any playhouses to be opened, except in the cities of Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, and Cadiz.

Each chancery and each audience has a criminal court, *sala de Crimen*, which definitively pronounces criminal sentences, and causes them to be executed.

There are two classes of simple *alcaldes*, who are established in the cities, boroughs, and villages. The *Alcalde ordinario* judges in the first instance, when there is no *corregidor*; but in places where there is one, has cognizance of civil causes in concurrence with him, whilst the latter acts alone in matters of police and administration. The *Alcalde pedaneo*, who is usually taken from among the common people, has no functions but those of arresting delinquents, and executing the orders of the *corregidor*, or the *Alcalde Mayor*.

There is another class of *corregidores* in Madrid and Seville, two cities † in which the magistracy is peculiar and distinct. They are for life, and must not be taken from the profession of the law: they are no more than chiefs of the police, who preside at city meetings, bull-fights, and the public acts of the city. The lieutenants civil have a jurisdiction independent of their authority, and supply them in their presidencies. Besides these, Madrid and Seville have *regidores*, a kind of inspectors, who maintain the police in concurrence with the *corregidor*. This is the municipal constitution of Madrid: the *Alcaldes de Corte* make no part of it, and are dependent upon the court. But this does not prevent their jurisdiction from extending to the interior of the capital; and each of the *Alcaldes de Corte* has under him an *alcalde de barrio*, a kind of local magistrate, who watches over the preservation of public order, within the extent of his jurisdiction. There is also a magistrate with the title of superintendent, who is particularly charged with the police, and the preservation of public order, in concurrence with the *Alcaldes de Corte*, the *Regidores*, the *Corregidor*, and the *tenientes de villa*.

Though the Roman or civil law is forbidden, under severe penalties, to be so much as quoted by some old ordinances of the kings of Castile, it is frequently consulted in practice. But the Spaniards do not adopt the civil law implicitly; they do not look upon all its decisions as infallible; but their lawyers derive from it knowledge and authorities. The forms of process in Spain are conformable to the Roman law, except some difference in terms, and the use of documents. The only authentic laws, according to which justice is administered, are registered in the codes published by the ancient kings: such are the *Ley de las siete Partides*, the *Ordenamiento-Real*, the *Fuero Juzgo*, and *Fuero Real*. The principal code, which is in constant use, is called *Recopilacion*: it is a collection of various and distinct edicts of the monarchs of Spain, from the earliest ages to the

† Madrid is only a villa, yet it is frequently mentioned as a city, and is represented in the Cortes like the *Ciudades*; but this is the only exception.

present reign. A new edition is given from time to time, in which all the laws published since the last are inserted; for it is not till after they are thus registered, that certain edicts acquire the force of law. Such are those which are issued from the council of Castile, under the title of *Autos Accordatos*; and which may sometimes, from intervening circumstances, be revoked by the council itself.

Barretti observes, that, among the Spanish laws, there is one very good one; and that is, that no eldest-born of a grandee can marry the heiress of another. There is the countess of Benevente here, whose daughter is to inherit an income of fifty thousand doubloons a year; and, in consequence of that law, she is to be married to the second son of the duke d'Opuna, who as a cadet has not a shilling. Could the eldest son of that duke become her husband, he would be the richest subject in Christendom; but the law will force him to marry one as poor as his younger brother; and thus will Spain have two families instead of one, both sufficiently rich, which might possibly have been otherwise without that law. *Barrett's Tr.* iii. 172.

But the Spanish lawyers know perfectly well how to puzzle and fleece their clients: they speak and write a most barbarous jargon of their own, which they call the language of the law. A man wins or loses his suit, is acquitted or hanged, without having understood a word of what has been urged against or for him. These men of the law are incessant corrupters of eloquence and language, each striving to out-do the rest of his fraternity in quaintness of conceits, and barbarity of phraseology.

COMMERCE, TRADE, MANUFACTURES.

THE commerce of Spain is perhaps divided into more branches than that of any other power of Europe. At the æra of its greatest splendour, it was impossible for it to be more active. Foreign merchants went into the centre of the kingdom, to exchange their merchandize for the productions of the soil and manufactures. But, under the successors of Charles V. these advantages vanished, and Spain was long confined to a passive commerce: the very few vessels she employs in this, are at once the cause and proof of the change: though agriculture and industry are still far from the prosperity to which they tend, had Spain only herself to furnish with the merchandize she wants, that which she sends into neighbouring kingdoms might perhaps balance what she receives from them.

She possesses all the necessaries of life in great abundance. Of her wools we have already spoken; and, when we treat of Valencia, we shall mention the resources she derives from her silk. Her brandies, rich wines, fruits, barilla, &c. form, for the eastern and

and southern coasts; a considerable branch of exportation. She makes all the common wines, necessary to the consumption of the kingdom. Agriculture, if more encouraged, would furnish corn sufficient for home consumption, and leave a surplus for exportation.

There is no considerable superfluity of corn in any province of Spain, except in Old Castile; and this is sent from St. Ander, and some neighbouring ports to Galicia, Asturia, Andalusia, and even to France: this happened in 1782, and 1783, when the southern provinces of that kingdom were threatened with a dearth. This exportation is not made without great opposition from the rooted prejudices of Old Castile, which however ought not to weigh against experience.

The interior commerce of Spain chiefly consists in wine and oil, which are carried in leathern bottles by mules or asses, from one province to another; in grain, which, in like manner, by the aid of beasts of burthen, is the superfluity of one district transferred to another, to prevent the scarcity to which that other may be exposed; and in wool sent from the sheep-folds and washing-places of Castile to Bilboa, St. Ander, and some other parts of the northern coast. Materials necessary to the manufactures and merchandize, which from the ports or frontiers pass into the interior parts of the kingdom, are transported thither by the same slow and consequently expensive conveyance.

It has been calculated, that the difference between the prices of water and land carriage, even upon the best roads of France, is in the proportion of one to one hundred and fifty. From this calculation, we may judge of the advantages which Spain will derive, when she comes to have the full use of the canals already begun in the kingdom. In the mean time, let the Spaniards continue to level their uneven roads, which in mountainous countries are often impassible in a bad season, and they will be able more generally to substitute carriages to beasts of burthen, and make some progress in facilitating conveyance.

Spain is not much farther advanced in the coasting trade. Excepting the vessels of Catalonia and those of Biscay, the carrying trade along the coast is almost wholly in the hands of the French, Dutch, and English; three nations which have the advantage of being more active, and who know how to navigate their vessels at a less expence, and with fewer hands than the Spaniards.

Tortosa exports and imports wheat, according as the harvests of Arragon and Catalonia are good or bad; but the principal article of exportation from that port is pot-ash. A considerable commerce is carried on in the ports on the coast of Valencia, which is chiefly in favour of France. The French send to Valencia, linens, woollens, hard-ware, spiceries, and grain, to almost as great an amount as the wines, wool, dried fruits,

fruits, pot-ash, and barilla, which they take from thence. They go to Gandia in search of the wool used by the manufacturers of Languedoc and Elbeuf, and carry with them French cloths, silks, linens, hard-ware, and cocoa. The English also carry their cloths thither; and the Dutch export thence the brandies of the country, to transport them to the coasts of Normandy and Bretagne.

The commerce of Alicant is less disadvantageous to Spanish navigators. The chevalier de Bourgoanne informs us, that, of nine hundred and sixty-one vessels, which arrived in that port in 1782, six hundred were Spanish, and the greatest part of them Catalonian. French linens, those of Switzerland and Silesia, French camblets, and some woollens, are brought thither, and the return is in dried fruit, wool, barilla, &c. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 40.

To Carthagena, the English, Dutch, and Neapolitans, carry merchandize of all kinds, and return laden with silk, wool, pot-ash, and barilla. Almeria is a small port, the principal commerce of which is in the hands of the French; whose ships carry thither the productions of their manufactures, and return laden with lead, pot-ash, &c. Wine and fruits are exported from Volez, Malaga, and Marbella.

Cadiz is a striking proof of the inactivity of Spanish navigation. One thousand and thirty-three vessels arrived there in 1782, of which but fifty-two belonged to Spain. The neighbouring ports of St. Lucar and St. Mary, in like manner, afford but little employment for the vessels of the nation.

If we pass from the coasts of Andalusia to the northern coast of Spain, we shall find the English, French, and Dutch, in possession of the trade from Vigo, Ferrol, and particularly from Corunna, which principally consists in importation; for the pilchards, cattle, and common linens, the only articles Galicia has to export, serve to pay the balance due to the neighbouring provinces. On the coast of Asturias, there are eighteen ports, hardly known to have a name, the trade of which is almost exclusively in the hands of the Dutch. St. Ander is the principal of these. Santona, which has an excellent port, sends some vessels laden with chesnuts to Holland, and a few cargoes of lemons to France.

The principal ports of Biscay, Bilboa, the Passage, and St. Sebastian, are much frequented by the English, French, and Dutch; who carry thither the productions of their industry, and return with iron, wool, and anchors. But the Biscayners are not idle spectators: they principally furnish the Mediterranean provinces with foreign merchandize, and their ships have a constant communication with the other ports of the peninsula, and those of England, France, and Holland. Hence it plainly appears, that the commerce which the Spaniards have with foreigners, is merely passive.

On

One ship, and sometimes two, sails annually from Manilla, in the island of Laconia, one of the Philippines, for Acapulca in Mexico: her cargo, which belongs to the convents, consists of the principal commodities of that part of the world; but the return from Acapulca is usually made in money, and amounts to a vast sum. In exchange for the manufactures sent to America, the Spaniards receive gold, silver, indigo, cochineal, the coconut, log-wood, and other woods used in dying, sugar, tobacco, snuff, and other productions of that country, supplying the greater part of Europe and Asia with the silver they bring from thence in their galleons. Most of the manufactures which are sent to America, are furnished by England, France, Italy, and Holland; consequently a great part of the treasure brought home by the galleons, is paid to the merchants of those nations.

All common wools, of which the exportation is prohibited, is worked up in Spain to cloath the soldiers and lower classes of people. Fine wools are also made into cloth in several places; the manufactures of which, says Bourgoanne, I visited towards the end of the year 1783. I observed, with some surprize, that the art of manufacturing wool, had in several respects made a considerable progress. I was shewn at Guadalaxara pieces of scarlet cloth, which for colour and quality appeared worthy to be compared to the best cloths of Julian. They are worth one pound twelve shillings and sixpence an ell in the town where they are made. There were eighty looms for the cloths of the first quality, an hundred for those of the second quality, and five hundred and six for serges. These looms, contained in two buildings, employed three thousand eight hundred and twenty-five persons; besides near forty thousand dispersed over the countries of Mancha and the Castiles, who spun the wool intended to be manufactured at Guadalaxara. I saw not one beggar, or idle person, among the fifteen or sixteen thousand inhabitants this city contains. Such is the advantage of manufactures, and especially those of cloth, that they afford many trifling employments, of which children, and the aged and infirm, are capable. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 49.*

Guadalaxara is also the only place in Spain, where the famous cloths of Vigonia are made; a valuable commodity made of wool brought from the province of Buenos-Ayres and Peru; that of the former is longer, the latter is more silky. In 1782, the king of Spain sent twenty pieces of this cloth to the Grand Seignior, immediately after the treaty which he had just concluded with the Porte. The manufactory of Guadalaxara, finds in that of Brissuaga (at four leagues distance) a kind of assistant. The latter contains one hundred looms, all employed in weaving cloths of the first quality.

Segovia, which has ever been famous for the goodness of its wool, was formerly equally so for the number and perfection of its manufactures. But it is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour.

dour. In 1785, the number of looms did not exceed two hundred and fifty.

Besides wool, the manufactures of Spain are chiefly of silk, iron, copper, and hardware; but they fall short of that perfection they might easily be raised to.

This country was formerly famous for its sword-blades; but Mr. Twiss informs us, that the manufactory of sword-blades, which were formerly so celebrated for the goodness of the steel, no longer exists; though another manufactory was lately erected for the king's account only, in which all the sword, hanger, and dagger-blades for the Spanish army are made; but they are far from being so well tempered as those of former times; a true old Toledo sword-blade sells, even in Spain, for six or seven guineas; and can only be purchased by chance. I have seen daggers that were made here, which would strike through a crown-piece. All sword-blades, made for the soldiers, have the king's name engraved on one side, and some device on the other: I saw many of them with this:—*No me saques sin razon, no me embaines sin honor.* "Draw me not without reason, sheath me not without honour." *Twiss's Tr.* 186.

The same author, speaking of the town of Albacete, says, This is a pretty large town, containing two churches, and five thousand inhabitants; who are chiefly maintained by the profits arising from the sale of clumsy knives and scissors, for the manufacturing of which there are eighteen shops. *Twiss's Tr.* 193.

REVENUES, ARMY, NAVY.

THE revenues of his catholic majesty, arising in Spain, are estimated at five millions sterling per annum. His American income, however, is immense: the silver mines there are inexhaustible; and of the produce of these a fifth belongs to the king, though but a small portion of it comes into his coffers. But in case of a war, or any public emergency, he adopts a method of sequestering into his own hands great part of the American treasures belonging to his subjects; of which they never complain, because they are punctually repaid with interest.

If we may credit the printed lists, says Mr. Swinburne, the Spanish army consists of above one hundred and thirty thousand men; but the real number falls far short of this amount: and it is a matter of doubt, whether the regular troops exceed the number of fifty thousand.

The king's household is composed of three troops of gentlemen horse-guards, Spanish, Italian, and Flemish; one company of halberdiers; six battalions of Spanish, and six of Walloon foot-guards; and one brigade of carbiniers. There are six regiments of Spanish infantry of two battalions, and twenty-seven of one battalion.

battalion; two Italian, three Irish, four Walloon, and four Swiss regiments of one battalion; one regiment of artillery of four battalions; six thousand seven hundred and twelve marines; and one company of engineers. Each battalion of foot is composed of one company of grenadiers of sixty-six men, and of eight companies of fusileers of eighty men each, including three commissioned officers. White or blue is the colour of their regimentals; except one Spanish and three Irish, which are dressed in red. The cavalry consists of fourteen regiments; of which six are in blue, four in red, three in white, and one in green. The dragoons form eight regiments; of which one is in blue, one in red, and six in yellow. A regiment of cavalry and dragoons contains four squadrons, each composed of three companies; in each company are three commissioned officers, and forty-five soldiers. Besides the regulars, they once a year assemble forty-three regiments of militia, and twenty companies of city guards. The corps of invalids contains forty-six companies on duty, and twenty-six disabled. The African and American garrisons have also their respective militia. Their uniforms are ugly and ill made; the soldiers abominably nasty in their cloaths, and their black greasy hair seldom dressed. Till very lately, they were commonly in rags, and often mounted guard with half a coat, and almost bare breeched; but now they are rather better clad, and kept in a somewhat more decent trim. The pay of a soldier is five quartos and an half, and twenty-one ounces of bread a day. After fifteen years service, he has an increase of five reals of vellon a month; after twenty, nine reals; and after twenty-five, he may retire, and receive a *pezeta per diem*, and be cloathed as if he was still on actual service. If he remains thirty years in the army, he is allowed the rank and pay of a subaltern officer. Every *forty months* he receives new regimentals, two shirts, two stocks, one pair of shoes, two pair of stockings, a cap, and a hat. The rank of any officer may be known at first sight, by a particular badge of distinction. A captain-general's dress uniform is blue, embroidered with gold down the seams, and three rows of embroidery on the sleeves; a lieutenant-general has nothing on the seams, and but two rows on the cuffs; a mariscal de campo, but one; a brigadier has red cuffs, with one row of silver embroidery on his coat; a colonel has three narrow bindings on his sleeve, of the colour of his regimental button; a lieutenant-colonel, two; and a major, one: the mark of a captain is two epaulets; of a lieutenant, one on his right shoulder; and of an ensign, one on the left. The pay of a lieutenant is two *pezetas* and an half per diem; that of an ensign, two. As every thing has trebled in price since their pay was established, it is become insufficient for the maintenance of the officers. In the guards, all subalterns must live upon their own fortune, till they get a company, which they may perhaps

wait thirty years for. About 7000 men form the garrison of Barcelona; of which 4200 are guards; the rest Swiss and dragoons. Each corps has its quarter appointed, which it provides with centries; and therefore they never interfere with each other. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 37.

The means of recruiting here are very confined. The Spanish nation has for some time had a dislike to the foot service. Each regiment finds a difficulty in procuring men: the colours are raised in places in which it is supposed most dupes and libertines are assembled, and thus the regiment is increased by the disorders of society; and by a happy metamorphosis, those who disturb its repose are appointed to its defence.

Another mode of recruiting the Spanish army, is that of the *quintas*, a kind of drawing of militia; of which Mr. Twiss gives the following account: All those who are proper for the service draw lots, and those on whom the lot falls, which are no more than five out of an hundred, are enlisted. *Twiss's Tr.* 227. This method of raising men is, however, only adopted on emergencies. The two last times the levy of the *quintas* took place, were in 1775, when Spain was preparing to make war against the Portuguese in South America; and in 1790, when hostile preparations were making against Great Britain.

The artillery of Spain consists of one regiment, composed of five battalions; without including the cadets, who are brought up at Segovia. The corps of engineers is separated from the artillery: it was not established till 1711. It consists of ten directors, ten colonels, twenty lieutenant-colonels, thirty captains, forty lieutenants, and forty second lieutenants; in all one hundred and fifty officers.

The navy of Spain is divided into three departments; those of Ferrol, Carthagená, and Cadiz. The first has real inconveniences, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate, and the frequent rains which retard the operations in the port; whence no vessel can sail but with one particular wind. This department for the north coast of Spain would, perhaps, be better placed at Vigo; the climate of which is very healthy, the soil fertile, and the harbour safe and spacious.

The department of Carthagená has many advantages over that of Ferrol. The safety of its harbour is known by an old proverb among seamen; who say there are but three good ports for vessels, the months of June and July, and the harbour of Carthagená. This safety extends to the arsenals and dock-yards. Carthagená is the port where the greatest number of ships are built, caulked, and careened. A corps of navy engineers was established here, by Charles III. in 1770.

The department of Cadiz is, however, the most important of the three, on account of its favourable situation for the departure of fleets.

Instead

Instead of vice-admirals, there are captains general of the navy, who enjoy the same honours as those of the army. The officers of the navy are, with respect to military rewards, upon a footing with those of the army. The vice-royalties, governments of provinces, or places in America, are indiscriminately given to general officers of the army, and those of the navy.

The sailors are classed, as in France, and divided into three departments. The registers of the classes make the number of the whole amount to fifty thousand. Spain has also, for the service of her ships of war, a marine infantry, composed of twelve battalions; which, consisting of one hundred and sixty-eight men each, form a corps of about twelve thousand men.

Spain has also a society of pilots, with schools of pilotage.

A great part of the Spanish vessels, employed in the late war, were built by a French ship-builder, M. Gautier; and several of them excited the admiration of both French and English seamen. The Conception, built according to his plan, was judged by intelligent persons of both these nations, to be the finest vessel in Europe.

But, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, While we do justice to the bulk and solidity of the Spanish ships, it must be admitted that all seamen exclaim, and not without reason, against their heaviness of sailing. This, I have been told, was owing to the manner in which they are rigged and stowed: which appears probable, since those taken in 1780 by admiral Rodney, from M. de Langara, acquired under the management of the English, a celebrity which they were not thought capable of receiving. The Spaniards, who do not disdain to learn even in the school of their enemies, are endeavouring to improve their ship-building, according to the few models which the success of war has delivered into their hands. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 12.

The navy of Spain owes much to the late monarch. His methods to new model and increase it, which were begun in the first years of his reign, have not been ineffectual. In 1764, the Spanish navy consisted only of thirty-seven ships of the line, and about thirty frigates. In 1770 there were fifty-one ships of from 58 to 112 guns, twenty-two frigates, eight hoys, nine xebecs, and twelve other small ships of war. Their number has since increased; and from late authentic lists, it appears that she has now about fifty-five ships of the line.

The three divisions in Europe of the navy of Spain, are not the only places where ships of war are built. There are dock-yards at the Havannah; and a fund of seven hundred thousand piastres, was some time since established to carry on the works.

Spain and her colonies might furnish her navy with all the ship-timber necessary for that service. There are great quantities in the mountains of Asturia and Navarre; and particularly in the Pyrenees, on the side of Arragon and Catalonia, there is a

species of pine more solid and durable than the oak. The plain of Cuba contains many cedars; though it has been thought to be exhausted by the quantities drawn from the country adjacent to the coasts. In Cumana also there is timber fit for ship-building.

The remarks of the chevalier de Bourgoanne, on this subject, demand attention. Spain has not, says that judicious and spirited writer, derived all the advantages she might have done from these resources, but constantly depends upon the northern states, at least for a supply of masts. According to the account which the bank of St. Charles gave to the public, it appears that from the 11th of December 1784, to the 11th of December 1785, upwards of eight millions and an half of reals were paid for masts alone, which were brought from the North. Spain is still obliged to employ Dutch vessels. She will be able to do without them, if the direct commerce she has for some years carried on in the Baltic continues to prosper. She has already begun to establish connections with Russia for naval stores. In the course of the year 1781, four Russian vessels unloaded their cargoes of hemp, in the department of Ferrol, and took back wools from the neighbouring coasts. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 20.

The Spaniards have adopted from the English the method of sheathing the bottoms of their ships of war with copper; but not knowing how to prepare for that purpose the copper brought from Mexico, they have hitherto imported all their sheets of that metal from Trieste and Sweden.

THE PROVINCE OF ANDALUSIA.

THE name of this province is a corruption of *Vandalenhous*, the house, or the abode of the Vandals, by whom a considerable part of Spain was over-run. It comprehends the three ancient kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen; and the greatest part of the Roman province, anciently called *Boetica*. It is sometimes called Lower Andalusia, to distinguish it from the kingdom of Granada, also termed Upper Andalusia. The first is bounded on the south by the Mediterranean, and the straits of Gibraltar; on the north by Estremadura and New Castile; on the east by Granada and Murcia; and on the west by Portugal. It is about two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and thirty in breadth. The principal rivers which water this province are the Guadalquivir, which passes through it, dividing it into two parts; the Xenil, which rises in Granada,

Granada, enters Andalusia, and runs north-west into the Guadalquivir, the Odier, the Tartessus, the Guadiana, the Guadiamer, the Guadalate, and the Tinto, or Azeche.

Andalusia is populous and fertile, has very commodious harbours, and plenty of trade and commerce. It abounds in grain, wine, oil, citrons, oranges, raisins, figs, pomegranates, sugar, salt, almonds, honey, scarlet-berries for dying, silk, quicksilver, and cinnabar. This province is also famous for breeding the finest and fleetest horses in the kingdom. In summer, indeed, the heat is excessive, but the inhabitants pursue their employments by night, and sleep a considerable part of the day.

Though we have given a general character of the Spaniards, a kind of particular provincial character seems also necessary. The Andalusian may be compared to the Gascon for extravagant expressions, vivacity, and vain-boasting: he is easily distinguished among an hundred Spaniards. Hyperbole is his favourite language; he embellishes and exaggerates every thing, and offers you his purse and person, in as little time as he takes to repent of it. He is a bully, an idler, lively, jovial, attached to the ancient customs of the country; nimble, well-made, extremely fond of women, and delights in dancing, pleasure, and good cheer.

This appears to be the genuine picture of the Andalusians. Mr. Swinburne has drawn them more in miniature. He says, The Andalusians seem to be the great talkers and rodomontadoes of Spain. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 189.

In that part of ANDALUSIA called the kingdom of SEVILLE, the principal places are as follow:

SEVILLE is supposed to have been founded by the Phœnicians, who gave it the name of Hispalis: the Romans called it Julia; in after-ages the old name returned, and, after a variety of corruptions, seems to have been revived in the modern appellation of Sebillia, or Sevilla, for the Spaniards use both indiscriminately. Under the Roman government it was embellished with many magnificent buildings, destined for purposes of public utility and amusement; but the very ruins of these edifices have disappeared. The Gothic kings resided here before they removed their court to Toledo. Musa, the Saracen viceroy, took Seville by storm, soon after the victory obtained at Xeres over king Rodrigo. In the general confusion that ensued upon the downfall of the kingdom of Cordova, in 1027, Seville became an independent sovereignty, which was annihilated by the violence of the African prince Jusaf Almoravides, who came into Spain in 1097. Ferdinand the Third, king of Castile (who, in consideration of his great success against the Mahometans, as well as for his sanctity, was canonized after his death, and is still honoured as a saint of the first rank) took Cordova, and many other important places, from

from the enfeebled disunited Mussulmen; drove them from post to post, till he reduced the bounds of their empire to a very confined corner of the peninsula; after a year's siege, he forced Seville to open its gates to him, and acknowledge his sway. Three hundred thousand Moors are said to have left the city upon the capitulation, and to have carried their arms and industry to such countries as were still obedient to the laws of Mahomet. It is difficult to conceive how Seville could continue to be a great and populous town, after such an emigration; yet we find it in a few years enlarged, adorned with new buildings, the chief of which was the cathedral, and long enjoying the rank of one of the most considerable cities in Spain: its most brilliant epocha was soon after the discovery of America: when all the new-found treasures were poured into Europe, from the fleets which returned from the new hemisphere into the Guadalquiver, and made Seville the magazine of its invaluable productions. The sovereign frequently honoured this place with his presence; merchants from all parts flocked hither to open houses of commerce, or to provide themselves with goods for foreign markets: the sailors and adventurers of the Indian fleets rendezvoused here, and with wanton prodigality lavished the wealth which they had acquired in America. Then indeed was the time, when the Spaniard cried out, in the fullness of his heart, *Quien no ha visto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*. "He who has not seen Seville, has not seen the wonder of the world." Its court was then the most splendid in Europe; its streets were thronged with an immense concourse of people; its river was crowded with ships, and its keys covered with bales of precious merchandize. Great were the buildings begun, and still vaster the projects for future ones. Its prosperity seemed proof against the fickleness of fortune; but, in the course of a very few years, it fell from the highest pitch of grandeur to solitude and poverty, by the danger and embarrassments in the navigation of the Guadalquiver. The superior excellence of the ports of Cadiz induced government to order the galleons to be stationed there in future. Mr. Twiss, however, still mentions it as the largest city in the kingdom. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 29. *Twiss's Tr.* 301.

It is a large, beautiful, and populous city, situated on an extensive plain, two hundred miles south-west of Madrid. The river Guadalquiver divides it into two unequal parts: that on the south side is called Triana: these parts are joined together by a mean and shabby bridge, consisting of planks laid on ten boats, forming the segment of a circle, according as the tide runs. The city is nearly circular, exceeding a mile and a half in diameter, and contains upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. The shape of Seville is circular, without any great rising in the whole space. The walls seem of Moorish construction; or of the ages which immediately followed the dissolution

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solution of the Saracen empire. The ditch is filled up in many places: the circumference of the walls does not exceed five miles and an half. The suburb of Triana, which is as large as many towns, is remarkable for nothing but its gloomy Gothic castle, where, in 1482, the inquisition formed its first establishment in Spain. The streets of Seville are crooked, dirty, and so narrow, that in most of them two coaches find it difficult to pass a-breast. The widest and handsomest place is the Alameda, or great walk of the old elms, in the heart of the city: it is six hundred yards by one hundred and fifty, decorated with three fountains, and the statues of Hercules, the reputed founder, and Julius Cæsar, the restorer of Seville. There are more palaces, and other conspicuous buildings here, than in any other Spanish city.

The cathedral of Seville, says baron Dillon, is a fine Gothic building, with a curious steeple, or tower, having a moveable figure of a woman at top, called the Giralda, which turns round with the wind. The steeple is reckoned one of the greatest curiosities in Spain, and is higher than St. Paul's in London. Nothing can be more delightful than the prospect of the country round Seville, beheld from the steeple above-mentioned; its beautiful and fertile plains, with its delightful gardens and orange groves, convey every idea of fertility and pleasure; with the addition of the Guadalquiver, which brings up ships to the walls of the city. *Dillon's Tr.* 308.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne concurs in opinion with baron Dillon, respecting the cathedral of Seville. He says, "It is a vast edifice, and one of the finest Gothic monuments which remain." *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 394.

And Mr. Twiss informs us, That the cathedral of Seville is the largest Gothic building in Spain, or perhaps in Europe: the roof is sustained by forty octangular columns, which form five naves; and each of these columns is sixteen feet in diameter. The bells are twenty-five in number: the largest weighs one hundred and twenty-five quintals. I purchased a very large print of this curious fabric. *Twiss's Tr.* 304.

As the very modern travellers entertain different opinions of this fabric, we have been thus particular. Mr. Swinburne is rather singular in his account of it, which is as follows: The cathedral is more cried up than I think it deserves; it is by no means equal to York minster, for lightness, elegance, and Gothic delicacy. The clustered pillars are too thick, the aisles too narrow, and the choir, by being placed in the center, spoils the whole coup d'oeil, and renders the rest of the church little better than a heap of long passages. The ornamental parts are but clumsy imitations of the models left by the Moors. Not one of the great entrances or porches is finished; and, to disfigure the whole pile,

pile, a long range of buildings, in the modern style, has been added to the old part. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 34.

The tomb of Christopher Columbus, before the choir of the cathedral, is distinguished by one stone only, which bears these words: *A Castilla y Arragon otro mundo dio Colon.* "To Castile and Arragon Columbus gave another world." A laconic epistle in the true lapidary style, full as expressive as those pompous ones, with which high-sounding rhetoric, bribed by vanity, loads the mausoleums of so many useless personages, without being able to preserve them from oblivion.

Next to the cathedral, the capuchins and the charidad are the only sacred edifices really interesting: they are the *chef d'oeuvres* of Murillo. Most of the other churches are built in a barbarous style. In the winter, storks are very numerous at Seville; almost every tower in the city is peopled with them, and they return annually to the same nests. They destroy all the vermin on the tops of houses, and pick up a great number of snakes, so that they are welcome guests to the inhabitants, and looked upon with peculiar veneration. *Dillon's Tr.* 308.

Murillo has adorned the charidad and capuchins with several most valuable pictures, which may be reckoned among his very best performances. In the first of these churches, saint Elizabeth, queen of Hungary, curing some lepers, and other diseased persons, by anointing them with holy oil, is an admirable picture; there is an old woman and a boy under the hand of the saint, full of truth, character, and expression. In the representation of Moses striking the rock, are several excellent figures, and a very beautiful white horse. There are also many excellent pictures in the church of the capuchins: St. Thomas of Villanova, archbishop of Valencia, distributing alms at his palace gate, appears to be the best in the collection.

The royal tobacco fabric is situated just without the walls: it was built in 1757, wholly of white stone, during the reign of Ferdinand VI. It is a square of seven hundred and forty feet, and of two stories in height: the chief front has twenty-nine windows in breadth: this manufacture is one of the most abundant sources of revenue to the sovereign. The annual produce to the treasury is estimated at twenty millions of livres, above eight hundred thousand pounds sterling. Here is also a foundry of copper cannon, which, together with that of Barcelona, supplies all the Spanish arsenals in Europe.

The amphitheatre for bull-fights is the largest in Spain; the inner area being two hundred and forty feet in diameter. The great hospital de la Sangre, for sick women, and the college of St. Elmo, founded for a marine school, are more remarkable for their size than for any other merit.

Seville is the see of an archbishop, has a tribunal of inquisition, twenty-nine churches, forty-four convents for monks, thirty

thirty nunneries, and twenty-four hospitals. Here is a mint, a custom-house, and an university founded in 1504. The archbishop has a revenue of one hundred thousand ducats per annum. Here is a royal palace, called Alcazar, partly built by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro: it is a mile in extent, flanked with large square strong towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. It is said, by some connoisseurs, that this structure has not its equal in Europe. The adjacent country is fertile and pleasant, and particularly remarkable for fine oranges. The Moors built an aqueduct here, which is still to be seen, and is six miles in length, of which Mr. Swinburne gives the following account:

Further on we walked under the *canos de Carmona*, or the great aqueduct; which is esteemed by the Sevillian historians one of the most wonderful monuments of antiquity existing in the universe. We were much disappointed to find none of that beauty or grandeur they talk so much of: on the contrary, it is rather ugly, its arches unequal, the architecture neglected, and its direction very crooked. The conduit is so leaky, that a rivulet is formed of the waste water. Authors are divided in their opinions concerning this aqueduct; whether to look on it as a Roman, or as a Moorish work. I believe it was originally planned and built by the former; but the innumerable repairs it has undergone, have almost obliterated every trace of their manner. However, what it wants in show, it certainly makes up for in utility. It conveys a very abundant supply of water several leagues, from a place called Alcala. The rocks are there bored in various directions, an immense length of way underground, in order to intercept every little runner, and to collect so considerable a stream as to turn several mills, and bring such a volume of water down to Seville, that almost every house in town has the benefit of it; except those of the quarters, which are supplied by the pipes from the fountain of the archbishop. *Swinburne's Tr. iii. 40.*

CADIZ, a very ancient celebrated city, occupies the whole surface of the western extremity of the isle of Leon, which is composed of two large circular parts, joined together by a very narrow bank of sand, forming together the figure of a chain-shot. At the south-east end, the ancient bridge of Suaco, thrown over a deep channel or river, affords a communication between the island and the continent: a strong line of works defends the city from all approaches along the isthmus; and to render them still more difficult, all the gardens and little villas on the beach, were in 1762 cleared away, and a dreary, sandy glacié left in their room; so that now there is hardly a tree on the whole island. This city, which is about three hundred miles south-west of Madrid, and fifty-eight from Gibraltar, contains 140,000 inhabitants,

tants, according to Mr. Swinburne (i. 338); and eighty thousand according to Mr. *Twiss*, (283).

This city was not less famous in antiquity, than after it became the general staple of commerce from Spain to the Indies. The Phœnicians had no sooner landed in Spain than they founded a city, which they named *Gadex* (or enclosure) upon that tongue of land which the Greeks believed to be the western extremity of the world. This place became very powerful under the empire of the Romans. They embellished it with several temples, and, if the ancients may be believed, the ceremonies and dogmas of religion had there a more sublime meaning than in the rest of the world: altars were dedicated to the year, the months, to industry, the divinity of commerce; and what is still more surprising in a city founded by the love of gain, *Gadex* contained the statue and temple of Poverty. The temple of Hercules, built by the Phœnicians, was the most famous; it was there he vanquished the triple Geryon. The great antiquity of the temple gave rise to the fabulous tales. Among the numerous columns with which it was decorated, there were two of brass, upon which unknown characters were engraved. No sacrifice of animals was made in this temple; nothing but incense was burned within the walls; and by an institution not remarkable for politeness, and difficult to be explained, women and swine were forbidden to enter it. The priest, who offered up the sacrifice, was to be chaste, to have his head shaved, his feet bare, and his robe tucked up. By Hercules, the Phœnicians meant to indicate the almighty prover of the Supreme Being.

The small peninsula on which Cadiz is situated, embraces a very considerable extent of the sea; and, with its two extreme points, called *Los Puntales*, forms a noble bay, the work of nature, which is about three leagues in length, and two in breadth. Its entrance is a short league in length. The two points seem contrived expressly to defend the bay. The city occupies the northern part of this projection of land: its form is nearly square, and nature seems particularly to have designed it for a place of strength. On the south side, it is rendered inaccessible by the sea, from the height and steepness of the shore; on the land side, it is defended by two strong bastions; and to the north, by several sand-banks, and very dangerous rocks. The point which runs out towards the west, and which was called The World's End, is defended by a fort named St. Sebastian, that covers the entrance of the bay; and on the east side, it is protected by the castle of St. Philip.

Cadiz contains several regular squares; the largest is that of St. Antonio; yet the church of that name is perhaps equally remarkable, which formerly was only a simple hermitage. But during the plague of 1648, the statue of the saint having frequently been at the trouble of leaving his niche, to go and heal the sick

in the city, the grateful inhabitants thought they could do no less than build him a handsome church; which is now become the church of one of the parishes.

Mr. Twiss informs us, that "all the streets in Cadiz are narrow, crooked, badly paved, and filthy." *Twiss's Tr.* 287.

And we are told by Mr. Swinburne, that, except the *Calle Aucha*, all the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and insufferably stinking. They are all drawn in strait lines, and most of them intersect each other at right angles. The swarms of rats that in the nights run about the streets are innumerable; whole droves of them pass and repass continually, and these their midnight revels are extremely troublesome to such as walk late. The houses are lofty, with each a vestibule, which being left open till night, serve passengers to retire to: this custom which prevails throughout Spain, renders these places extremely offensive. In the middle of the house is a court like a deep well, under which is generally a cistern, the breeding-place of gnats, and mosquitos: the ground-floors are warehouses, the first story counting-house or kitchen, and the principal apartment up two pair of stairs. The roofs are flat, covered with an impenetrable cement, and few are without a *mirador* or *turret*, for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. Round the parapet wall, at top, are placed rows of square pillars, meant either for ornament according to some traditional mode of decoration; or to fix awnings to, that such as sit there for the benefit of the sea-breeze may be sheltered from the rays of the sun: but the most common use made of them, is to fasten ropes for drying linen upon. High above all these pinnacles, which give Cadiz a most singular appearance, stands the tower of signals: here flags are hung out on the first sight of a sail, marking the size of the ship, the nation she belongs to, and if a Spanish Indiaman, the port of the Indies she comes from. The ships are acquainted with the proper signals to be made, and these are repeated by the watchman of the tower: as there are painted lists in every house, persons concerned in commerce soon become acquainted with the marks. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 336.

Mr. Swinburne travelled this country in the years 1775, and 1776: but, as the chevalier de Bourgoanne differs materially from him, it may be reasonably supposed that very considerable improvements have been made in this city, since that period. *Bourgoanne*, who was there in the year 1785, thus describes it: The streets of Cadiz are broad, strait, and *at present* almost all paved with a large, white, and smooth stone, cut in such a manner as to prevent the horses and mules from slipping. The houses are large, commodious, cool, and well contrived; and the number of merchants, of the most extensive connections and immense property, who reside there, can hardly be imagined: the whole city is engaged in trade. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 291.

The

The same author informs us, that count O'Reilly, who was governor of Cadiz in 1785; ordered the old houses to be pulled down, to give place to new ones regularly built; the streets were paved, made straiter, and constantly kept clean; and the waste ground was covered with new houses.

Count O'Reilly also bestowed much attention on the embellishment of the gate on the land side, which was formerly covered with briars, and served as an asylum for robbers. Under the administration of one of his predecessors, gardens were laid out, and several houses built there. At the time of the dispute relative to Falkland Islands, the pusillanimous governor, imagining the place in danger, and the enemy near his gates, entrenched behind the feeble efforts of his industry, and destroyed the houses; without observing that the ground on which they stood, was wholly commanded by the battery from the land-gate: but nothing does more honour to the zeal, understanding, and humanity of count O'Reilly, than the *Hospitium*; which owes to him, if not its first establishment, at least the admirable form given it in the course of the year 1785. No foundation of the kind can be better directed: it provides, within the same edifice, succour to every class of subjects, who claim either the cares or inspection of government: to the aged of both sexes, to incurables, vagabonds, prostitutes, the insane, and children of both sexes whom their parents are incapable of maintaining. Each class is placed in spacious apartments; every person is furnished with food and employment, according to his age and situation. Poor families find there an asylum, and the number of individuals does not alarm the beneficence of government.

This city is divided into twenty-four quarters, under the inspection of as many commissaries of police. The square of St. Antonia is large, and tolerably handsome: the public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening: it is fenced off the coach road by a marble rail.

The Alameda, says Mr. Twiss, is planted with double rows of white elms; seats of stone are fixed on each side: it commands a fine view of the ocean. It is as much resorted to by ladies of easy virtue as St. James's Park; and is the only place in Spain where I found bare-faced licentiousness and libertinism. *Twiss's Tr.* 281.

The sea air prevents the trees from thriving, and destroys all expectations of future shade. The cathedral, which was begun in 1722, is carried on with so little vigour, that it is difficult to guess at the term of years it will require to bring it to perfection. The vaults are executed with great solidity. The arches, which spring from clustered pilasters to support the roof of the church, are very bold: the minute sculpture bestowed upon them seems superfluous, as all the effect will be lost from their great height; and from the shade which will be thrown upon

upon them by the filling up of the interstices. The outside casings are to be of white marble, and the bars of the windows of bronze. Whenever it is finished, it will be but a heavy mass, defective in many respects. The grotesque mouldings of the Gothic architecture are joined to the simple taste of the ancient orders; some of the interior parts, however, are beautiful. Till the new cathedral is finished, divine service is performed in the old one; in which there are several little paintings in the Flemish style. There are a few much more valuable in the church of the Capuchins. They are the master-pieces of Murillo: among them is an *ecce homo*, in which the soft touch of that artist seems united with the noble sublimity which Guido knew so well how to give to his figures.

Among other edifices deserving attention are the custom-house, a new and spacious building; and the theatre, which is finished with taste, and on an excellent plan.

The Franciscans, or Recollets, says Bourgoanne, settled themselves at Cadiz in 1608. They had at first only a very small house in the square *De la Verde Cruz* (of the Green Cross); but they have now given their name to the street which they inhabit. Their present flourishing state is to be ascribed to the Holy Virgin, and a French merchant named Peter Isaac, who entered into partnership with the queen of heaven, for the management of a business by which he gained fourteen thousand ducats. Isaac was honest enough to carry to the Franciscans the share due the virgin; and afterwards made them a present of his own part of the profits, for the pleasure of being buried in the church of these good fathers, who thus obtained the whole sum.

Bourgoanne's Tr. iii. 292.

Cadiz contains but few remarkable edifices or monuments of the arts. The occupations which commerce offers to those who inhabit Cadiz, leave but few hands to industry. Here are, however, about twenty ribbon looms, and machines for knitting silk; none of which are much employed. There are several manufactures, whose chief employment is to apply their marks to the embroidered stockings they receive from Nimes; and which, having undergone this ceremony, are shipped for the American colonies, where all foreign stockings are prohibited.

If the prospect to the ocean is solemn, that towards the main and is animated in the highest degree: the men of war ride in the eastern bosom of the bay: lower down the merchant ships are spread far and near; and close to the town an incredible number of barks, of various shapes and sizes, cover the surface of the water; some moored, and some in motion, carrying goods to and fro. The opposite shore is studded with white houses, and enlivened by the towns of St. Mary, Port Real, and others. Port St. Mary is a large handsome city on the north side of the bay; remarkable for its excellent wine, so well known by the

name of sherry: the best and richest is called *Pagarette*, from the Spanish word *pago*, a district, and particularly applied to this vintage. Westward, Rota closes the horizon; near which was anciently the island and city of Tortessus, now covered by the sea; but at low water some part of the ruins are still to be discovered.

An idea may be formed of the trade of Cadiz, by knowing the number of vessels which annually enter and sail from that port. In 1776, nine hundred and forty-nine ships from different ports entered that of Cadiz; in 1777, nine hundred and thirty-five vessels entered that port. This is the place where the English, French, Dutch, and Italian merchants send their goods to be exported to America in Spanish vessels, which are divided into three classes: the fleet (*flota*), the register ships, and the galleons. The stir in this city is prodigious, during the last months of the stay of the *flota*. The packers possess the art of packing goods in great perfection; but, as they pay the freight according to the cubic palms of each bale, they are apt to squeeze down the cloths and linens so very close and hard, as sometimes to render them unfit for use. The exportation of French luxuries in dress is enormous; Lyons furnishes most of them; England sends out bale goods; Brittany and the north, linens.

The people who abound most at Cadiz are, first the Irish, and next the Flemings, Genoese, and Germans. The English and Dutch are not numerous.

Pleasures are not much varied at Cadiz. During some years there was a French comedy, which a reprehensible administration suppressed in 1778. The only theatre at present is the national one, which rivals those of the capital, and sometimes is enriched by their losses.

The agreeable and amiable qualities of the fair sex renders a residence at Cadiz delightful: the ladies possess, to a very uncommon degree, the pleasing exterior of the Andalusians, modified by the society of strangers, who are there found in great numbers, and by that general desire to please, which the refinements of society, and a concourse of admirers, maintain in continual activity. They, however, seldom are betrayed into those immoralities which their charms, the perpetual adulation to which they are exposed, and the influence of climate, might perhaps excuse more here than in other countries.

This city, says Mr. Swinburne, has the misfortune of being under worse regulations of police than any place in Europe. All this winter, street-robberies and house-breakings have been frequent, and no effectual steps taken to prevent the disorder. I have heard that the governor has made a vow to shed no blood during his regency: this cruel clemency has given such spirit to the operations of the robbers, that they have had the audacity to paste up an advertisement in the streets, cautioning all people

whatever to avoid resistance, and submit quietly to be rifled; that their plunderers may not be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of employing the poniard. As a burgher always accompanies the patrol, the military cannot act but under his direction; and he will never hurt or molest any of his countrymen or neighbours for the sake of preserving the lives and property of strangers. Indeed, if a native be apprehended for the most enormous offence against the laws of his country, it is next to impossible to procure a sentence against him; for, as long as he has a groat in the world to spend in prison, or a friend to solicit in his favour, the *alcalde* or judge will never bring him to trial; and when at last his purse is drained, and his crimes proved against him, it is ten to one that they can get any body to make a gallows to hang him upon. Burglaries have been committed, and large sums of money carried out of counting-houses, the thieves taken and lodged in gaol; yet the owners have not been able to recover any part of the cash; which the gentlemen of the robe, and the culprit, have spent in carousing together. In cases of confiscation, half of the seizure goes to the informer, the other to the governor. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 348.

Good water is remarkably scarce at Cadiz: it is brought with much labour from the fountains of Port St. Mary, and is but an imperfect supply: in dry seasons it is sometimes found insufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants.

Cadiz is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Seville, and enjoys a revenue of twelve thousand ducats per annum. In 1260 it was recovered from the Moors. In 1440, John, king of Castile, gave it to Don Pedro, with the title of Count; his grandson Don Rodrigo was afterwards made duke of Cadiz, in 1484, by Ferdinand and Isabel; but, thinking it of too much consequence after the discovery of America, they took it from him, and made him duke of Arcos. In 1596 it was pillaged and burnt by the English, and afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. In 1702, the English and Dutch attempted to become masters of it, but without success.

Baron Dillon informs us, that the *Solano* wind is more prejudicial here than in Seville; and, when it has blown for eight or ten days, introduces such an acrimony in the blood, and causes such a tension of the fibres, as to have the most alarming effects on the fair sex, with very unpleasing symptoms, like the *Scirocco* in Italy. *Dillon's Tr.* 349.

In the Capuchin's garden, a dragon tree is to be seen, supposed to be the only one in the kingdom; though it grows naturally in the Cape de Verd Islands, as well as at the Island of Madeira.

The manufacture of salt is the most interesting branch of industry in the environs of Cadiz. The salt-pits encompass a great part of the bay, from the Puntal to Port St. Mary.

GIBRALTAR, a celebrated port and town at the mouth of the Straits,

Straits, which derive their name from it, is so called from a Moorish general, named Tarik, who settled here in spite of the Goths, and from whom it was called Gebel Tarick, or the mountain of Tarick; Gebel, in the Moorish language, signifying mountain. It is about three hundred and twenty miles south-west of Madrid, and eighty south of Seville. It is properly a rock, remarkably steep and craggy, but flat on the top; from whence there is an extensive view of the Mediterranean, Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, in Africa; and the kingdoms of Seville and Granada in Spain. The town is at the foot of this mountain, to the west, and was so well fortified when in the possession of the Spaniards, that it was supposed to be impregnable, till it was taken by Sir George Rooke, in 1704; and, since the treaty of Utrecht, it has belonged to the English, who keep a strong garrison in it, with all the artillery and stores necessary for its defence.

The length of the mountain or rock of Gibraltar, is about two miles and three quarters, from the north end; which, rising abruptly out of the small isthmus, joins it to the continent; the most southern part is called Europa Point. Its perpendicular height above the level of the sea, is one thousand three hundred and sixty feet; but colonel James says, one thousand four hundred and three.

The eastern side, says Mr. Twiss, is almost inaccessible, though several officers assured me they had clambered up to the summit by that side. Many apes and monkeys inhabit its caverns and precipices, and are frequently shot. It is supposed these animals are not produced in any other part of Europe. The birds called Solitary Sparrows are also found here. *Twiss Tr.* 268.

In blowing up the rock in various places, many pieces of bones, teeth, &c. are daily found incorporated with the stone: some of these pieces have been sent to England, and deposited in the British Museum, &c. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1770, a particular account of them is given. In the west side of this mountain is the cave called St. Michael's, eleven hundred and ten feet above the horizon. It is entered by the light of several torches, about two hundred paces: there are many pillars of various sizes, from the thickness of a goose-quill to two feet in diameter, formed by the droppings of water, which have petrified in falling: the water perpetually drips from the roof, and forms an infinite number of *stalactitæ* of a whitish colour, composed of several coats or crusts; and which, as well as the pillars, continually increase in bulk, and will probably, in process of time, fill the whole cavern. At the end of this cave is a hole of about six feet in diameter of which the depth is uncertain. Bats are numerous here.

One evening Mr. Twiss ascended to the summit of the rock in an hour, by a path called the Devil's Gap, on a flight of two hundred stone steps: and then, after having walked some time, went

went up four hundred more, which brought him to the signal-house, built on the highest part of the mountain. The weather was very clear, and he enjoyed the prospect of the town, the bay, the Straits, Mount Abila, or Apes hill, on the African shore, the city of Ceuta, and great part of the Barbary coast; the towns of St. Roque and Algesiras, and the snowy Alpuxarra mountains. At night an infinitely greater number of stars,

“ The life-infusing suns of other worlds,”

may be discovered from hence by the naked eye, than from below; because in this elevated situation the atmosphere is more pure and thin.

The discipline observed here is very strict, and the officers always appear in their regimentals. There are three hundred and forty guns mounted on the fortifications: those of the grand battery are of bronze, the rest of iron: they are all fired in succession on the anniversary of his majesty's birth; the performance takes half an hour. At sun-rise, sun-set, and at nine in the evening, a gun is regularly fired.

The town principally consists of one street, tolerably broad, and well paved; there are other small streets, which are crooked, narrow, and dirty. Here is an English church, a Roman Catholic church for the Spaniards and Portuguese, who inhabit this town to the number of about three hundred, and are mostly shop-keepers, and for about seven hundred Genoese, chiefly mariners; and a synagogue, who amount nearly to the number of six hundred. This town also contains about two thousand English, exclusive of the military: and here are a few hundred Moors, who continually pass and repass to and from the Barbary coast, trafficking in cattle, fowls, fish, fruits, and other provisions. Here is a small theatre; the actors are military gentlemen; the actresses are so by profession: they usually perform once a week. Here are taverns, coffee-houses, billiard tables, shops, &c. as in England. The governor's garden is open to the public, and is much resorted to on Sunday evenings.

Mr. Swinburne apologises for not describing this extraordinary fortress and mountain, by observing that it has so frequently been described already; and afterwards breaks out into the following exclamation: The hospitality of the governor, officers, and inhabitants; the bustle, military music, and parade; the fine appearance of the troops; the variety of tongues spoken, and of dresses, worn here, are themes I could enlarge upon for whole pages! After so long a journey through the still wastes, and silent stupid towns of Spain, where every thing bears the marks of languor and indolence; we were at first quite flurried and confounded with the hurry in the garrison, the perpetual noise of cannon, and the reports of the soldiers going through their firing exercise.

In the first nights we were startled with the frequent passing of the patrole, which runs like a train of fire round the line of fortifications. It seemed strange to hear our native language spoken in the streets, to read it under the signs, and to meet so many English faces. I should have forgotten how far I was from home, had I not been reminded of the latitude, by the brilliant clearness of the deep blue sky, and the sight of the African mountains; whose snowy tops, and even the objects, at their feet, are very distinctly seen by the naked eye. We indulged the honest pride of Englishmen, in admiring the tall handsome figures, and spirited martial presence of the soldiers; and in drawing very comfortable parallels between them, and the dirty melancholy dwarfs we had seen mounting guard in the Spanish garrisons. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 368.*

All religions seem welcome to this town; and meet without animosity, as on some neutral ground. The Barbary beef, furnished on contract by the Moors, is excellent; and the fish taken in the bay, delicious. The mountain abounds with partridges; and that beautiful bird the whoopoop, or march-cock.

Since Gibraltar has been in the possession of the English, the Spaniards have made four unsuccessful attempts to recover it: in the last, the united efforts of France and Spain were exerted to the utmost; but they were so severely chastised for their presumption by the gallant Lord Heathfield, that it is imagined they will not be in a hurry to engage in such another enterprize. The breadth of the Straits is about eleven miles.

PORT ST. MARY, a large town belonging to the duke of Medina Celi, situated in a very pleasant plain, at the mouth of the river Guadalete. It is walled, has a castle and good harbour, broad, commodious streets, and handsome houses. Great quantities of salt are made in this place, which is much resorted to by the English, French, Dutch, and Genoese merchants. At Port Saint Mary there is a wax refinery, through which all the wax sent to America must pass. This may be said to be one of the handsomest towns in Spain. The principal church is a beautiful building, adorned with several statues of bronze, finely sculptured. The environs are extremely pleasant, and perfumed by the fragrance of the orange-groves. The walk, called the *Alameda*, is planted with trees impenetrable to the rays of the sun, and embellished with several fountains. The springs of Port Saint Mary are excellent, and furnish supplies to the city of Cadiz; of which the water is so brackish that it is unfit to be drank. The fresh water of Saint Mary is sent to Cadiz in boats; and, when the north wind prevents these from venturing out, that city is deprived of one of the principal necessities of life. Port Saint Mary is situated opposite Cadiz; and from the mole, the town and bay may be distinctly seen, the distance being but about two leagues.

leagues : boats, however, are frequently lost in passing; and the sailors never fail, when they reach the bar, to pray the souls in purgatory to intercede for them; which prayer is always followed by a collection. The mole of Saint Mary is large : it is a magnificent terrace of wood, near a hundred feet square, projecting into the sea, and surrounded by a balustrade, and commodious seats. Hence you descend to the water by three large flights of steps, and embark for Cadiz, after having been searched; which searching is repeated when the vessel has proceeded some hundred paces out to sea; notwithstanding which, the traveller is again searched on entering the bay; and again, for the fourth time, on his arrival at the gate of Cadiz. This vexatious practice is nowhere more frequent than in Spain, and especially at Cadiz. In all the towns in Spain, this tax is imposed on delicacy, both on entering and leaving them. The traveller must not refuse a present to the guards of the custom-house, if he wishes to avoid being searched, insulted, and delayed. The most insolent among these greedy retainers to the revenue, are those of Cadiz : they have the impudence, if you only pass the gate of the city to go to the pier, to ask you for something to drink, in a tone and manner which very plainly signifies, "Give, or we will search you!" This petty tyranny and extortion is the more offensive, from its being exercised by the very dregs of the nation.

PALOS, a small town, with a pretty good harbour, at the mouth of the Trina. It is the port from whence Christopher Columbus set sail in 1492, in quest of a new world.

XERES, or XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a considerable city, situated on the bank of the Guadalete, containing about fifteen thousand inhabitants, and is in general well built. Antiquarians say it was the ancient *Asta Regia*; but it seems more probable that it was built upon the ruins of that city. Xeres is the mart for the wine, known in England by the name of sherry : twenty thousand butts of this wine are annually exported; and the price on an average is fifty dollars per butt. The traveller, on entering the town, passes through a double Moorish gate, over which is an Arabic inscription. The streets are in general broad, but not paved. The great square has, on one side, a portico of twenty-two arches. In this city there are a great number of nobility, and several very eminent commercial houses. Near Xeres, in 712, the famous battle which decided the fate of Spain, was fought and lost, by Roderic, the last king of the Gothic race. This battle was so decisive, that it occasioned the total ruin of that people; and left Spain, during several centuries, in possession of the conquerors. *Twiss's Tr.* 299. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 283.

Mr. Swinburne's observations on this city, are not much in its commendation:

commendation: Xeres, says he, is a large town, with winding streets, and horrible kennels of black stagnated water: as the wheel broke the crust upon them, there arose an almost suffocating stench. The hills about the town are pretty, and the views towards Cadiz very pleasing. Some poets have placed the Elysian fields in this neighbourhood, and pretended that the Guadalete was Lethe, or the river of oblivion. If so, they had never seen the place, or it has undergone strange alterations since their days; for this paradise is now an immense marshy flat, through which a narrow river, much resembling those in the Lincolnshire fens, winds its course to the sea: not a stick of wood is to be seen near it. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 333.

I passed the night at Xeres, says Mr. *Twiss*, and there saw the body of a peasant who had just been stabbed, placed on a bier in the street, with a box to receive alms for masses to be celebrated for the good of his soul, and to defray the expences of his burial. *Twiss's Tr.* 300.

ALCANTARA, a small town situated on a gentle declivity, between Seville and St. Lucar. Here is a Roman bridge, built over the morasses, having a tower and gates at each end, deserving the attention of a traveller. The order of Alcantara was styled, at its first institution, that of St. Julian, and was founded in 1156, under the auspices of Don Suero Fernandes, and Don Gomez Fernandes, two gentlemen of Salamanca. These two brothers resolved to take up arms, and to associate with themselves some nobles of their country in their project against the infidels. Ordonez, bishop of Salamanca, confirmed their plan, got it approved of by pope Alexander III. and enjoined the knights to the observance of the rules of Saint Benedict. It was not till the year 1219, that their principal house was transferred to Alcantara, when they gave that name to their order. Alphonso VII. promised them possession of every thing they should take from the infidels. This order is not so rich as formerly; but it still possesses thirty-three commanderies, four alcaydies, and four priories, which annually produce eighty thousand ducats.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a pretty large handsome town, seated on a mountain, about six leagues from Xeres. It belongs to the noble family of Guzman, on whom it confers the title of duke. In crossing the duchy of Medina Sidonia, no other human habitations are seen than four or five groupes of miserable cabins, in which labourers lodge a part of the year. Two scourges, idleness and famine, pollute, by their presence, a tract of country, which nature had produced in a moment of beneficence. A traveller may pass ten leagues in this district, and not observe a vestige of an human habitation. Not an orchard, kitchen-garden, ditch, or tile. The great proprietor seems to reign there like

like the lion in the forests, by driving away by his roarings those who might otherwise approach him; and both therefore alike reign over deserts. Instead of men and women, great herds of horned cattle, and troops of mares are to be seen. Beholding them free from the yoke and bridle, wandering over an immense region, unbounded to the eye by inclosure or barrier, we are ready to imagine ourselves in the first ages of the world, when animals, in a state of independence, divided with man the dominion of the earth, found every where their own property, and were not themselves the property of any person. How can individuals manage such enormous estates? Those who have these vast inheritances in perpetuity, therefore, farm them out to different persons, for three years only, or five at the most: too short a term to permit the farmer to undertake the clearing of lands, or any considerable improvement. Another circumstance concurs with these destructive customs, to hinder agriculture from flourishing in Andalusia. The land is divided into three portions; one is cultivated, another remains fallow; and the third is set apart to feed the cattle belonging to the farmer; and which he augments as much as possible, to reap what advantage he can from his short lease. This is what gives an appearance of depopulation to vast districts susceptible of rich cultivation. The first improvement to be made in the agriculture of Andalusia, would therefore be to grant longer leases. The example of Catalonia, Navarre, Galicia, and the Asturias, should serve as a lesson: there the leases are for a considerable number of years, and cannot be broken by the caprice of the proprietors: every kind of cultivation is in a flourishing state; each farmer creates himself a little establishment, keeps cattle, and has round his habitation an orchard and kitchen-garden: and, while he procures himself conveniences, improves and fertilizes the land, which he is sure to hold for a long time, as well as to be succeeded in his farm by his children.

OSSUNA, a large town, having an university erected in 1549, the capital of the duchy of that name. It is very ancient and populous; but nothing in it announces affluence, though many of the nobility reside there. It has an alameda, or public walk, decorated with a fountain. Two pillars, in a bad taste, are also intended to contribute to its embellishment. They bear a pompous inscription, in which are named the pope, the king of Spain, the duke of Ossuna, and the two corregidores, founders of the pillars, who have been honoured with the appellation of *famosa obra*. The inscription concludes by declaring, that it had been erected as an *eternal monument*; but the chevalier de Bourgoanne informs us, that this *monument*, this *famous work*, consisted of two fountains of very middling appearance; and of two rows of heavy stone benches, clumsily covered with plaster. In

1785, they disappointed the modest intention that had dedicated them to *eternity*; their ruins, with which the ground is covered, though it is only eight years since the erection of the pillars, sufficiently evince the fragility of the works of man. It would be difficult to find a monument in a worse state, and especially a more striking gasconade: with reason, therefore, are the Andalusians called the Gascons of Spain. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 486.

Mr. Swinburne calls Ossuna a large stinking town; but the environs, he says, are handsome; being gentle eminencies, covered with corn, and having large olive-yards on the declivities. The men of this town are remarkable for wearing large white hats.

ST. LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a town situated on a mountain, near the river Guadiana; defended by three towers on the side next the river, and on the other side by two bastions.

CARMONA, a very ancient little city standing boldly on a hill, formerly called Carmo. The title of city was conferred on it by Philip IV. The steeple of the principal church is of a singular structure. It is a high tower, which gradually inclines to, and terminates in a steeple; and upon which are placed the most whimsical ornaments of architecture. This modern toy sufficiently proves, that true taste has not yet penetrated into that part of Spain. It has, however, had the sanction of the academy of San Fernando. The castle of Carmona, which is in ruins, covers a vast extent of ground, and contains many buildings which served for a palace and fortress to Don Pedro the Cruel and his family. He placed his chief hope in the strength of this castle, and in the faithful attachment of Don Martin Lopez de Cordova, grand-master of the order of Calatrava; to whose care he entrusted his sons Sancho and Diego, by a lady he had taken to his bed after the death of his famous mistress Maria de Padilla. Henry of Trastamare, after the defeat and murder of Pedro, in the plains of Monteil, laid siege to Carmona, and took it by capitulation, together with the children and treasures of the late king; and, basely breaking his word of honour, caused Lopez to be beheaded for his obstinate resistance. Like every place in this province, Carmona makes a figure in Roman history, and has many remains of their walls, inscriptions, &c. to shew, as proof of its ancient importance. The country about it is hilly and champaign, and far from being unpleasant; as it is all green and has wood and water in different parts of the view. The distance from Carmona to Seville is about six leagues.

ALGESIRAS, a town agreeably situated on a gentle slope, close by the sea. A very little river, (the Mihel,) which rises in the neighbouring mountains, washes the right side of Algesiras, and gently

gently runs on into the sea: upon its right bank is a little dock-yard, the dimensions of which, though proportioned to the bed of the river, are sufficient for the building of barks. It was made use of for constructing some of the gun-boats which made so poor a figure at the siege of Gibraltar; in the destruction of which Sir Roger Curtis so eminently distinguished himself, as well as in the humanity which he exercised towards many of the almost expiring wretches who conducted them. Near this place are the ruins of the old city of Algeiras, where the Moors defended themselves for some time after their city was taken. Algeiras, as well as St. Roche, was peopled at the beginning of the present century, with Spaniards from Gibraltar, who would not live under the dominion of the English. These Spaniards are separated from their old country by two leagues of sea; in which, during the late war, several of them found a grave, in striving to conquer the place of their forefathers. Algeiras is watered in a manner which seems to be reserved for important places. Water is brought to it from the distance of a quarter of a league, by a new aqueduct built with hewn stone. A Spanish boat sails twice a week from this town to Ceuta, a Spanish sea-port at five leagues distance, on the coast of Africa. This voyage is often made in three or four hours, and sometimes it is not performed in less than nine or ten: the passage is five reals; no great sum, to be transported from Europe into Africa: a traveller is easily tempted to take the trip. The little port of Algeiras is very confined in speculations of commerce: it receives some cargoes of corn and brandy by Catalonian barks; and its exportations chiefly consist in coals from the neighbouring mountains, which is sent to Cadiz.

The SECOND DIVISION of the PROVINCE OF ANDALUSIA, is called the KINGDOM of CORDOVA; of which the principal Places are,

CORDOVA, the capital of the district, a very ancient city: it was illustrious in the time of the Romans, and known by the name of *Corduba*; and *Colonia Patricia*: by the name of *Patricia* only it has been well known, as appears from several coins, and from an inscription on an antique marble, now a holy water-pot in the church of St. Marina:

D. M. S.

M. LVCRETIVS. VERNA. PATRI-
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PIVS IN SVOS. H. E. S. SIT. T. T.

LEVIS.

This

This city has preserved nothing of its ancient grandeur; except a vast inclosure filled with houses half in ruins; and the famous mosque, built by Abdalrahman, in the eighth century. This monument richly deserves the attention of the curious. After the conquest of Cordova, it was converted into a cathedral. It is six hundred feet in length, and two hundred and fifty in breadth, having twenty-four large gates, adorned with sculptures; and the roof is supported by three hundred and sixty-five pillars of alabaster, jasper, and black marble, a foot and a half in diameter. The columns of black marble reach not to the ceiling; they are hardly more than ten or twelve feet high, and have neither base nor capital: they are joined to each other by two arches, placed one above the other, covered with plaister, and supported with stone-work whitened over. The result of the whole is but little agreeable to the eye. The cathedral therefore is more remarkable for its oddity, than any real beauties. But this vast edifice, supported by a forest of columns, and ornamented with chapels, in general well decorated, has something grand in its appearance. The christians, when they consecrated the mosque to the worship of the true God, added no embellishments. They have somewhat lessened its dimensions by the principal chapels; the ceiling of one of which seems to be preserved as it was in the time of the Moors. It was converted into a church when this city was taken from the Moors in 1236, after they had been in possession of it five hundred and twenty years. Nothing would equal the magnificence of this structure, were the height proportioned to its extent.

The square before this church is very beautiful, being planted with eighty large orange trees: in the midst is a pond, full of tench, and on each side is a fountain which continually plays; these are environed with cypress and palm trees. *Twiss's Tr.* 252.

Bourgoanne mentions a singular interment in this church. As I was walking in the cathedral, says that gentleman, I observed a grave newly dug, which did not exceed a foot and a half in depth. I was curious to know for whom it was intended, and soon heard the singing of priests, perceived a few lights, and a long case covered with a black cloth. The bier was opened, and within I saw a corpse covered with rags, and the feet in a pair of torn shoes: in this state it was put into the grave. I was astonished that a person, apparently in such wretched circumstances, should be interred in the cathedral; and still more so that, in a climate so warm as that of Cordova, the body should be laid no deeper than a foot and a half from the surface of the earth. With respect to his poverty, I was told that he died at the hospital; but, being of the confraternity of souls, he had a right to be interred in that place; and as to the shallowness of the grave, it was the custom. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 297.

The Guadalquiver runs before the town, which it has worn into a perfect half moon. A bridge of sixteen arches, defended by a large Moorish tower, leads from the south into Cordova, and near the end of the bridge stands the mosque, now the cathedral above-mentioned. The walls of the town are, in many places, just as the Romans left them. The streets are crooked and dirty; few of the public or private buildings are conspicuous for their architecture. The new hospital for the education of orphans has something bold and simply noble in its cupola and portico. The bishop's palace is grand, and has a beautiful garden and orange grove. The house of the inquisition is pleasantly situated on the river side.

After a bull-fight in this city, Mr. Swinburne says, the nobility paraded about in their coaches: I was surprised, continues he, to see such elegance in an inland town in Spain; very handsome English and French carriages, smart liveries, and excellent horses. The nobility of this place live in a manner not to be met with any where else in the kingdom: if their union and mutual emulation in rendering society agreeable be such as they are represented to be, they deserve the highest encomiums from every lover of humanity: thirty families or more meet every night at a house chosen by rotation, where the ladies do the honours of genteel refreshments; pleasant conversation ensues, with some card-playing. The women in this city are in general handsome: we saw some on the walks who were extremely beautiful. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 55.*

Here are several convents, but that of St. Augustine is the finest. All who have written on Cordova, have called it the mother of men of genius. In the first ages after the foundation of this city, it possessed an university, in which all the sciences were cultivated. Under the Romans, this university was celebrated for philosophy, morality, and the art of oratory: it had also a Greek professorship. The elder Seneca, who wrote the *Art of Persuasion*; Lucius Annæus Seneca, preceptor to Nero; Gallio, a famous orator; Acilius Lucanus, celebrated for his eloquence, grandfather to the poet Lucan; Portius Lado, whose art of rhetoric rendered him as famous in Rome as in Cordova, and of whose works there remains to us only an harangue; Mælius, master of the elder Seneca; Lucan, well known by his *Pharsalia*; Seneca, surnamed the Tragedian, to distinguish him from the philosopher; and Seneca the historian, who wrote the abridgment of the Roman history, known by the name of the *Epitome of Florus*, all studied there. Cicero, in his oration for Archia, mentions several celebrated poets of Cordova who went to Rome; and, among others, Sextilius Henna, of whose writings there remains but one elegy, in which he laments the death of the Roman orator.

But

But to the Saracen caliphs of the Ommiad family, Cordova is indebted for much of its glory. In the year 755 Abdoulrahman, only heir-male of the Ommiad line, passed over from Africa, at the head of a few desperate followers, and found means to excite a rebellion in Spain. After a battle fought on the banks of the Guadalquivir, in which he overthrew the lieutenant of the Abafid caliph of Damascus, Abdoulrahman became king of all the Moorish possessions in the south of Spain; and, in 759, fixed his royal residence at Cordova.

Then began those flourishing ages of Arabian gallantry and magnificence, which rendered the Moors of Spain superior to all their cotemporaries in arts and arms; and made Cordova one of the most splendid cities of the world. Agriculture and commerce prospered under the happy sway of this hero, and the face of the country was changed from a scene of desolation, into a most populous flourishing state, exceeding in riches, number of inhabitants, activity, and industry, any prior or subsequent era of the Spanish history. He added new fortifications to the town, built himself a magnificent palace, and, in 786, began the great mosque, which he did not live to finish.

During the course of two centuries, this court continued to be the resort of all professors of the polite arts, and of such as valued themselves for their military accomplishments; while the rest of Europe was buried in ignorance, debased by brutality of manners, or distracted by superstitious disputes. England, weakened by its heptarchy, was too inconsiderable even to be mentioned in the political history of the times. France continued a barbarous unpolished nation; Italy was in utter confusion; Greece, though still in possession of the arts and luxury of ancient Rome, had lost all vigour, and seemed absorbed in the most futile of pursuits. The residence of the Ommiad caliphs was long conspicuous for its supreme magnificence; and crowds of learned men were allured to it by the protection offered by its sovereigns, the beauty of the country, and variety of pleasures, which returned incessantly in one enchanting round. Cordova became the center of politeness, industry, and genius. Tilts and tournaments, with other costly shews, were long the darling passions of a wealthy happy people.

Corn-fields, gardens, vineyards, plantations of lemons, oranges, figs, and olives, which when in blossom diffuse a fragrantcy all over the country, render the environs of Cordova extremely delightful. They are also vivified by abundance of limpid waters. Corn land is let out here for so many measures of corn, either a fixed number for each harvest, or an indefinite quantity, according to the crops: the high lands are all let out at a certain rent in cash.

ANDUXAR, a pretty large town on the river Guadalquivir. Here is a castle, and a bridge over the river. Its principal commodity is silk. The environs abound in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits. They are famous about Anduxar, says baron Dillon, for making those little pitchers, of a white argillaceous earth, which preserve water so cool in summer. *Dillon's Tr.* 346.

LUCENA, a small town, supposed to be the ancient Luceria. It is situated in a very pleasant fruitful country, about forty-five miles south west of Seville.

VAENA a pretty considerable town, seated on a high mountain. Near it is a most delightful grove of lemons, oranges, dates, and olives, intermixed.

MARTOS, a small town, with a fortress seated on a rock : being also a commandery of the order of Calatrava.

The THIRD DIVISION of ANDALUSIA is called the KINGDOM of JAEN.

The little fairy kingdom of Jaen, which now makes part of Andalusia, is in a manner surrounded by a chain of mountains, formed by the Sierra Morena, Segura, Quesado, and Torres ; separating it from the kingdoms of Cordova, Toledo, Murcia, and Granada ; while the river Guadalquivir divides it from the kingdom of Seville. This little kingdom is famous in the annals of Spain, for that memorable victory at *Las Navas de Toloso* in 1212, over the king of Morocco, obtained by Alphonso the Ninth, king of Castile, assisted by Peter the Second, king of Arragon, and Sancho the Second, king of Navarre ; in which an incredible number of Moors were destroyed. After the battle, the king gave orders to his general, Don Diego Lopez de Haro, who commanded the van of the army, to dispose of the booty ; as the kings of Arragon and Navarre had consented to abide by his decision. Upon which the gallant general, knowing the magnanimous disposition of his sovereign, decreed that the kings of Arragon and Navarre should have whatever was found within the chains and palisades of the enemy's camp ; the remainder of the spoil to the soldiers in general ; and for the king his master, what he thought the most honourable of all, *The glory and honour of the day.*

When Mr. Bowles travelled into this little kingdom, they gave him, at a miserable *venta* (inn) an amelet for dinner made of partridges eggs ; and they shewed him five hundred of those eggs in the house for the same purpose : every peasant is a sportsman

man, and has the use of his gun; for game-laws are here unknown.

The principal Places in this Kingdom or District, are,

JAEN, the capital, a city, and the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo, and has a revenue of twenty thousand ducats per annum. It is supposed to be the Giennium, or Gienna, of the Romans, and stands in a fertile soil and wholesom air. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, with good walls, towers, ramparts, and a strong castle. It is pretty large, rich, and populous, and contains several handsome churches and monasteries. But the greatest devotion is paid here to St. Veronica, who is deposited above the altar, in a place where there are seven locks, the keys of which are kept by as many different persons. This city is about one hundred and seventy miles south of Madrid.

UBEDA, a small city, with a castle and walls, situated one hundred and fifty miles south of Madrid; in a fertile country, abounding in corn, oil, and fruits.

BAEDA, formerly called *Valia*, a handsome city, seated on a hill, having an university, founded in 1533. It is celebrated for dying the finest scarlet, and making the richest taffetas. It is about three miles from the Guadalquivir.

CASLONA, anciently *Castulo*, a small place at present, though formerly large, rich, and celebrated. The ruins of a stately aqueduct are visible here.

THE KINGDOM OF GRANADA.

THIS kingdom, which is sometimes called Upper Andalusia, is bounded to the north and west by Lower Andalusia; to the north-east by Murcia; and to the south and east by the Mediterranean; it is one hundred and eighty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. The air is temperate and salubrious; and, though there are several mountains in the province, some of which are very high, they are almost every where covered with vines and fruit-trees, together with myrtles, sweet basil, thyme, lavender, marjoram, and other aromatic herbs which give an excellent flavour to the flesh of their sheep and cattle. The soil in general is very fertile, producing abundance

of corn, oranges, and dates. It also yields great quantities of fine silk, which is in great esteem; as well as figs, raisins, melons, honey, wax, hemp, flax, and salt. Formerly here were very rich mines, which are now exhausted.

The kingdom of Granada made a part of the ancient *Boetica*, and was inhabited by the *Bastuli*, the *Sexitani*, &c. Some historians, says Mr. Swinburne, have laboured hard to prove, that Granada had separate monarchs soon after the Moorish conquest of Spain; but it is more than probable that this country did not become a distinct sovereignty, while the caliphs of the East retained any authority in Europe. By degrees, the weakness of the other Mahometan potentates, who could afford no succour against the common enemy; the coalition of the Christian kingdoms under one or two powerful heads; and, more than all, their own civil discords and deadly feuds, had, long before its final overthrow, reduced the kingdom of Granada to little more than the *Alpuxarras* mountains, and the capital city. The *Granadine* antiquaries, with *Pedraza* at their head, insist that Granada was a colony of the *Phœnicians*, known to the Romans, by the name of *Illiberia*. They alledge, in support of their system, that the walls of the most ancient of its inclosures, which was afterwards called the *Alcacaba*, are of a different sort of masonry from those of the Romans and Saracens; and similar to such remains of antiquity as are universally acknowledged to be the work of the *Phœnicians*. The spot where this mode of building is most conspicuous, is the *Hetna-roman*, a tower, where the stones are very long and narrow, and laid regularly upon beds of cement of equal thickness with the stones. Another argument, which has afforded much entertainment to many doctors profoundly skilled in etymologies, is the meaning, date, and origin of the name of Granada. Some writers make out the derivation by compounding the word *Nata*, which they set down as the name of count Julian's daughter, with the word *Gar*, a cave, where she retired after the battle of *Xeres*. Others will have it came from the abundance of corn (*grano*): and some again from *Nata*, a goddess of the *Aborigines*. Others, with some appearance of probability, ascribe the origin of the name to the pleasantness and fertility of its environs; a word very like it in the *Phœnician* language, meaning fruitful and agreeable; and there are authors who derive it from *granatum*, a pomegranate, brought from Africa, and first planted near this place. Many affirm it to be so called, from the resemblance its position bears to that fruit when ripe; the two hills to represent the bursting skin, and the houses crowded into the intermediate valley, the pips. This is a very favourite opinion, and seems to be adopted by the nation, which gives it a split pomegranate for its arms, and places it upon every gate or ornamented post in the streets and public walks. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 215.

The principal rivers of the kingdom of Granada, are the Ganil, formerly called *Singulis*; which has its source a little above Granada, and enters Andalusia, after having watered the country round Loxa: the Guadalentin, which rises in the environs of Guadix, and has its singular course from west to east: the Rio Frio, so called from the coldness of its waters, which originates in the mountains of Alhama, in the middle of the kingdom of Granada, and falls into the Mediterranean near Puerto de Torres: and the Guadalquiverejo, or Little Guadalquivir, which has its source at Munda, and is received into the sea at Malaga.

This kingdom is intersected in every direction by very high mountains, forming delightful valleys. Among the mountains, those called Alpuxarras are so lofty that the coast of Barbary and the cities of Tangier and Ceuta are discovered from their summits, they are about seventeen leagues in length from Veles Malaga to Almeria, and eleven in breadth, and abound with fruit-trees of great beauty and a prodigious size. In these mountains the wretched remains of the Moors took refuge, so that they are covered with villages, and extremely populous. The mountaineers seem to have preserved the active and industrious spirit of their ancestors; they cultivate the vine and almost every kind of fruit-tree, the produce of which they sell at Veles Malaga, and on all the coast.

Granada is one of the most healthy and temperate provinces in Spain. It contains an abundance of springs, which water the whole country, and cover it with flowers and verdure.

The celebrated baths of Alhama, extremely beneficial in diseases proceeding from cold humours, are a league from Granada; and four leagues from thence, are those of Alicun, which seem to be of a nature opposite to that of the former, as they are principally efficacious in the cure of diseases proceeding from the sharp humours of the blood.

The water of the Darro is said to cure animals which drink of it, of all sorts of diseases. The natives call it the Salutory Bath of Sheep.

Whilst Granada continued in possession of the Moors it was one of the best cultivated countries in the world; the number of inhabitants was immense, and the vallies and mountains were covered with vines and fruit-trees; but its present state is widely different. Depopulation is a terrible scourge to every country. In many parts of Granada the lands have no other ornament than the plants with which nature has covered them. It is, however, one of the most fertile provinces in Spain. The mulberry tree is cultivated there with great success, and the silk it produces is said to be finer than that of the kingdom of Valencia.

The mountains of Granada contain several quarries of fine transparent jasper, black, green and red marble, and mines of granite, amethysts, and other precious stones.

GRANADA, the city of, is seated on two hills, at the foot of the *Sierra Nevada*, or the Snowy Mountains, where two small rivers unite their streams, the Genil, and the Darro. The former runs under the walls, and the Darro separates the two hills. They are both formed from the melting of the snow, with which the mountain is at all times covered. The Darro is said to carry with it small particles of gold; and its name *Dat aurum*, may be alledged as a proof of this: the Genil, in like manner, rolls with its stream small pieces of virgin silver. When Charles V. came to Granada in 1526, with the empress Isabella, the city presented him with a crown made of gold which had been gathered from the Darro. Several authors bestow on Granada the title of illustrious and famous. The country round it is a terrestrial paradise, but it is much neglected.

Abouabdoulah, when driven hence, stopped on the hill of Padul, in his way to Purchena, to take a last farewell look of his beloved Granada. The sight of his city and palace, to which he was then about to bid an eternal adieu, overcame his resolution: he burst into a flood of tears; and, in the anguish of his soul, broke out into the most bitter exclamations against the severity of his fate. The sultaneſs Ayxa, his mother, nobly upbraided him for his weakness, in the following terms: "Thou doſt well to weep, like a woman, over the loſs of that kingdom, which thou kneweſt not how to defend, and die for, like a man."

The Moors are ſaid to regret nothing but Granada, among all the loſſes they have ſuſtained in Spain: they mention it in all their evening prayers, and ſupplicate heaven to reſtore it to their poſſeſſion. The laſt Moorish ambaffador who came into Spain, obtained permiſſion of the king to ſee Granada: he ſhed tears on entering the Alhambra, and could not refrain from exclaiming, that the folly of his anceſtors had deprived them and their poſterity of that delightful country.

Granada had formerly twenty gates: the firſt, that of Elvira, which ſtill remains; the ſecond, that of Bibalmazar, or of conference, becauſe, with the Moors, it was a kind of place of reſort where they converſed on buſineſs; the third, Vivarambla, ſo called from its leading to a grand ſquare which ſtill bears the ſame name; the fourth, Bib Racha, or of proviſions; the fifth, Bibataubin, or the gate of the hermits, which led to different ſolitudes, the abodes of derviſes; the ſixth Bibmitre, or Biblacha, the firſt gate; the ſeventh, the mill gate; the eighth, that of the ſun, becauſe it opened to the eaſt; the ninth the gate of the Alhambra, called by the Moors Bib Luxar; the tenth, Bib Adam,

or the gate of the bones of Adam ; the twelfth, Bib Ciedra, the gate of the nobles ; the Moors kept this gate shut for a long time, because it had been predicted that the enemies, which should one day take the city, would enter by that gate ; the thirteenth, is that of Faxalauza, or of the hill of almond-trees ; the fourteenth, the lion gate, in Arabic, Bib Elecei ; the fifteenth, the coast gate, called by the Moors, Alacabar ; the sixteenth, Bib Albonut, or the gate of the Banners, at present the Magdalen gate ; the seventeenth, that of the Darro ; the eighteenth, that of the Mosayca ; the nineteenth, that called the gate of *Ecce Homo* ; the twentieth, that by the side of the Alhambra.

Twelve of these gates still remain, and are always open : it is divided into four quarters ; Granada, Alhambra, Albaycin, and Antiqueruela. It was formerly environed with a wall, on which were built one thousand and thirty towers ; not one of which now exists. It is an archbishopric, has an university, and a royal chancery. It contains twenty-four parish churches, and twenty-nine convents (which have also each a church), eleven hospitals, and four colleges. *Twiss Tr.* 236.

The Moors, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, have left more monuments in Granada than in any other city in Spain. From the great number of inscriptions in and about the city, and the fine edifices of the Alhambra and the Generalis, it might be supposed these people intended to make Granada the great depository of their religion, manners, customs, and magnificence. There is not a wall which does not bear some marks of their power ; but, notwithstanding this abundance of monuments, the reign of the Moors in Spain is still buried in confusion and obscurity. The ignorance of the Spaniards, their superstition, and the hatred they bore the Moors, have much contributed to this darkness : they have either destroyed, or suffered to be effaced by time, every thing which bore the mark of Mahometanism ; instead of preserving the monuments of antiquity, which at the same time were those of their own glory. And it may be said, that chance alone, and the solidity of their construction, much more than curiosity or a love of the arts, has preserved those which still exist, though daily going to ruin. What information might not history have derived from them ; and how many fables would have been refuted and erased from our writings ! But we must here do justice to the corporation of the city of Granada, who, many years ago, caused all the Arabian inscriptions in that city to be faithfully copied, and an authentic translation to be made and deposited among the public records. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 176.

Granada, while it was governed by its own kings, the last years excepted, seems to have enjoyed greater affluence and prosperity, than ever it has done since it became a province of Spain. Before the conquest, it was one of the most compact, populous,

populous, opulent kingdoms in the world. Its agriculture was brought to great perfection; its revenues and circulation were immense; the public works carried on with great magnificence, and its population not to be credited by any person who sees it in its present condition. Nothing but the numerous ruins scattered over its hills, can induce any one to believe that those barren wastes, which are more than two thirds of the province, were formerly covered with luxuriant plantations of fruit-trees, abundant harvests, or noble forests. Every Moor had his allotment of as much ground as sufficed for his habitation, the maintenance of his family, and the provender of his horse; which he was obliged to keep. These small freeholds formed the general appearance of the country, before the incessant inroads and ravages of the Christians had driven the Moors to cities, to mountains of difficult access, or to the coasts of Barbary. The single city of Granada contained eighty thousand families; and frequently sent out armies of thirty thousand foot, and ten thousand horse. The rich mines of the mountains were opened; and though not wrought with the skill of modern miners, yielded such a quantity of gold and silver, that both those metals were more common in Granada, than in any country in Europe. This is the brilliant side of the picture; but how different when taken in another point of view, that of its present state! The glories of Granada have passed away with its old inhabitants; its streets are choaked with filth; its aqueducts crumbled to dust; its woods destroyed; its territory depopulated; its trade lost. In a word, every thing, except the church and law, is in a most deplorable situation. *Swinburne's Tr.* 253.

This account of Granada, in its modern state, corresponds but too well with that given of it by Mr. Twiss: he says, 'The streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; hardly a house is to be found in the whole city, to which the term of palace may be applied; and only three tolerable pictures are here to be met with; two of which, by Palomino, are in one of the chapels of the Carthusian church, which is situated about a mile out of the town: the altar there is of very fine marble; and the prospect from the library is extremely beautiful. The other picture is by Murillo, representing Christ when a child, and is in the nunnery del Angel. I went to the cathedral, which is very large: the inside is, within these ten years, entirely encrusted with the finest marbles, highly polished, and enriched with ornaments of gilt bronze: but the whole is executed in so wretched and despicable a manner, that it only inspires contempt for the ignorance of the architects, sculptors, and masons who were employed in it, and for the persons who employed them. In the adjoining royal chapel are interred king Ferdinand, and his queen Isabel, who conquered Granada from the Moors in 1492. Here

or the gate of the bones of Adam ; the twelfth, Bib Ciedra, the gate of the nobles ; the Moors kept this gate shut for a long time, because it had been predicted that the enemies, which should one day take the city, would enter by that gate ; the thirteenth, is that of Faxalauza, or of the hill of almond-trees ; the fourteenth, the lion gate, in Arabic, Bib Elecei ; the fifteenth, the coast gate, called by the Moors, Alacabar ; the sixteenth, Bib Albonut, or the gate of the Banners, at present the Magdalen gate ; the seventeenth, that of the Darro ; the eighteenth, that of the Mosayca ; the nineteenth, that called the gate of *Ecce Homo* ; the twentieth, that by the side of the Alhambra.

Twelve of these gates still remain, and are always open : it is divided into four quarters ; Granada, Alhambra, Albaycin, and Antiqueruela. It was formerly environed with a wall, on which were built one thousand and thirty towers ; not one of which now exists. It is an archbishopric, has an university, and a royal chancery. It contains twenty-four parish churches, and twenty-nine convents (which have also each a church), eleven hospitals, and four colleges. *Twiss Tr.* 236.

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also are deposited the remains of their daughter, and her husband Philip I. father to Charles V. *Twiss Tr.* 234.

The edifice called the Mint, is a distinguished structure, founded by king Abi-Abdallah, as an hospital for the insane. Some have imagined that the Arabian inscription over the gate, contained a reference to a mint; others maintain that it was neither a mint, nor a house for the reception of insane persons, but an hospital for the poor: the date of the foundation is in the 778th year of the Hegira, or in the year 1376 of the Christian æra. The purpose for which it was intended may be judged of by the following inscription:

"Praise be to God. This hospital, an asylum of mercy, was built for the benefit of poor and sick Moors; a work, the piety and utility of which, no tongue can sufficiently praise. It stands a monument of the faith and charity of the founder, and will be his recompence when God shall inherit the earth, and all that it contains. The founder is the great, the renowned, and the virtuous Abi-Abdallah Mahomed, may he prosper in God, &c."

The chancery, or court of justice, has an elegant majestic front; but the inside does not correspond with this fine exterior. Martin Dias Navarro, and Alphonso Hernandez, were the architects of this front; to which was added, in 1762, a second body of building, which accords but little with the first. There are but two chanceries in Spain, before which, in case of appeal, the causes are brought which are judged in the kingdom: from these an appeal lies to the council of Castile. One of the chanceries is at Valladolid, and the other at Granada.

The gate of the Alhambra is near the court of justice, and leads to a delightful walk, in which there is a fountain, built in the reign of Charles V. It is ornamented with imperial eagles, and bears a simple inscription in the Roman style and taste; **CÆSARI IMPERATORI CAROLO V. HISPANIARUM REGI.** Four bas-reliefs, half destroyed by time, accompany the inscription: one represents Hercules, in the moment of his killing the hydra, and has this motto, *Non memorabitur ultra*; another the rape of Europa, with the words, *Imago mysticæ honoris*. the third, Apollo pursuing Daphne, with the following legend; *à sole fugante fugit*; the fourth, Alexander on horseback, completely armed, and these words, *non sufficit orbis*. In a few years, nothing of these bas-reliefs will remain.

The principal entrance of the castle of the Alhambra, is a few paces from the fountain: this gate, now called the gate of the guard, on account of a few invalids posted there, is a strong tower, built by the king Joseph Abulhaggeh. This gate was built to serve as a tribunal, according to the custom of the Arabs and the Hebrews, who erected their tribunals at the gates of their cities; and from this ancient custom in Asia, the court of the

the grand feignor is called the *Porte* (or gate) by way of distinction.

A key and an open hand are placed over an inscription in this gate : these are the two great symbols of the Mahometan religion. The Koran continually speaks of the almighty *hand* of God, which conducted the faithful in the way of righteousness ; and of the key of God, which opened to them the gates of the world, and of religion. The key among the Mussulmen is nearly what the cross is with Christians, the chief sign of the faith. Among the Arabians, it had much the same functions and power of binding and loosening, and of opening and shutting the gates of heaven. The key was, besides, the armorial ensign of the Andalusian Moors.

The hand has been honoured with equal respect among us, during the ages of ignorant credulity : it has been made the foundation of the idle dreams of fortune-tellers. The professors of chiromancy have pretended, that every man carries in his hand the marks of his destiny. The lineaments nature has traced there, and others occasioned by accident, have furnished a subject for many learned volumes. The Spanish women still put round the necks of their children a kind of collar, made with little hands, of box, ebony, or ivory, to preserve them from enchantments : a superstition which they have received from the Moors.

The royal palace of the Alhambra is one of the most entire, as well as the most magnificent of any of the edifices which the Moors erected in Spain : it was built in 1280, by the second Moorish king of Granada ; and, in 1492, in the reign of their eighteenth king, was taken by the Spaniards. It is situated on a hill, which is ascended on a road bordered with hedges of imperial myrtles, and rows of elms. On this hill, within the walls of the Alhambra, the emperor Charles V. began a new palace in 1658, which was never finished.

The court most to be admired of the Alhambra, is that called the court of the lions : it is ornamented with sixty elegant columns of an architecture, being no kind of resemblance of any of the known orders, which might be called the Arabian order. The court is paved with white marble, and at the extremities are two fine Mosaic cupolas, painted in gold colour and azure, supported by several groups of columns. Portraits of several of the Moorish kings are preserved, under a kind of vaulted ceiling, at one end of the court.

The Arabs, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, never lost an opportunity of bestowing an eulogium on water : there are basins and cascades in most of the halls of the Alhambra ; it must therefore have been a delightful abode in summer. Water, by its clearness and purity, is always taken, in the Koran, for the symbol of purity and sincerity. The church of the Franciscans was

formerly a mosque. Passing from the Alhambra we enter the generalif by a low gate; the gate which favoured the escape of Abdali, when Ferdinand took Granada. Generaliff signifies, in Arabic, the house of love, of dance, and pleasure. It was built by a prince of the name of Omar, who was so fond of music that he retired to this palace, to give himself up to that amusement. The Generalif is the most pleasing situation in the environs of Granada. It is built on a very high mountain, whence waters rush from every side in torrents, and fall in beautiful cascades in the courts, gardens, and halls of that ancient palace. The gardens form an amphitheatre, and are full of trees, venerable from their antiquity. I sat down at the feet of two cypresses, aged five hundred years; of which the height and whiteness bore authentic testimony: they are still called the cypresses of the sultana queen, because it was near them the perfidious Gomel impeached the virtue of that princess, and the honour of the Abencerrages. I admired them with a sentiment not to be inspired by monuments of stone. The writers of romance have never imagined a scene to be compared to this. How much did I regret that so beautiful a situation should have such obscure inhabitants! I sighed to behold the superb and natural terraces of these enchanting gardens laid out in apartments; and this place, formerly the center of Asiatic luxury, reduced to simple reeds, and the sterile retreat of a cloister of capuchins. The pure air of Generalif, the simple and Moorish structure of the edifice, and the clearness and abundance of the waters, called to my recollection the time when Granada was one of the finest cities in the world. At present it is melancholy and deserted; a defeat, different manners, and another government, have annihilated its glory. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 244.

The church of *Nuestra Senora di las Angustias*, or our Lady of Sorrows at Granada, is famous, not on account of the architecture, but of the altar, which is admirable; and of the chapel of the Virgin, which contains immense riches: precious marble, gold, and silver, are there accumulated in great abundance. The church was formerly a simple hermitage. In the environs is a pleasant walk on the banks of the Genil; where, a few years ago, stood an ancient elm, which the axe should have respected: those who ordered the destruction of it were destitute of veneration for antiquity. This tree was still alive, and might have served as a monument; since it was at the foot of it that mass was celebrated, on the second of January 1492, the day of the taking of Granada.

The field of martyrs is so called, because Ferdinand the Catholic, who there received the keys of the Alhambra, dedicated it to the Christians who died for the faith in the *Masmarras*, or subterraneous caverns of that field. The barefooted Carmelites petitioned for a small enclosure near the field to build a chapel;

of

of which they have made a considerable convent. In this capitulary hall, there is a painting done at the time, which represents the capitulation of the castle of the Alhambra, and the surrender of the keys to Ferdinand.

The monks of St. Jerome have a magnificent convent in Granada, founded by Ferdinand Gonfaves, surnamed the great captain: the Carthusians have also a superb house within the city; the cellars of which are famous for the very old and excellent wine which they contain.

Mr. Swinburne says, the market-place is spacious, but its buildings are horridly ugly. They are Moorish, and from top to bottom seem to be nothing but rows of large windows, divided by narrow brick pilasters: the shambles are a building apart, and clean enough. Every kind of meat bought in them must be weighed before a sitting committee of magistrates, before the buyer is suffered to carry home his purchase. One of our servants was yesterday hurried to gaol, through ignorance of this regulation. An alguazil, coming up behind him, seized on his catering basket: this abrupt mode of proceeding was repulsed by a violent blow on the chaps with a shoulder of mutton, which brought the Spaniard to the ground. Our hero was marching off triumphant; when the pride of victory getting the better of his prudence, he suffered himself to be surprised by a detachment of alguazils, who conducted him to prison; where he remained till our banker waited upon the magistrates, and procured his discharge. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 299.

The amphitheatre for bull-feasts is built with stone, and passes for one of the best in Spain. The playhouse is of a singular construction; the men occupy all the ground floor, and the women sit very high up in a crazy kind of gallery.

The environs of the town are charming, even now. In summer Granada is a delicious abode, never too cold, nor too hot, refreshed by numberless streams, and perfumed by all the sweets wafted by the breezes from the gardens, which lie scattered over the declivities of the neighbouring hills. Nothing can be more agreeable than the sunshiny afternoons, which are enjoyed here even at Christmas, in the walks along the heights of the Alhambra. There is always a great concourse of people sitting on the grass, basking in the sun, and diverting themselves. Venders of cakes, toys, and liquors, call their wares through the crowd. The women come to shew themselves in their holiday finery, dressed out in black silk petticoats and veils: in that habit, every woman has something uncommonly alluring. Here indeed the sex is really handsome in any dress: their complexions are fairer, their skins clearer, and their cheeks glow with a brighter tinge, than any faces that are to be met with along the coast. The surprising purity of the air must greatly contribute to the freshness of their looks,

looks. Fruit and butcher's meat remain in the Alhambra an unusual length of time, without taint or putrefaction.

MALAGA, a small, but very ancient city on the Mediterranean. The Phœnecians built it several centuries before the Christian æra, and called it *Mallaca*, on account of the great quantities of salt-fish sold there. Ptolomy and Pliny give it the name of *Malaca*; and the latter adds, that it belonged to the allies of the Romans. Antoninus, in his Itinerary, describes a road from Castelon to Malaca, and another from Malaca to Gades, or Cadiz. Strabo speaks of Malaga as a Carthaginian colony, very commercial, and famous for its salted provisions. It is at present a handsome city, at the foot of a high mountain: the port is safe, and the mole stately, supported by a magnificent quay. The commerce of Malaga is at present confined to the wines made in the country, and known and esteemed throughout Europe, the fruits of the soil, and brandies. It is the seat of a very ancient bishopric, suffragan to Granada. The first bishop known of it was Patricius, who, in the year 300, assisted at the council of Iliberis; he had successors till the Moors conquered Malaga. They kept possession of the city till 1487, when it was taken from them by Ferdinand V. who reduced it by famine. The cathedral is spacious, well built, and elegant, but the figures of the apostles, in the kind of dome which covers the great altar, are in a very bad taste. The façade, consisting chiefly of blue and red marble, would be tolerably handsome were it not dishonoured by a shabby bas relief of white marble. The inhabitants of Malaga are extremely affable.

Mr. Twiss informs us, that the only good picture in this city is in the possession of Timothy Power, esq. It represents the virgin Mary and child, St. John, and St. Anne, whole lengths, and the figures are somewhat less than the life. I esteem it, says he, to be one of Raphael's best paintings. I had the honour of dining at the house of the marquis del Bado: the guests were all served in plate, and several pages were in waiting, with fly-flaps, to prevent those troublesome insects from settling on the dishes. *Twiss's Tr.* 260,

Great quantities of wines, almonds, raisins, figs, oranges, and other fruits, are exported from Malaga; which is two hundred and sixty-five miles south of Madrid, and seventy-two south-west of Granada.

ALMERIA, a small city on the Mediterranean, with a safe and a commodious harbour. It is also the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Granada, with a revenue of four thousand ducats per annum. They make salt-petre of the first boiling at Almeria; which is sent to Granada to undergo a second process, without the assistance of fixed alkali: nor does the earth,

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ANTEQUERA, a very ancient city, situated half in a plain, and half on a mountain. It was founded by the Moors on the ruins of the ancient *Singilia*: the necessity they were under of fortifying themselves against the enemies by which they were surrounded, and of always chusing situations where art might easily second nature, induced them to build at the extremity of this city a castle, strengthened as much as possible by means of several towers and iron barriers. Many kinds of antique arms, collected by the Moors, are still preserved in this castle; there are also helmets, suits of armour, and iron shields of excellent workmanship; some of which are trebly covered with leather. There are also a great number of pikes, javelins, and bows and arrows.

The streets are commodious, and the houses well built. In the first church I entered at Antequera, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, I heard from every part of it the singing of birds. I endeavoured to discover the habitation they had been able to provide themselves in this holy and frequented place, when I perceived several cages, suspended in the different chapels, in which larks and canary-birds sing praises to the Lord. The principal church of the city has nothing remarkable but a bad figure representing Christ in the mount of olives; it would be difficult to ascertain the number of hearts, arms, feet, and thighs of silver suspended near the statue. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 272.

Antequera is famous from having been a long time the residence of Solano, a simple, honest, ignorant man; who, by the observations he had made upon the pulse, had acquired knowledge sufficient not only to predict the crisis of a disease, but to determine the nature of it, and the hour when it was to be expected. Solano was born in 1685, at Montilla, a small town of Andalusia, six leagues from Cordova; he studied physic in Granada, whence he went to gain practical knowledge to Illora, where he married at twenty-seven years of age. His fame having reached Antequera, he settled there as an honorary physician of the city: a place he held till his death, which happened on the 31st of March, 1738. Solano had fifteen children, seven of whom were males; he published his observations on the pulse, in one volume in folio, entitled *Apollonis Lapis Lydos*, or the Touchstone of Apollo. This work continued long unknown in Spain, till falling into the hands of M. Nihell, an English physician, who resided at Cadiz, he conceived such an esteem for the author, that he made a journey to Antequera on purpose to see him; he remained there two months, saw Solano's practice according to the new theory, and was astonished, as he himself declares in the English translation he gave of the work, at the

truth.

truth of his prognostics, and the admirable cures he daily performed, solely from the knowledge he had acquired of the pulse. He knew the crisis of every disorder, the hour it would happen, of what nature it was to be, and the peculiar mode of treatment it required.

A relation of these facts may be found in the work of M. Nihell, and in the letters of Feijoo. The work of Solano became a new æra in the history of physic, and prepared the way for the useful researches of M. Bordeu, Cox, Flemings, and Fouquet. Some physicians, however, have still their doubts as to the infallibility of Solano's method; but the importance of the subject certainly requires that all who profess the art of healing, should take the trouble to examine its merits. Antequera was taken from the Moors by the Infant Don Ferdinand.

ALHAMA, a small town, situated in a narrow valley amidst high mountains. It was once famous for its magnificent baths, whither the Moorish princes were wont frequently to retire, for their health and diversion. Its warm baths are in high estimation in rheumatic complaints.

GUADIX, anciently called *Acci*, or *Colonia Accitana*, a small city and episcopal see, under the archbishop of Seville. Guadix was taken from the Moors in 1252, by Alphonso the Wise; who established there the Christian religion. The Moors got possession of it a second time, and it was not till 1489 that they were driven out by Ferdinand and Isabella. The neighbourhood of the mountains makes the air colder here than in the rest of the kingdom of Granada; so that neither orange nor olive-trees grow in this quarter. It is about twenty miles east of Granada.

GUESCAR, or HUESCA, anciently *Calilula*, a small town seated between the rivers Guadavar and Dravate.

LOXA, a pretty considerable town on the banks of the Genil, and at the foot of a mountain. Like all the towns built by the Moors, it has a good appearance from without. It is in a strong situation, surrounded by inaccessible rocks. The remains of a castle, which served for its defence, is now become the peaceable abode of a hermit. The Moors did not foresee that most of their palaces, and fortresses, would one day serve as retreats to Christian Cenobites; such, however, has been the fate of the edifices they have left. The castles of Morviedro, St. Philip, Granada, Loxa, &c. are inhabited by monks and hermits. The environs of Loxa are very fertile, and produce excellent fruits: the mountains are covered with pasturage and cattle. Not far from this town, the *Pena de los Enamorados* is to be seen; a rock which has been rendered famous by two lovers.

A young

A young French knight was made prisoner by the Moors while they were in the possession of Granada. His person and address made such an impression on the Moorish sovereign that he granted him his liberty; and retained him near his person, that he might partake of the pleasures of the court. The king had a daughter, who could not see the accomplished young stranger without conceiving an affection for him. He perceived the impression he had made upon her; and the charms of the young princess had created a similar passion in his own bosom. The lovers found several opportunities of meeting and exchanging vows of constancy; but their happiness was of short duration: their mutual affection was discovered; and, fearing to become victims to the rage of the Moorish monarch, they resolved to escape the same night, and seek an asylum among the Christians. They left the palace together, and were soon pursued: to elude the search of the pursuers, they ascended a high rock; but they were followed, and their retreat was discovered. The affectionate pair, seeing no hope of escaping, fell into each other's arms, and threw themselves from the top of the rock; whence it is still called the *Lover's Rock*.

RONDA, a city, which, from the strength of its natural fortifications, was not taken from the Moors till the end of the fifteenth century, is surrounded with a double inclosure of rocks, between which runs a little river. This city, says Mr. Twiss, is built on the edge of a mountain, which on one side is as steep as a wall, and said to be upwards of nine hundred feet in height, and without any parapet or rail. I did not venture to look down; but descended the mountain on the other side, to observe this singular precipice from below. The eagles

“— That wing the midway air
“ Shew scarce so gross as beetles.”

This town, though pretty large, contains nothing remarkable.

BEZA a pretty large old town, situated in the fertile valley of Hoya de Baca.

SANTA FE, though but a small town, bears the title of a city. It was built by Ferdinand and Isabella, and is situated two leagues from Granada. While the Spaniards besieged that city, their camp having taken fire, they resolved to form another more durable, and not liable to the same accident. The new camp has become a little city, consisting of only two long streets.

MUTRIL, a handsome sea-port, having a considerable fishery, and abounding in excellent wine, sugar, and honey.

SALO

SALOBREONA, a small town seated on a rock near the sea, having a strong castle, in which the Moorish kings formerly kept their treasure. It has a considerable trade in fish and sugar.

THE KINGDOM OF MURCIA.

THIS kingdom or province was not entirely recovered from the Moors till 1266 : it borders to the south-west on Granada ; to the west on Andalusia and New Castile ; to the north-east on Valencia ; and to the south on the Mediterranean. Murcia is about one hundred miles in length, and ninety in breadth. The air, though somewhat sultry, is healthy and pure.

This territory is the least of those which compose the monarchy of Spain ; supposing Cordova and Jaen not to be considered as distinct kingdoms. The two principal rivers by which it is watered, are the Sagura, formerly called the Tarebus ; and the Guadalentin ; which, rising in the kingdom of Granada, waters that of Murcia from west to east, washes the walls of Lorca, and falls into the Mediterranean near Almacaron. The kingdom of Murcia produces a great quantity of silk. The Moors, when they conquered Spain, are said to have brought thither the mulberry-tree, and to have taught the Spaniards the manner of cultivating it ; as well as how to prepare and weave the silk. This soil of Murcia is so favourable to that tree, that it grows there in greater perfection than in any other part of Spain. This little kingdom is said to contain three hundred and fifty-five thousand mulberry trees, and to produce annually forty thousand ounces of the grain of the silk-worm ; the result of which is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of silk. This province, though mountainous, produces some corn. Every kind of fruit produced in Spain, is found in Murcia : it furnishes Castile, England, and France, with oranges, lemons, figs, &c. The mountains are covered with shrubs, reeds, and odoriferous and medicinal plants.

For the following observations on the natural history of this territory, we are indebted to baron Dillon. A chain of hills, says that curious naturalist, are discernable at Alicant, forming a semicircle of two leagues extent from the city, and close in with the sea, about four leagues from each other, shutting in a fine vale, which it shelters from the north winds, and enables it to partake more effectually of every benign influence of the south. The western side is uneven, full of stone, and consists of a white calcareous soil, whose surface is covered with large shells, more perfectly petrified than those on the sea-shore ; particularly two sorts

of *ursini*, the large and small: the former of the size of an orange, found still larger in the interior parts of Valencia, of a distinct species, and so perfectly petrified as to receive a polish like marble; being different from those generally seen in cabinets of natural history. The oyster-shells between murcia and Mula are also distinct from those of Alicant; having only one hinge, and being about eight inches long, and five broad: this opens a field of speculation for naturalists, with respect to these various petrifications, and their period of antiquity. Two leagues on the south of Alicant there is an insulated calcareous mountain, at the eastern foot of which they find small crystals, red, yellow, and white, with two points like diamonds, regularly cut as if done by a lapidary. The red and yellow are hyacinths. On doubling the first point of land, to the east of Alicant, the bay and harbour of St. Paul present themselves, with a view of the ancient castle of the duke of Arcos. Here the ships come to an anchor, and load salt from the *Mala*, a large lake by the sea-side, but without any visible communication with it. The quantity of salt collected here is immense, and is the property of the king, costing little more than the labour of heaping it, being in a manner produced naturally. The high bank which separates the sea from the *Mala* appears natural; the lake is bounded on the land side by mountains, and is formed by the torrents of rain-water gushing down in winter; which, evaporating gradually by the heat of the sun, added to the nature of the soil, become a *mass of salt*; so plentiful, that some years the exports have amounted to near one hundred thousand tun weight, chiefly for Holland and the Baltic. The soil and air in general, on the coasts of Valencia, Murcia, and Granada, are impregnated to a very uncommon degree with salt; and considerable salt-petre works are carried on in many parts, particularly at Murcia and Lorca, collected from the earth in the fields, and the very dust in the roads and in the streets; from which, after extracting the quantity of salt-petre, the same dirt, thrown up in large heaps, serves again in four or five years for the like purpose, and furnishes a fresh supply: this circumstance renders the soil so peculiarly favourable for the culture of *barilla*. There are eight or ten different sorts of plants in the plains of Alicant, whose ashes serve for making glass and soap; but the *barilla* is the principal and best sort. The four principal plants for these purposes are distinguished by the names of *barilla*, *gazul*, *sofa*, and *salicor*. *Dillon's Tr.* 461.

The principal Places in the KINGDOM of MURCIA, are,

MURCIA, the capital, giving name to the territory, situated in a spacious and delightful plain, on the river Segura, about two hundred miles south-east of Madrid. Several volumes have been written respecting the antiquity of this city. In the earliest ages it

it is said to have been called Tadmir, that is, productive of palm trees; and that afterwards, when rebuilt by the Morgates, it took the name of Murgis. But Cascales maintains, that it never had any other name than that of Murcia. These disputes are but of little consequence: its antiquity is sufficiently proved by inscriptions, some of which are quoted by Appian in his description of Spain; and the rest still remain in Murcia.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne, who visited this city about the year 1786, gives the following minute, elegant, and entertaining description of it:

In its origin, Murcia, like every other city near Carthagena, was only a small village. The latter eclipsed them all till it was conquered by Scipio. The Romans no sooner came to the village of Murcia, and observed its agreeable situation, the natural cascades of the river, and the banks covered with myrtle, where this shrub still flourishes more than in any other part of Spain, than they resolved to consecrate it to their *Venus Myrtia*; who delighted in myrtles, waters, and fountains: they added an *a* only to the name, which was *Murci*.

It was in the fields of Murcia that Scipio, returned from his conquest, celebrated the obsequies of his father and uncle. The celebration consisted in games and combats of gladiators; and, according to Livy, they were not slaves who were forced to combat, but brave champions, who voluntarily came to give proofs of their valour. Murcia remained six hundred and sixteen years under the dominion of the Romans.

It was taken, dismantled, and sacked by the Goths, who possessed it three hundred and ten years. The Moors, in their turn, came to besiege it, after having conquered Cordova, Malaga, Granada, and Jaen; and the inhabitants bravely went out to meet and fight them. The two armies met in a plain still called *Sangonera*, on account of the bloody battle that ensued, in which the Murcians behaved so gallantly, that most of them remained upon the field. In this extremity, the governor of the city ordered all the women to be clad in armour, and drawn up on the rampart; whilst, in the character of an ambassador, he went to the Moorish general to capitulate. The Moors, believing the city to be still strong and full of soldiers, granted him very advantageous terms; but, what was their astonishment, when, on entering the gates, they found only an army of women! The same circumstance is related of the taking of Orihuela. At length, after five hundred and twenty-seven years possession, the Moors lost it in 1241, to Don Ferdinand, son of Alphonso the Wise, and it has ever since remained under the dominion of Spain.

Murcia stands in a plain, which from west to east is twenty-five leagues in length, and a league and half in breadth. The Segura, which runs by the side of the city, is decorated with a fine stone bridge, and has a magnificent quay.

The principal front of the cathedral is beautiful, but overcharged with ornaments. The three principal doors are of reddish marble, and of the Corinthian order; they are ornamented with thirty-two statues as large as life. The Arabian sculpture which ornaments the pillars is well executed, and in a good taste. The inside of the cathedral is spacious; the pillars by which the roof is supported have no appearance of Gothic lightness; but have more strength than elegance. The beauty, delicacy, and elegance of Gothic architecture are found in the chapel of the marquis de los Veles, which appears more ancient, and is higher than the cathedral; the form is a hexagon, terminated by a cupola, ornamented with all the taste of the Gothic ages, and the exterior of the chapel is as well finished as the interior. The altar of the cathedral is of massive silver, and the steps leading to it are covered with the same metal. The tomb of Alphonso X. surnamed the Wise, is in this church. That monarch, who, in an age of ignorance, distinguished himself by his great knowledge of history and astrology, left, at his death, his heart and bowels to Murcia, as an acknowledgment for the good reception given him by that kingdom, after abdicating the empire he had accepted in prejudice to Richard king of England. Sancho his son would have excluded him from his states.

The tower of the cathedral is square, and built in imitation of that of Seville; but it is larger, and, when finished, will be more lofty. The ascent to the summit is so easy, that a horse might go up it without being much fatigued. In the center of this tower, at about half way up, is a spacious apartment, serving as an asylum to such as from interest, enmity, or sudden anger, have had the misfortune to stain their hands with the blood of their fellow-creatures. There they are beyond the reach of the laws, and have no other inquietude than that of their remorse. The base of the tower is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and some niches not yet filled up; the following inscription proves it to have been begun above two hundred and fifty years ago:

*Anno Dñi MCCCCXXI die
XVIII Octobris
inceptum est hoc opus sub
Leone X summo
Pontifice, sui pontificatus
anno VIII,
Carolo imperatore cum
Joanna matre
regnantibus in Hispania
Matheo sancti Angeli diacono
cardi-
nale Episcopo Carthaginense.*

M

Murcia

Murcia contains six parish churches, endowed by Alphonso the Wise, ten convents of monks, and six nunneries. Among the convents, that of the Cordeliers is the most distinguished. It has a good library, in which are the portraits of several great men, who have rendered themselves famous by arms, letters, and the art of governing. The Moorish palace stood formerly on the ground now occupied by the convent of the Dominicans.

Murcia is surrounded by charming public walks, of which the *Maleçon* is the principal. This city, though considerable and well peopled, has not one inn; the only lodging to be had in it, is as wretched as those found upon most of the great roads of Spain, in the places called inns, generally kept by *Gitanos*, or gipsies.

The baths of Archena are four leagues from Murcia, upon the road to Madrid, and take their name from a neighbouring little village; they have their source in a rock not very high, which is commanded by very lofty mountains. Thirty paces from the Segura, a canal upon which three kinds of baths are constructed, has been made from this source; the first bath is for men, the second for women, and the third for the poor. The first is within ten or twelve feet of the source, and the water is so very hot that it is impossible to support the heat of it, even with the hand, for more than a second; before it is bathed in, it is beaten for a considerable length of time. This water is of a blueish cast, very heavy and bad tasted; the froth or scum at the source takes fire like sulphur, or brandy. Those who drink the waters must use plenty of exercise to carry them off. They are esteemed useful in all infirmities proceeding from the humours, but are prejudicial in venereal cases. Their great effect is a violent and continued transpiration; and it sometimes happens that persons who have bathed in them are obliged to change their linen five or six times in the day. There are about fifty small huts near the baths, where lodging may be had; but provision must be carried thither, in case of a few days residence. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 145.

To this pleasing and accurate account of the city, it may be necessary to notice some few particulars, which have escaped the attention of Bourgoanne. Mr. Twiss informs us, that the city contains twenty thousand inhabitants: the streets are very narrow; but before the archbishop's palace there is an ample piazza extending to the river Segura, which divides the town into nearly two equal parts. There is an agreeable walk along the river-side, beginning at the large convent of St. Francis, and continued about a mile. The bull-feasts are kept in the great square, temporary seats being on these occasions erected for the spectators; some of whom hire places in the houses which environ those seats. The Alameda, or public walk, is planted with four rows of elms; a stone statue of the Virgin Mary is erect-

ed at one end, and at the other those of the late king and queen of Spain; each placed on the top of a high stone column. The public granary is a very large brick building: all the principal cities in Spain have an edifice of this kind. When corn is plentiful and cheap, the granaries are filled with it at the expence of government; and, if there should afterwards be a dearth, it is sold to the public at an under price. Every chief city in Spain has also a foundling hospital, in which all children whatever are admitted. There is a small wicket in the wall, near which is a bell: a child may be brought here at any time of the day or night; the bell is pulled, the wicket opens, and a person receives the infant, enquiring if it has been baptized. If the parents choose afterwards to claim the child, they may have it again on describing it. Not only natural children are thus maintained; but many of the lower class of tradesmen, who have larger families than they can bring up, place their new-born infants in these hospitals for a few years. Thus, from the convenience of these excellent institutions, there cannot be a temptation for a mother to destroy her offspring. *Twiss's Tr.* 221.

The names and banners of the Jews, who have been burnt in this city by the inquisition, are stuck up in the church, like so many trophies won in the day of victory from some mighty foe. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 186.

CARTHAGENA, a famed sea-port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Guadalentin, near Cape Palos, and about one hundred and eighty miles south-east of Madrid. It is one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean, and one of the three royal marine departments; the other two are Cadiz and Ferrol. It is a city, and the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo, and has a revenue of twenty-four thousand ducats per annum.

Carthagenæ is announced at a distance by villages, farms, country houses, and several pleasant walks. This city remained in the possession of the descendants of Asdrubal till the year 208 before Christ; when it was conquered by Publius Scipio and Caius Lælius. It was at that time governed by Nago, the last Carthaginian chief. Livy informs us, that, at the arrival of Scipio in Spain, Carthagenæ was, after Rome, one of the richest cities in the world, and full of arms and soldiers. But, notwithstanding all its resources, Scipio took it, and delivered it up to pillage. He carried away with him sixty-four military banners, two hundred and seventy-six golden cups, and eighteen thousand three hundred marks of silver, besides vessels of the same metal; forty thousand measures of wheat, and an hundred and sixty thousand measures of oats. In a word, he acquired there such immense riches, that, the historian says, the city itself was the least thing the Romans gained by the expedition.

It was after this conquest that Scipio set the great example of temperance and generosity, so much celebrated in that and the present age. We learn from history, that some soldiers brought him a young female captive of noble extraction, whose beauty attracted the eyes and admiration of the whole camp. Scipio, hearing that she had been promised in marriage, by her parents to Lucius, prince of the Celtiberians, and that the two lovers had a great affection for each other, sent for the young prince; restored to him the lady; forced him to take, as a marriage-portion, the sum of gold her friends had brought for her ransom, and offered them, at the same time, the friendship of the Roman people.

Carthagená was a long time the Indies of the Romans; and there are still silver mines in the environs. Philip II. had some of the silver melted, to estimate the expence of working, and the produce. The lead mines in the village of *los Alumbres* are very rich; amethysts and other precious stones are found near Cuevas de Porman; and, not far from Hellin, there is a very considerable mine of sulphur. The country round Carthagená was formerly called Campo Spartaria; and the appellation of Spartaria was also given to the city, on account of the great quantities of *spartum*, or Spanish broom, found in the plains and mountains.

This city was totally destroyed in the wars of Atanagilda, with Agila king of the Goths in Spain: several antique stones, with inscriptions, have been found among the ruins. One of these is now in a garden in the town of Elpinardo, near Murcia. On one side it has the stern of a ship, and on the other, the figure of Pallas, holding an olive branch; at her feet are a cornucopia and the caduceus of Mercury. Cascales attributes this monument to Julius Cæsar, and supposes it to have been erected by him at the time he formed the design of subjugating the world and his country.

On the land side, says Bourgoanne, Carthagená is defended by a mountain, formed by three hills; one of which was formerly called *Phesto*, another *Alecto*, and the third *Chrono*. In the middle of the city is a high hill, with a fort, now almost in ruins; it was anciently called *Mercurius Theutates*, from a temple erected there in honour of that deity. The harbour is spacious, and so deep that ships may moor close to the land. It is a basin bestowed by nature, which seems to have sheltered it from the wind by several hills placed round it at equal distances; so that, from the mole, nothing but the entrance of the harbour and the basin are to be seen. No port can be compared to this for safety and regularity. Virgil, wishing to give, at the landing of Æneas in Italy, the description of a port as perfect as art and nature could make, seems to have taken for his model the harbour of Carthagená,

Est in secessu longo locus : insula portum, &c.

The entrance is defended by two redoubts which are not yet fortified : the mole is protected by twelve pieces of cannon. The arsenal is extremely large, and provided with every thing that can facilitate the building and fitting out of ships. Every requisite is there in such readiness, that a ship of the line may be got ready for sea in three days. At the pleasure of the builder the water fills the magnificent basons, which serve as stocks, and the ship slides of itself into the sea. Each ship has in this arsenal its particular storehouse, which contains all the rigging necessary to it : the provision of small timber is considerable, but great pieces are scarce as well as masts. It is said, that the king of Spain, or his contractors, procuring timber and rigging at the third hand, pay a fourth more than the value for them. There are great numbers of workmen, Moors, and galley-slaves, in the arsenal : they are divided into companies, and distributed in the docks, magazines, rope-yards, and forges. *Bourgoanne's Tr. iii. 157.*

Mr. Swinburne says, every feeling of humanity was put to the torture, on his observing the extreme hardships and sufferings of these slaves ; of which he gives the following narrative : - The ships are hove down in a dry dock, which, by reason of the back water, and the springs which ooze through the marshy soil, would never be clear of water, were it not for the fire engines continually going ; and for the great pump, which is plied without intermission by Spanish criminals and Barbary slaves. Of the former they have eight hundred ; of the latter six hundred. Most of these wretches are kept at it sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, by four hours at a time : some work only twelve, and most of the Moors only eight hours. It is the hardest labour in the world : ten men are set to each pump, to the amount of above a hundred in the room above ground, and as many in a kind of dungeon below. In summer time scarce a day passes without some of them dropping down dead at their work ; and even at this cool season of the year we have met every day some of them carrying to the hospital. The despair which seizes them is so outrageous, that, if they can get within reach of a weapon, there are many instances of their having plunged it into their own breast, or that of some person near them, which answers the same purpose, a speedy deliverance from all their woes by death. As we were looking on them, a dirty little keeper struck a fine tall Moor over the head, for leaving his pump to beg of us. The Mussulman darted a look of indignation at his tyrant, and resumed his work, without saying a word, or shrinking from his blow. On our leaving this house of sorrow, we met several strings of galley slaves, going to relieve those at work, or to fetch their provisions. The Moors had an *M* on the sack-cloth which covers them, and the whole gang were striking pic-

tures of malady and despair. The king allows them a pifteen a day, but I am afraid they are defrauded of their allowance ; for we faw them making their dinner upon black bread, and horfe beans boiled in falt water. We returned quite melancholy from this fcene of woe. The only recollection which diminifhes our compaffion, is the atrociousnefs of the crimes which have brought the Chriftians to the chain : none are here who have not deferved death in fifty fhapes. One boy, of fifteen years old, is here for the murder of his father and mother ; and either murder, facrilige, or fome fuch enormous and horrible offences, have been perpetrated by almoft all thofe who are condemned for life to this punifhment. The feverity exercifed over the Moorifh captives, is not fo eafily reconciled to the principles of humanity, and the meek doctrine of Chriftianity : retaliation does not feem a fufficient plea. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 191.

The fame author, however, fpeaks highly of the accommodations in this city. "We lodged, fays he, at the Golden Eagle, kept by a Frenchman, the *beft cook* in the beft inn we have met with in Spain."

This city is large, but has very few good ftreets, and ftill fewer grand or remarkable buildings. The hofpital is a large fquare houfe, round two courts, three ftories high towards the fea, and only one towards the land : the architecture and method of laying out the plan are good ; but the ftone is of fo foft and friable a contexture, that the fea air has corroded it, and caufed much of it to crumble away. Further eaft, at the foot of the fummer-evening walk, is a fmall church, erected in honour of St. James, the patron of Spain, who is piously believed to have landed here when he came from Paleftine to convert this country to Chriftianity.

Carthagena much refembles Plymouth : there are two dry docks, which were constructed by the late Don Jorge Juan. Here are two public walks : that of the Alameda is very long, and planted with double rows of white elms ; that of Santa Lucia is near the harbour. The town is chiefly inhabited by officers of the army and navy, who are always obliged to wear their uniform ; and none under the degree of captain are permitted to carry a cane. The port of Carthagena is the beft in the kingdom, and not much inferior to any one in Europe. It is feated at the bottom of a fmall bay, five hundred paces in length, and about fix or feven hundred at the mouth. The anchoring is extremely good : the bay abounds in fifh, particularly mackarel. The air here is temperate in fummer ; and fo mild in winter, that the rofes blow as fine at Chriftmas, as they do in England at Midfummer. Great quantities of fine wool are exported from this city.

LORCA,

LORCA, a large handsome town situated on a hill, the foot of which is watered by the Guadalentin. Lorca is said to be the ancient Eliocroca, of the Itinerary of Antoninus. The Guadalentin runs by the walls, and separates it from a large suburb. Though famous in the time of the Moors, it is now inhabited by labourers. Near two hundred thousand quintals of barilla are annually gathered in the neighbourhood; upon each of which the king has laid a duty of a ducat (about 2s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$): this duty is confined to the barilla gathered near Lorca. Lorca is a pretty large town, containing seven or eight churches. The cathedral is built on the highest ground in the city. It is small, and not much ornamented, but contains some excellent paintings. Lorca is six leagues from the sea, and the inhabitants are principally new Christians, or converted Moors, with many of the people called gipsies. Mr. Twiss says he saw a very fine picture in this town, thought to be by Titian, representing St. Thomas feeling the wound in the side of Christ; but Mr. Swinburne says, he saw nothing in the place to make a note of, but the dress of a gipsy, daughter to the innkeeper. Her hair was tied in a club, with a bunch of scarlet ribbons; large drops hung from her ears; and on her breast she wore a load of relics and hallowed medals: the sleeves of her gown were fastened together behind, by a long blue ribbon which hung to the ground.

The following picture of a Spanish inn is so faithfully, humourously, and accurately drawn, that we cannot withhold it from our readers:

In the road from Lorca to Lumbreras, says Bourgoanne, I saw the inns of Spain in all their nakedness and poverty. A *Posada*, or Spanish inn, merits a particular description. The first room in the house is often a great stable full of asses and mules, through which you must make your way if you wish to ask for and obtain a lodging. It is with considerable difficulty that you get to the kitchen, which is a round or square room; the ceiling of which terminates in a point, and is open at the top to leave a free passage for the smoak. Round this great chimney is a broad stone bench, which, at night, serves the family for a bed; but, in the day time, offers a commodious seat to travellers, coachmen, and muleteers; who, seated without distinction with the host and hostess, deprive the air of a part of the smoak by swallowing it. The fire, which is in the center of this wretched hovel, is often made with cow-dung mixed with straw; and serves to cook, for each person in turn, such provisions as he may have taken care to bring with him. The whole inventory of the kitchen utensils consists in several great frying-pans; and every thing you eat is fried in rancid oil. This indeed is not spared, and abundance is joined to badness of quality to take away the appetite. The corner of the fire-place is generally occupied by some newsmonger, wrapped up to his eyes in the cape of his cloak; or some blind musician.

musician, singing through his nose, and strumming his guitar; and the children of the hostess, both boys and girls, whose only cloathing is a short shirt or shift, though of an age to be more modestly and decently covered. When you have refreshed and warmed yourself, and wish to retire, you are conducted to a damp corner, called a chamber; and furnished with two chairs, usually very high if the table be low, and very low if the table be high; because every thing here is contrary to all reason or proportion. A mattress, a foot shorter than it ought to be, is thrown upon the ground: the sheets are not much larger than napkins; and the counterpane, if by chance you find one, hardly covers the sides of the wretched pallet. On this bed of voluptuousness is the traveller to repose after the fatigues of the road, to wait agreeable dreams, or form new projects of peregrination. The worst inns are those which are kept by the *Gitanos*, or gipsies; you would be safer in a wood; your eye must be kept upon every thing, and, notwithstanding all the precaution you can take, you seldom leave them with all your baggage. All the inns belong to the lords of the soil, who erect them into farms, and will not suffer too many of them; so that the farmer is under the necessity of fleecing passengers to make up the enormous rent he is obliged to pay. Besides, by a law for which no reason can be now given, every inn-keeper is prohibited from keeping and selling eatables. If bread, meat, oil, or wine be wanted, the traveller and the inn-keeper are obliged to have recourse to the person who has the exclusive privilege of selling them. It must indeed be acknowledged, that without this law, odious as it seems, several villages in the inland parts of the country would have wanted necessaries. The law is at present, however, almost unnecessary, and might be advantageously modified. At Lumbreras I found the spacious chimney surrounded with muleteers, and, on the fire, an enormous frying-pan; in which rice, saffron, long-pepper, and stock-fish were boiling up together; I was conducted to a chamber, open to every wind that blows, in which, as the weather was cold, some lighted coals were thrown, without ceremony, upon the floor; and by the side of these a kind of mattress, without sheets or covering. My gipsy host, after wishing me a good night, asked me for something to drink. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 161.

ALMACARON, a small sea-port at the mouth of the Guadalentin, having some mines of alum.

MULA, a handsome town, situated in a fruitful plain, on the banks of the Segura.

SANTA

SANTA CRUZ, a small place, situated on a little stream which runs into the Segura.

CANTARILLA, a small place, on the river Segura.

THE KINGDOM OF VALENCIA.

THIS territory is bounded on the east and south by the Mediterranean: on the north by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the west by Murcia and New Castile. It is about two hundred miles in length, and eighty in breadth. It is one of the most agreeable parts of Spain, the inhabitants enjoying almost a perpetual spring. The air is so very serene and temperate, and the soil so fertile, that it is deservedly reckoned the finest province in the kingdom of Spain; abundantly producing corn, wine, oil, fruit, sugar, rice, honey, silk, flax, and herbage. The want of fertility on the surface of some of the mountains is well compensated by the minerals within; which consist of gold, silver, and other metals, precious stones, alum, limestone, and cochineal.

This kingdom is watered by thirty-five rivers, all of which run east or south-east into the Mediterranean. The principal of these are the Segura, which rises in Andalusia, in the Sierra de Segura, whence it takes its name: its course is about forty leagues. After having crossed Murcia, it washes the walls of Orihuela, and is received by the sea at Guardamar: the Zucar has its source in New Castile, waters the kingdom of Valencia through its whole extent, and falls into the sea near Cullera, which gives its name to a neighbouring cape: the Guadalaviar, which in Arabic signifies *clear water*, and was called by the Romans *Turias*, rises near that of the Tagus in Arragon, and loses itself in the sea below Valencia. This river is not remarkable for its depth, but it has an abundance of fish, and its banks are covered with shrubs, flowers, and verdure.

In proportion to its extent, Valencia is one of the most populous provinces of Spain. This small district contains eight hundred thousand inhabitants; annually produces nearly a million weight in silk; one hundred thousand arrobas* of hemp, one hundred and thirty thousand arrobas of oil, and three million cantaros of wine†, so that its active commerce with France, England, and Holland, is considerable. Rice is another source of riches for this fine country, to which it annually produces upwards of a million of piastres.

* The arroba weighs twenty-five pounds.

† A measure which contains sixteen pints.

Oil is one of the most abundant productions of the kingdom of Valencia; but permission is not given to export it, except when the price is very low: this prohibition discourages the cultivation of olive-trees, which might be considerably increased. The Valencians make use even of the aloe-plant, which seems, at least in the kingdom of Valencia, to be destined to decorate and enclose landed possessions. They draw, from its long and thick leaves, a kind of thread, of which they make bridle reins.

The Valencians are mild in their manners, but crafty and false. They are the most idle, and yet the most subtle individuals that exist. All the tumblers and mountebanks of Spain come from the kingdom of Valencia. *Bourgoune's Tr.* iii. 343.

Mr. Swinburne, speaking of the Valencians, says. The inhabitants of this province are said to have more of the filth, and sullen unpolished manners of the old Spaniards, and to have adopted less of foreign improvements in civilization, than most other parts of Spain. They strut about all day in *redicillas*, or nets, monstrous hats, and dark brown cloaks, which give the crowd in the streets the appearance of a funeral procession. Scarce any society is kept up among them, though the salubrity of the climate, and reasons of œconomy, induce several very considerable families to make the city of Valencia the place of their abode. In some strange way or other they spend very large incomes, without doing themselves the least credit. Their chief expence lies in servants, mules, and equipages; low, obscure amours often consume the best part of their fortunes: and they live in so pitiful a manner, that most of them send out to the wine-vault for a pint of wine to their meals. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 149.

VALENCIA, the capital of the province, a large populous city, in a pleasant fertile vale, on the Guadalaviar, having an university. Its form is almost circular, and its lofty walls have towers remaining in one quarter; the rest have been demolished: a fine broad road goes quite round. A long vacant space, upon which five fine bridges over the Guadalaviar are terminated, runs between the walls of the town and the suburb; of which the Real, and the church of the Dominicans, nearly form the two extremities. Were the river full, it would be difficult to imagine a finer point of view; but, under the walls of Valencia, it is much exhausted by the sluices in its passage, for the purpose of watering and fertilising the plain through which it runs. Thus its benefactions are destructive to itself; and, like the pelican in the fable, it nourishes its progeny at the expence of its own substance. The tribute required from this river, several leagues from its mouth, is received in so uniform a manner as to prevent disputes. It is previously settled, that, at such a time of the year, certain persons shall have a right to turn a

part of the Guadalaviar to the profit of such particular lands. Those who are interested prepare for the fructifying season; and, at the time agreed on, their sluices are opened, and the ditches round their fields are filled; their olive-plants and vineyards are covered with water, and the inundation extends to a considerable distance over the adjoining lands. This great benefit is conferred on all the estates in this fine country; and the value of them depends more or less upon the facility they have of enjoying it. The general and periodical watering has certainly great advantages: it maintains verdure and fertility in the soil of this favoured country. It multiplies the productions to such a degree, as to cover the earth continually with fruits: the mulberry-trees are three times despoiled of their leaves; the meadows of trefoil and lucerne are mown eight or ten times a year; and the earth, not satisfied with bearing forests of olives and mulberry-trees, produces beneath their shade strawberries, grain and vegetables. But this watering has also a great inconvenience. The artificial fertility bestows not on the plants the substance they receive from nature alone, when her favours are waited for without soliciting them by extraordinary means; for which reason aliments in this country are much less nourishing than those of Castile.

The streets of Valencia are crooked and narrow; not being paved, they are full of dust in dry weather, and in wet knee-deep in mud. The reason assigned for this scandalous neglect is, that by these means a greater quantity of manure is produced; which, in a plain so full of gardens, is of inestimable value. Various and over-powering are the stinks which rise up in every corner; in which respect, as well as in many others, this country resembles Lombardy. The houses are filthy, ill-built, and ruinous; most of the churches tawdry, and loaded with barbarous ornaments without and within: the most agreeable architecture is in the church of the Escuelas Pias, and of Nuestra Senora de los Desamparados, both rotundas.

In the multitude of sacred edifices, some may be found which excel in particular parts: one structure may please the eye by the just proportions of its dimensions; another strike by the richness of its marbles and paintings; but in all, the judicious observer will be disgusted with loads of garlands, pyramids, broken pediments, and monstrous cornices: a taste too Gothic and trifling for any thing but the front of a mountebank's booth, or a puppet-show in a fair. Some churches have domes; but the greater part of them have tall slender turrets, painted and bedecked with all sorts of pilasters, and whimsical devices: every thing is gilt and bedaubed with incredible profusion. The Spaniards understand the gilding business perfectly; and the purity of the gold, with the dryness of the climate, preserves their work for years in its primitive lustre. The convent of the Franciscan friars has some-

something very grand and pleasing in its double court, which is divided by a light wing, upon an open portico, with fountains playing in each division.

The cathedral is a large Gothic pile; its archbishopric, which is one of the best in Spain, is said to bring in about forty thousand pounds sterling a year, paid in cash into the hands of two receivers. The revenues of Toledo are much greater, but more troublesome to collect; and more precarious, as being paid in kind, and requiring a great number of bailiffs. The last prelate but one built and endowed a magnificent habitation for the Franciscans, the champions of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary: the late archbishop, whose scholastic tenets were diametrically opposed to those of his predecessor, did as much for the fathers of the Escuelas Pias. Priests, nuns, and friars, of every dress and denomination, swarm in this city; where some convents have more than an hundred monks, all richly provided for. *Swinburne's Tr.* 153.

The day after my arrival at Valencia, says Mr. Twiss, was the feast of St. Vincent Ferrer, the patron of this city; so that I saw all the friars, and other idle drones, who *fruges consumere nati*, pass in review, or procession;

"Monks, side by side with monks, went two by two."

As I sat in a bookseller's shop here, I picked up a book in small quarto, being a description of the city. Half of it is a relation of the *prodigious relics* contained in the holy cathedral: they consist of some of the Virgin's hair; a shirt which she made for her son, which is without seams: two grains of the myrrh offered by the holy kings; a bit of the skin of St. Bartholomew; eight thorns from the crown of Christ, partly whole and partly broken; three of St. George's fingers, with a piece of his banner; these ought certainly to be preserved in England; item, the relics of the eleven thousand virgins, &c. *Twiss's Tr.* 201.

Mr. Twiss has omitted to mention the cup shewn here, pretended to be the same that was made use of by our Saviour at the last supper; and two of the pieces of money which Judas received from the Jewish Sanhedrim for betraying his master.

Among the profane buildings of this city, many of which are prettily set off with painted architecture, after the Italian manner, the palace of *Dofagues* and *Jura Real* are the best entitled to notice; the former for its statues and fresco paintings; the latter for the elegant simplicity of its front. The *Longa*, or Exchange, is a very noble Gothic hall, but built about the latter end of the fifteenth century, with all the beauty and richness which that style is susceptible of. The custom-house, where the intendant and other officers of the revenue are lodged, is a new large edifice in a great square; a very clumsy mass of brick and stone.

This kingdom and city were conquered by the Moors under

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Abdallah Ciz, and lost by them in 1094, when the famous Cid Ruy dias de Vivar, taking advantage of the confusion and civil war that raged in Valencia after the murder of Sultan Hiaya, made himself master of the city by storm, at the head of a chosen band of valiant knights. This was the last exploit of that hero, so long the terror of the Musselmens. A few years after his death, the king of Castile, finding it too far distant from his other kingdoms to be conveniently succoured in case of a sudden attack, thought proper to withdraw his troops, and suffer the Moors to repossess themselves of it. James the First, king of Arragon, took it from them again in the year 1238, and united it to that crown; the fate of which it has ever since followed, through all its various revolutions.

Since the last conquest, Valencia has been much enlarged; for the gate, through which the Cid made his triumphal entry, is now very near the centre of the town. The number of inhabitants is computed at one hundred thousand.

This city is walled, and has five gates: the peasants are dressed in white linen waistcoats and trowsers, with net hair caps. The houses are all numbered, and the names of the streets are painted on tiles on the corner houses. A great number of single-horse chaises ply in the street: the horses have no bits in their mouths, but are governed by *cavecons*, or nose-bands, in the same manner as they are at Naples. Valencia is built upon a spot of ground perfectly flat: it contains fourteen parish churches, twenty-two convents of friars, and nineteen of nuns, with seven colleges. In the court of the patriarchal college is a fountain, in the centre of which stands a fine marble statue of a woman, of which the drapery is particularly beautiful. St. Mary of the Abandoned, is a new octangular chapel, with a cupola pretty well painted in fresco. The church of Santa Caterina Nueva is extremely elegant: the inside being entirely of marble and gilt bronze. The church of St. Francis is equally pleasing, the inside being plain white stucco, with gilt ornaments, and not overdone.

The Alameda, or mall, resembles St. James's park, but is much more beautiful, on account of the trees, which are palms, cypress, elms, and mulberry-trees intermixed; of which there are four double rows, forming three distinct alleys. There are many other agreeable walks on the banks of the Guadalaviar.

Valencia is less a harbour than a bad road, without anchorage or shelter. Had nature bestowed on this city a better port, it would have been the richest in Spain. Ships seldom approach nearer than half a league to the coast, and those of three masts are not often seen there. The cargoes of large vessels that arrive within sight of Valencia, are put into barks, which are rowed almost to the shore, and afterwards towed by oxen till they are out

out of the water; for not till then is the cargo begun to be unloaded. On account of these obstacles, the port of Valencia is but little frequented. In general, the coast of Valencia has not one good harbour*. From the mouth of the Ebro, to Carthagena, which belongs to the kingdom of Murcia, the roads of Alicante and Santa-Pola are the only places where the anchoring is sufficiently safe. Even ships of war may anchor there; but these never enter either of these roads, except in cases of necessity. The whole coast of the kingdom of Valencia is besides low, dangerous, and exposed to winds, especially those from the east.

The situation in which the whole of the capital, and the delightful enclosure is taken in one point of view, is from the top of a tower called *Miquelet*, near the cathedral. Valencia, seen from this elevation, seems not to be more than a league in circumference. The eye is never satisfied with viewing the prospect from the top of the tower. From this situation, Valencia seems built in the middle of a great orchard, in which are dispersed a vast number of villages, that appear like a continuation of the suburbs of the city. From one part of the tower we have an extensive prospect of the sea; and the humble stream of the Guadalaviar, after having passed under the five bridges, runs to the right of the Grao, and is lost in the Mediterranean. Near the mouth of this river we discover the Albufera, a lake which empties itself into the sea by a very narrow channel. The lake is so near the Mediterranean that in the map it appears like a bay, of which the channel is the entrance; but the taste of its waters, and their course towards the sea, leave no doubt of its being a lake. The banks are covered with game and aquatic birds; and fishing and shooting upon the Albufera are the most agreeable recreations of the people of Valencia.

The tower, from the top of which this fine landscape is discovered, is remarkable for nothing but its loftiness, and by this it is prejudicial to the cathedral, which it seems to crush by its massy bulk. This edifice, which has been too much extolled, has nothing very grand in its appearance. The inside is more pleasing than majestic, the body of the building is not sufficiently elevated, and the walls, ornamented with gilt stucco compartments, seem rather those of a museum than a temple. It contains some valuable paintings, particularly those of Joanes, who holds a distinguished rank among painters of the second order. Some enthusiastic admirers of this artist (Spaniards we suppose) have ex-

* It has for some time been in contemplation to improve the harbour of Callera, a few leagues to the south of Valencia. Its communication with the lake of Albufera, and a canal dug from this lake to the center of the capital, would make amends for what nature has refused it. If this project, of which the plans and estimates are completed, be adopted by the Spanish ministry, the execution of it will be an additional favour the city of Valencia will owe to the duke of Crillon.

told him as the equal of Raphael. He is, indeed, like the prince of painters, judicious and correct; but how inferior to him in dignity and gracefulness!

The doors of the great altar, ornamented with admired paintings, must not be forgotten in the description of the cathedral of Valencia. Philip V. to whom it was remarked that the altar was of massy silver, replied that the doors by which it was shut in, appeared to him much more precious. The paintings are supposed to be by Leonardo da Vinci, or at least of his school.

I paid a visit, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, to the college *del Patriarcha*, in Valencia, which I had heard much praised. I found there the famous painting of the Last Supper by Rivalta, placed over the great altar, to see which the painter Carducho, undertook a journey to Valencia. Except this piece, there is nothing remarkable in the church of the patriarch. It is indeed beautiful in its simplicity. Enormous quantities of tapers and incense are consumed there. The most sensible effects of this profusion is the dirtiness, in consequence of so much smoke, of the walls and sacred ornaments of the church. It contains a rich shrine, which is shewn with much ceremony to the curious, and even to those who are not so. It was not possible to escape the enumeration of the much more disgusting than venerable treasures it contains. We were obliged to hear, on our knees, from a young clerk, the recital of the list of bones, jaws, skulls, and other parts of the human body, which devotion has removed from the tomb to become ornaments to the altar. From motives of politeness, we submitted to undergo this painful ceremony, and noted it in our travelling journal, to preserve from it others who, in future, may visit the college of the Patriarch. I observed, says the same author, in several other churches, paintings by Joanes, Rivalta, and Orrente, the three artists of Valencia who have acquired the greatest celebrity. I was not much surprised to find the best pieces of Victoria and Vergara, whom the Spaniards highly extol, feeble and destitute of expression. I was, however, tolerably satisfied with the paintings in fresco with which Palomino, the same who wrote the history of the painters of Spain, has decorated the ceiling of San Juan del Mercado, and that of Nuestra Senora de los Desamparados. I must not omit to mention the Temple, a church entirely modern, and built in a simple and noble taste. I saw there two small paintings by Joanes, which gave me much pleasure; one of these is a Last Supper in the manner of Vandyk, and the other, a Carrying of the Cross. The latter resembles considerably the painting by Raphael, known by the name of *Pasmo de Sicilia*. The resemblance confirmed what had been told me, that Joanes had taken that painter for his model. But what engaged my attention still more than the productions of the fine arts, were the

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manufactures of silk which give Valencia its reputation, and contribute to render that city flourishing. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 303.

There are but few merchants and traders in Valencia, who are not more or less interested in the silk manufacture: this is a kind of a point of honor among them. But here is not any edifice, wherein all the operations through which silk passes are performed. Persons who wish to see them successively, must go from one manufacture to another.

Valencia has had, for a few years past, a patriotic society; the principal cares of which are directed to the improvement of the cultivation of mulberry trees, and the quality of silks: it has already produced several volumes of memoirs full of useful papers. The encouragement it gives to arts is not confined to the manufacture of silk. Towards the end of the year 1786, it gave a premium to the inventor of a new frame for the manufacture of silk, cotton, and worsted stockings, at less expence than according to the common method; as also a second premium to a dyer for the invention of a simple and ingenious machine, which, with great facility, reduced to powder the wood of Brazil and Campeachy; and a third to the inventor of a machine for dressing flax. It is particularly in countries which are not populous, and where the arts are as yet in their infancy, that it is especially useful to save labour, by simplifying the workmanship of manufactures. At Valencia there is a public library, that of the archbishop's palace; it appears, however, to be but little frequented. Manufacturing cities seldom abound in lovers of science and the belles lettres; the cultivation of these supposes leisure; useful arts require a continued assiduity. Valencia, however, is the country of Gregory Mayans, who died a few years ago, leaving behind him a reputation of vast erudition, which extends beyond the limits of Spain, and to which M. de Voltaire did not disdain to do justice on various occasions. The library of the episcopal palace contains a collection of statues and antique busts, collected by the nephew of the late archbishop. The scruples of the present prelate have diminished the value of the collection, by mutilating some of these monuments. The austere morality of the archbishop has deprived this capital of all public amusements. The theatre of Saragossa having been destroyed by fire a few years ago, the prelate, a declared enemy to all profane pleasures, obtained a promise from the court that the representations of the drama should never more pollute his see. The people of Valencia are displeased with him, and, according to what I heard of his character, he appeared not to me to join to the advantage of edifying by his virtues, the more rare talent of rendering them beloved.

The environs of this city are beautiful. *Bourgoanne* mentions a pleasant excursion, the particulars of which we shall relate

late, to give an idea of the neighbourhood: I visited, says that gentleman, a part of the environs. The most agreeable of my excursions was to the charming retreat of a canon of the cathedral, Don Pedro Mayoral. This ecclesiastic, a well-informed man, and simple in his manners, has conciliated a philosophical life with the enjoyments of the beauties of Nature that surround his habitation; which is situated in the village of Benimamet, half a league from Valencia, on an eminence, in the middle of a garden, in which the orange and lemon-trees perfume the purest air. The verdure of the walks, the variety of the prospects, and the varied fertility on every side, make it a most delicious abode. The reception I there met with added to the charms of the place. Our dispositions naturally take a tincture of the objects by which we are surrounded. How is it possible to conceive a contracted brow in the midst of a beautiful landscape, and in the most temperate climate: the canon exhibited, both in his mind and person, the reflection of that serenity which reigned around him. In imitation of Nature, which had abundantly bestowed upon him her gifts, he was profuse in his polite attentions; he accompanied me to view the treasures of his garden, and would not be satisfied with confining my enjoyment of them to bare contemplation. He had prepared a sumptuous collation, of which the principal riches were produced by this land of promise. Among other foreign trees, the cultivation of which occupied his leisure, he shewed me that which produces the *chirimoya*; the American fruit so much extolled for its fine flavour; and which, it is said, has never succeeded in Europe. He proved to me the contrary: the trees had still some remains of fruit, with which he gratified my curiosity. The *chirimoya*, which was as large as a middling pear, was divided into eight or ten pieces, that each of the company might taste it. The pulp is whitish, and contains five or six flat black kernels. It partakes of the flavour of an apple, but, and a nut united; but it has a certain insipidity, which, if the fruit merits the reputation it has acquired, it certainly has not in its native soil. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* 331.

SEGORBE, an ancient city, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, on the banks of the Morviedro, about one hundred and fifty miles east of Madrid. It is an episcopal see, subject to the archbishop of Valencia, with a revenue of ten thousand ducats per annum. In its present state, it contains about six or six thousand inhabitants; and is surrounded with well-cultivated gardens: the climate is mild, and the country abounds with every kind of fruit. The Jesuits had a college in Segorbe: their house has been converted into an episcopal seminary. The son of Peter Miralles, the founder of the college, is to the

right of the great altar. The same person founded an asylum here for poor orphans, and a convent of reformed Augustine monks. But the greatest curiosity in Segorbe is the fountain; which, even at its source, furnishes water sufficient to turn two mill-wheels, and supplies all the neighbouring country. This water is wholesome, clear, and well-tasted; and does not breed either flies or reptiles; nor does it become corrupt by keeping. Its most remarkable property is that, however, of petrifying the roots and branches of the trees which grow by its side; and even the channels through which it passes.

ORIHUELA, called by the Romans *Orcelis*, an ancient town, situated in a delightful plain on the banks of the Segura, surrounded by high mountains, and like all this coast enjoying a perpetual spring. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Valencia, with a revenue of ten thousand ducats per annum. The country here is so fertile as to have become a proverb: *Ilueva o no ilueva, trigo en Orihuela*:—"Whether it rains or not, there is always corn in Orihuela." Ptolomy reckons this place among the cities inhabited by the Bastatani. One of the first bishops of this city sent deputies to the second council of Arles, in the fourth century, the time of Constantine the Great. The see was afterwards united to that of Carthagená, and continued so till the middle of the sixteenth century. Here is an university, which was founded in 1555. The college, built upon a high mountain, has a magnificent prospect, and is in itself an object of curiosity. The cathedral is dark, small, and ornamented in a bad style.

ALICANT, a famous city and sea-port on the Mediterranean, seated between the mountains and the sea. It was taken from the Moors in 1264. It was, for a long time, a small village: Vicianá says, that, in 1519, there were but six houses on the ground on which the city now stands; but in 1652 the number amounted to upwards of a thousand. The circumstances which most contributed to the astonishing increase, were the means made use of by the inhabitants to secure themselves from the enterprizes and ravages of the corsairs. They employed part of their property in making strong fortifications by the seaside. Several famous pirates, supported by the Moors, then cruized in the Mediterranean: Dragut and Barbarossa spread universal terror. Alicánt, become a place of safety, and capable of defence, induced the merchants of Carthagená, and the environs, to establish themselves there. These were followed by several other merchants from Milan and Genoa; and the course of natives and strangers soon communicated fame and

prosperity

prosperity to the city. It is about two hundred and ten miles south-east of Madrid, and sixty south of Valencia.

This city, says Mr. Twiss, is built on the slope of a high mountain, on the top of which the castle is situated. It contains twenty thousand inhabitants, among whom are three or four English families; three parish churches, six convents of monks, and three of nuns: it has five gates, and fifty-three cannon are planted on the bastions. The garrison consists of twelve hundred soldiers, and eight hundred militia-men. *Twiss's Tr.*

Mr. Swinburne is more minute in his account of Alicant: He says, it has neither buildings nor streets to recommend it to notice: though the houses in general are solidly built with flat roofs, covered with cement; their walls are plaistered, and every thing as white as the soil of the adjacent country; which fatigues the eye most cruelly in sunshiny weather, that is, almost every day in the year. Then the dust flies about in whirlwinds: if it rains, there is no possibility of making one's way through the streets without boots, the Callemayor being the only paved street in the whole town. In the hot months, this place is a very furnace; its form being the best calculated in the world for intercepting the rays of the sun, and collecting them as in one focus: the mountain behind shuts out the winds, which, blowing from the cool quarters, might refresh the atmosphere; but I believe the sea-breeze must occasionally contribute to the cooling of the air. The port of Alicant stands on the middle of a narrow neck of land, which runs out into the sea a considerable way, and almost comes round in a semicircular form; in the centre of which ships ride with as much safety as in a harbour: a rocky mountain rises directly behind the town: on its summit the castle, now fortified after the modern method, and extended far beyond the limits of the old fortress; great part of which was blown up with a fragment of the rock, in the war with the allies, in the reign of queen Anne. The English garrison refused to capitulate, though the French gave them notice the mine ready to be sprung. A well which communicated with the mine gave it some vent, and prevented the rest of the mountain from being shivered to pieces by the explosion: most of the officers, however, were blown up; and the remainder of the troops so stunned by the shock, as to be many hours deprived of the power of motion. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 172.*

To complete the description of Alicant, we have called in the aid of the chevalier de Bourgoanne; who, with his usual vivacity, informs us, that it is well built and peopled; the bay is large and much frequented; it is sheltered on the east by cape de Huerta, and to the west by cape Saint Paul and the island of Barca. Vessels anchor about a mile from the mole in six,

seven, eight, and ten fathom of water, and may enter and go out with any wind. The mole is large and commodious, but not yet finished. One of the circumstances which has most contributed to the riches and commerce of Alicant, is the duties of entry being less there than at Valencia and Carthagena: this diminished the commerce of these two cities in favour of the former; from which all the vessels trading between Spain and Italy are fitted out. The commerce of Alicant consists in barrilla, antimony, allum, aniseed, cummin, and the wine much esteemed in Europe, called *vino tinto* (tint wine.) Within four leagues of the city there is a kind of reservoir, or cistern, between two mountains, called *El Pantano*, in which the water falling from all the neighbouring mountains is received; and which, in case of a want of rain, serves to supply the whole district for a year. The walls of the basin are two hundred feet high; and, at the base, upwards of forty feet thick. The soil of the whole country between Alicant and Guardamar is entirely saline. Guardamar is said to be the ancient *Aione*, so called on account of the great quantities of salt found in the environs. These salt-pits have been famous in history for two thousand years. The Genoese, and the traders from Pisa and the Levant, formerly came there to load their vessels, and were particularly careful to insert in their treaties of peace, an article whereby full liberty was granted them to fetch salt from Guardamar. The bay of Alicant is said to have formerly been the famous gulph of *Ilici*, a Roman colony, now the city of Elche, but the declining state of the port of Ilici, and the improvement of that of Alicant, gave the bay the name it now bears; it begins at cape St. Martin, and terminates at cape Palos. The waters of Bouffot, a village within a few leagues of Alicant, are said to be of use in obstructions and venereal cases: people go to drink them in the month of May, but they find there no kind of lodging; and the sick who remain are obliged to have small tenements erected for their accommodation. The rosemary plant thrives so well in this neighbourhood, that it frequently grows to the height of six feet. The situation of Alicant is too fine for that part of the coast to have been neglected by strangers who landed in Spain; and, it is supposed, not without some reason, that there was formerly a city, of which the name is now unknown, in the environs of the spot on which Alicant now stands. Several fragments of inscriptions, and ruins of columns and statues, found towards that part of the bay called La Cala, support this conjecture. *Bourgoanne's Tr.*

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Behind the castle-hill is a plain some leagues in circumference called Las Huertas, the gardens of Alicant, lying along the sea-shore, having lofty mountains on three of its sides. It is

very beautiful vale, thickly studded with villages, villas, farms, and plantations of all kinds of fruit-trees: but in the hot part of the year the air is very unwholesome, and few or none escape agues or fevers. Here the fine Alicant or tent wines are made. Only two, of the great number of proprietors of vineyards, make a practice of keeping their wines to a proper age. As the value is enhanced many-fold by keeping, the high price they get for their wines amply repays them for the time they are out of their money. Of the common sorts, about five thousand tun may be the amount, most of which is destined for the Bourdeaux merchants.

Baron Dillon, speaking of the garden of Alicant, says, It is a beautiful plantation, about two leagues in length and one in breadth, full of vineyards, which they are obliged sometimes to water: the grape, nevertheless, affords that excellent wine so well known: to which must be added an amazing quantity of mulberry-trees, almond-trees, fig, and *algarobas*, or carob-trees, the *ceratonia edulis* of Linnæus, which, requiring little moisture, succeeds in dry soils, and thrives equally in every situation, whether on hills or plains. *Dillon's Tr.* 359.

The following adventure closes our description of this city. Mr. Swinburne, in a familiar epistle to a friend, thus expresses himself: We have been all the morning in great uneasiness about Mr T. G's valet de chambre; who, till within this hour, was not to be found in any of the places he usually frequents. His appearance has quieted our apprehensions; and it seems he has been, from sun-rise till dinner-time, locked up in the sacristy of the great church, curling and frizzling the flaxen perriwig of the statue of the virgin, which is to-morrow to be carried in solemn procession through the city. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 176.

DENIA, an ancient city founded by the city of Marseilles, in honour of Diana. It was called by the founders *Artemisium*, from the Greek name of that deity. The Romans gave it the name of *Dianeum*, whence the name it now bears. Sertorius made an advantageous use of this place; and it is not long since the inhabitants called it *Atalaya de Sertorio*, the observatory of Sertorius. It stands at the foot of mount Mongon, and has a commodious harbour. The soil in the environs is fertile, and abounds in corn, wine, and almonds. Denia was taken by the Moors in 1705, and retaken by assault in 1708. It is about thirty miles north-east of Alicant. Between Denia and Altea, the land forms a promontory, called cape Martin; but the inhabitants of the country still call it Artemus. This cape separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MORVIEDRO, the ancient Saguntum, which was situated on the top of a mountain, about a league from the sea, and four from Valencia. Hannibal besieged it, and, during nine months, the inhabitants resisted all the forces of Carthage; and at last, pressed by famine, chose rather to be buried in the ruins of this city, than to be taken by the besiegers: this happened in the year of Rome 535. The modern town is built at the foot of the mountain. The extensive walls of Saguntum, which are yet remaining, and are embattled, shew that the city was very large: it is difficult to get over the heaps of ruins and loose pieces of rock which are within these walls; and the difficulty is augmented by their being over-run with the Indian fig, or prickly pear, which forms impenetrable barriers:

“ ——— In shapeless ruin all,

“ And Indian figs o’er top the mould’ring wall.”

The town is full of the remains of its antiquity: the walls of the houses, the city gates, and the doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inscriptions. The most curious monuments in Morviedro are the castle and the theatre: the former contains heaps of ruins which belonged to the monuments of several centuries, and are at present upwards of a quarter of a league in extent. Most of the towers and edifices, of which the remains only are now seen, appear to have been constructed by the Moors with the materials left them by the Romans: all the works of the latter, except a few arcades in good preservation towards the south of the castle, have totally disappeared.

The castle covers almost the whole top of the mountain upon which it is situated: it is of an irregular form, and consists of five divisions: that in the middle still contains a magnificent cistern, two hundred feet in length; and, though half filled with rubbish, eighteen feet in depth. The roof, by which it was covered, was supported by twenty-one pillars. These are composed of a cement which time has made harder than stone. At a little distance from the cistern, towards the principal gate of the castle, leading to the theatre, are three steps, which seem to have been at the entrance of some temple, of which the plan still remains visible. The temple was supported by enormous pillars, as appears from some of their bases which still remain. The distance from one column to another was about eight feet. This part is surrounded with walls and towers of Moorish construction, forming the square called *Saluquian*. Here, as well as in many other parts of the castle, are several inscriptions, which the names of Emilius, Fabius, Acilius, the Calphurnian family, and several other illustrious persons of ancient Rome are mentioned.

The ruins of the amphitheatre form a circle of two hundred and twenty-six English feet in diameter: it is situated on the slope of the mountain, and enough of it remains to point out the plan. It is built with a kind of flint; each stone is about nine inches square, and the cement is of mortar. The remains on each side of the theatre attest its ancient magnificence. Several of the arcades still remain; some half gone to ruin, others entire. A few years ago, the king issued orders that no persons should build houses with the ruins of this monument. Had the same prohibitory order been made, and rigorously observed, a century and a half sooner, this famous theatre would still have been almost entire; for men have effected its destruction more than time. If we allow fourteen inches to each place, this theatre could contain seven thousand four hundred and twenty-six persons; without reckoning the seats over the portico, or the places of the senators in the orchestra: so that it may be said, without exaggeration, to have contained about nine thousand spectators.

The place upon which the convent of the Trinitarians now stands, was formerly the site of a temple dedicated to Diana. A part of the materials served to build the church, and the rest were sold to build *San Miguel de los Reyes*, near Valencia. Morvedro does not now contain more than from three to four thousand inhabitants: the environs are fertile, producing silk, wine, oil, hemp, and corn.

LA MATA, a town of some consequence, having a very considerable salt work.

ELCHE, a handsome town, situated in a most delightful neighbourhood, abounding in vines, dates, exquisite fruits, olives, and large palm-trees. Elche, say the antiquarians, is the ancient Ilici, a very famous colony, which had the surnames of *Julia*, *Cæsariano*, and *Augusta*; but all the remains of its ancient magnificence, are a great number of ruins, and some inscriptions. Between Alicant and Elche stands a forest of palm trees; it has a noble, simple, and yet melancholy appearance. Here the traveller beholds, with pleasure, the golden and rusted grape and the date, suspended by the side of each other; an horizon infinitely varied, green vallies intersected with a thousand rivulets, and a clear and brilliant sky, which enliven the scene, and render it one of the most interesting that can be imagined. Between Alicant and Elche, there are also several deep and covered cisterns; the water of which is excellent. They are the precious remains of the religion of the Moors, who neglected no means of facilitating ablutions, and the observance of the salutary precepts of their law. The cisterns are

now going to ruin, and will, in a few years, be totally filled up. Elche was taken from the Moors by Peter the Cruel in 1363; and has ever since remained under the dominion of the Spaniards: it belongs to the house of Arcos.

GANDIA, a town on the river Alcoy, about two miles from the sea. It has a castle, and an university, and gives the title of duke to the noble family of Borgia.

XICONA, a small town seated among hills. It is famous for its wine, and has a strong castle.

ALTEA, a sea-port town, rich in wine, silk, flax, and honey.

PORTO EL GREGO, a small walled town, fortified towards the sea.

MORELLO, a small place on the borders of Arragon, environed with rocks and high mountains. It was pillaged in 1705, by the troops of Philip V. the effects of which disaster are still too visible.

CASTELLA DELLA PLANA, a considerable sea-port town.

ALCOY, a small town, situated on a river of the same name.

THE KINGDOM OF ARRAGON.

THIS territory is bounded on the east by Catalonia; on the west by Navarre and Castile; on the north by the Pyrenean mountains; and on the south by Valencia. It is one hundred and seventy miles in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth. The river Ebro crosses the country from north-west to south-east, dividing it into two almost equal parts. In its course it receives the following smaller streams: the Cinca or Cinga, which has its source among the mountains of Bielsa, and has a very rapid current; the Callego, which issues from Mount Gavus; and the Isuela, which rises a little below Huesca: to these may be added many others of inferior magnitude.

It remains for the present first minister of Spain to realize a project, the execution of which would give new life to Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia. In 1785, the famous canal of Arra-

gon

gon began to justify the hopes which had been entertained of it since the reign of Charles V. Some small vessels from Tudela arrived at Saragossa, where they were received with the most lively demonstrations of joy and gratitude. Don Ramon Pignatalli did not think he derogated from the dignity of an ecclesiastic, nor from that of his illustrious birth, in devoting his studies to the service of his country. He presides over this undertaking, which, when accomplished, will open a new conveyance to the productions of Arragon; a province of Spain the most favoured by nature, and yet one of the least productive considering its extent. Two canals, that of Tauste and the Imperial canal, both of which begin in Navarre, and have the same depth of water, run in various windings through Arragon, and by turns recede from or approach the Ebro, till they at length fall into it. These streams are the sources of industry to all the districts through which they flow, and render their fields fertile by their fructifying waters. The country of Arragon is already planted with thousands of olive and other trees. The cities and towns, which formerly were condemned to drought and scarcity, are now supplied with fish and water from these canals. The rivers which, from the north of Navarre and Arragon, formerly emptied their waters into the Ebro, will contribute to the flourishing condition of the countries they have hitherto uselessly watered, as soon as the Ebro can receive the merchandize they bring. This undertaking has been effected by labours, which deserve no less admiration than that excited by the wonders of the canal of Languedoc. Besides the dykes, banks, and sluices, with the larger and smaller bridges, which the two canals in their course rendered necessary, there has been constructed in the valley of Riojalon, an aqueduct seven hundred and ten fathoms in length, and seventeen thick at the base, in which the little river runs.

The soil is sandy, mountainous, and stony, but produces corn, wine, oil, flax, and some saffron. This territory was erected into a kingdom in the beginning of the eleventh century. It had formerly its particular constitution and privileges; but the inhabitants having, in 1705, espoused the party of the arch-duke Charles III. Philip V. revoked all these privileges, and rendered them subject to the laws of Castile; whence the revenues from this kingdom were considerably augmented. The Arragoneses are valiant, courteous, and well-bred; but positive in their opinions, and bigotted in their religion.

The principal places in this territory are,

SARAGOSSA, the capital, situated on the banks of the Ebro, on a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the centre of the pro-

province. It was anciently a Roman colony, and called *Cæsaria*, or *Cæsar Augusta*, of which its present name appears to be a corruption. It is the see of an archbishop, and has an university, and a tribunal of the inquisition. It is a large, magnificent, populous city, containing a great many splendid structures. It is adorned with seventeen handsome churches, and fourteen convents. Among the latter, the most remarkable is that of St. Francis, on account of its superb church. The cathedral is a very large handsome building, in the Gothic taste; the choir of which is embellished with curious white marble; but the collegiate church of Our Lady of the Pillar is the most remarkable edifice, both for its supposed miraculous image, and for its valuable treasures. The chapel, which contains the image of the Virgin Mary, is very rich and handsome. The Virgin is exalted on a pillar of the finest jasper, holding the immaculate infant in her arms: her garment, her crown, and the niche she stands in, are covered with jewels of inestimable value. She is surrounded with angels of massy silver, with lighted flambeaux in their hands: fifty silver lamps, and variety of burning wax-lights, contribute to add a lustre to the jewels, which dazzle the eyes of the beholders. The yearly revenue of the archbishop of this city amounts to fifty thousand ducats. The Ebro, over which there are two handsome bridges, runs through the town, dividing it almost equally; and its banks are bordered with a handsome quay, which is the usual airing place for the most respectable inhabitants. Many persons of rank reside in this city, as well as opulent tradesmen and bankers. It has also a considerable trade, and is the seat of the court of royal audience for Aragon.

HUESCA, a handsome town, seated on the river Isuela, in a fertile plain, delightfully terminating, on all sides, in well-cultivated eminences. Here is an university, founded in 1354. This place is also the see of a bishop, whose annual revenue is thirteen thousand ducats. It contains several monasteries.

TURRIEL, or **TERUEL**, an episcopal city on the banks of the Guadalaviar, where it is joined by the Alhambria, about eighty miles south of Saragossa. The bishop, who is suffragan to Saragossa, has a revenue of twelve thousand ducats per annum.

CALATAYUD, a large city, seated at the conflux of the Xalon and Xiloca, forty-five miles south-west of Saragossa. The delightful valley in which it stands, abounds in grain, wine, oil, and fruits. The air and situation are very pleasant, the walls strong, and the convents numerous. The Roman

gave it the name of Bilbelis. It was then famous for its steel; for the tempering of which, Martial, who was born here, attributes a particular virtue to the waters of the river Xalon, in one of his epigrams. Ayud, a Moorish king, gave it the name of Calat-ayud, or the city of Ayud, which it still retains.

ALBARACIN, a walled city, standing on an eminence near the Guadalaviar. It has a castle, and is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Saragossa, and has an annual revenue of six thousand ducats. It obtained its present name from a Moorish nobleman, who was lord of it.

BARBESTRO, a pretty large town on the river Vero, over which it has a handsome stone bridge. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Saragossa, and has a yearly revenue of eight thousand ducats. It stands on a fertile spacious plain, surrounded with a wall, and has several convents.

TARAZONA, mentioned by Pliny, Ptolomy, and Strabo, under the name of Turiasa, a pretty large town, seated in a fertile country, on the little river Queiles, about thirty-six miles north-west of Saragossa. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and has eight convents. The town is well-built, and walled, and carries on a good trade. It is an episcopal see, subject to Saragossa, and has an annual revenue of twenty thousand ducats.

DAROCA, a handsome town on the river Xiloca, seated on an eminence, and surrounded by a fertile and delicious plain. It is embellished with several convents, chapels, squares, and fountains; and near it is a large cave of which many wonders are related. In one of the churches, the inhabitants say they have six linen cloths, stained with the blood which came from so many consecrated wafers which were wrapped up in them, upon an alarm of the approach of the Moors.

BORJA, a small pleasant city, at the foot of an eminence near Mon Cayo. It is walled, and has a castle and several convents. The neighbouring country produces plenty of grain, wine, oil, hemp, flax, and esculent plants of all kinds.

MONTALVAN, a fortified town on the river Martin, situated between two rocks. It has a good citadel, and is the most valuable commandery in the kingdom, belonging to the order of St. Jago.

XAJA,

XAJA, or **JACA**, an ancient city at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Arragon, seated in a delightful plain, abounding in grain, fruit, and wine. It is walled and well-built, has a strong castle and wholesome air, and is an episcopal see, with an annual revenue of three thousand ducats.

XAVIER, a small town on the river Callego, whence the famous saint obtained his name.

CASPE, an ancient town, with a castle, situated at the junction of the Guadalupe with the Ebro. Alphonso II. having taken it from the Moors in 1068, conferred it on the knights of St. John. The neighbouring country produces grain, wine, oil, saffron, and silk.

LOARRE, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, with a strong castle, in which count Julian, who excited the Moors to invade Spain, died a prisoner.

ST. MARIA DE MAGALON, a town situated among the mountains of Lefine : it has a church, standing on an eminence, which is much celebrated for a miraculous image it contains of the Virgin Mary.

ARISA, a small fortified town, with a castle, situated on the river Xalon.

THE KINGDOM OF OLD CASTILE.

IN the time of the Romans, this territory was a part of the *Terraconensis*, afterwards it was an earldom, and in 1034 it was dignified with the title of a kingdom. The epithet of *old* was given it, because it was recovered from the Moors sooner than that which is called New Castile. It is bounded on the north by Asturia and Biscay ; to the south by New Castile ; to the east by Navarre and Arragon ; and to the west by Leon. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and about one hundred in breadth. The principal rivers are the Duero and the Ebro, the former of which receives several smaller streams ; such as the Atayada, the Audaga, the Arabarillo, and the Pisuerga. Though a mountainous country, the plains and vallies produce excellent wine, grains, and fruits ; and both mountains and vallies afford wood, with plenty of pasture for sheep and cattle. The wine here is excellent, and the

the wool is said to be superior to any in the kingdom. On the mountains the air is bleak, but it is often sultry in the vallies. Some of the former have their lofty tops covered with snow in the midst of summer, which is collected by the peasants, and conveyed to the towns for sale; it being a custom prevalent among the Spaniards to cool the wines with snow.

The provincial character of the inhabitants is well drawn by a very modern traveller, the chevalier de Bourgoanne, as follows: The Castilian is haughty, grave in his countenance, speaks but little, and seems wrapped in contemplation: he is mistrustful, and gives not his friendship till he has long studied the character of the person on whom it is to be conferred. He has genius, strength of mind, a profound and solid judgment, and is fit for the sciences. Whenever he is chearful, it is almost the effect of deliberation. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* 344.

The most remarkable places in this province are,

BURGOS, the capital of Old Castile, and an archiepiscopal see, is very agreeably situated: the greatest part of it is on the right of the little river Arlançon, over which there are three bridges. That river describes an arch of a circle round Burgos; and on the other side is a hill, upon which there still remains some ruins of an old fort. The Arlançon embellishes and fertilises all its environs: it renders flourishing the plantations, which serve as public walks, waters the verdant meadows, and washes the walls of two remarkable edifices situated below the city; the first is the monastery *de las Huelgas*, a convent of nuns, the abbess of which has considerable privileges; the other is the *Hopital del Roy*, the Royal or King's Hospital, remarkable for the extreme cleanliness preserved in it, and the healthiness of its situation. The most polished nations might take example from the Spaniards, with respect to these charitable institutions.

Speaking of the monastery *de las Huelgas*, Mr. Swinburne says, it is one of the best endowed in Spain. Its nuns are all noble, and the abbess almost a sovereign princess, by the extent of her territories, the number of her prerogatives, and the variety of her jurisdictions. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 257.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne says, there is nothing remarkable in Burgos except its cathedral, one of the most magnificent and the best preserved of the ancient Gothic edifices. The traveller is not a little surprized at finding in one of the chapels a picture by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, representing the Virgin dressing the infant Jesus, who is standing upon a table. The noble air which Michael Angelo gave to his figures is very observable in these, as is also the strength and correctness

ness of design, to which he frequently sacrificed grace. The cathedral is at the extremity of the city, almost opposite to one of the three bridges over the Arlançon. On the other side of the same bridge is a suburb, where, as throughout the kingdom of Spain, is a miraculous image known by the name of Santo Christo de Burgos. It is kept in a dark chapel, perfumed with incense, and full of *ex voto's* and silver lamps, and into which persons are introduced in a manner so mysterious, as to have something awful even to those who are no ways inclined to superstition. As soon as the curious are within the chapel, and on their knees, the wax tapers of the altar, on which the crucifix stands, are lighted. The crucifix is concealed behind three curtains, that are drawn one after the other with a studied slowness, which still adds to the religious solemnity. Simple people believe that its beard grows. Devotees attribute to it many miracles, but impartial eyes can discover in it nothing extraordinary. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 23.*

As Mr. Swinburne is more particular in his description of the cathedral than Bourgoanne, we shall be pardoned for supplying the omissions of the latter, by the circumstantial detail of the former: The cathedral, says Mr. Swinburne, is one of the most magnificent structures of the Gothic kind, now existing in Europe; but though it rises very high, and is seen at a great distance, its situation in a hole cut out of the side of the hill, is a great disadvantage to its general effect. Its form is exactly the same as that of York Minster, which I look upon to be the criterion, according to which beauties or defects of every Gothic church are to be estimated. At the western or principal front are two steeples, ending in spires; and on the center of the edifice rises a large tower, adorned with eight pinnacles: on one side of the east end, is a lower octagon building, with eight pyramids, which correspond exactly to the chapter-house at York. We were struck with the resemblance between these two buildings; both were embellished with a profusion of statues: most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotions of iconoclastic zeal: those of Burgos are still in full possession of the homages of the country, and consequently entire. Several of them are much more delicate than one would expect, considering the age they were sculptured in. Santiago, the patron of this cathedral, stands very conspicuous on his war-horse among the needles of the main steeple; and the Virgin Mary is seated in solemn state over the great window of the west porch. The foliage-work, arches, pillars, and battlements, are executed in the most elaborate and finished manner, of that style which has usually been called Gothic, though the appellation of Arabic is sometimes substituted for it. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 260.*

To corroborate what has been said, baron Dillon informs us, that the cathedral is a magnificent Gothic structure, and one of the finest in Spain: the city is well inhabited by ancient nobility, and was formerly the residence of their kings. *Dillon's Tr.* 121.

The revenue of the archbishop of Burgos is forty-five thousand ducats per annum, and the king is always first of the canons. The best Castilian, that is, the purest Spanish in all Spain, is spoken in this town. Burgos was built in the ninth century, on the ruins of the ancient Aucat, and claims the precedence of all others in the cortes or parliament of Castile.

Of the female inhabitants of this city, and its environs, Mr. Swinburne gives the following account: The dress of the women differs from all those we have seen elsewhere; and, were there any smartness in their manner, any beauty in their faces, or even the usual bright Spanish eye to peep out from under their veil, it would be a very becoming garment for a country girl; but all those we saw were the ugliest awkward hoydens in nature. They wear large clumsy shoes, almost as bad as the French sabot; a brown gown thrown back and tied behind; a blue and white apron; and a large flowing white veil, fastened with blue ribbons. The montero caps of the men are all faced with red or blue. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 257.

VALLADOLID, a very large rambling city, full of edifices; which, during the reign of Philip III. who made it his constant residence, were the palaces of his great officers and nobility. Being abandoned by their owners, who have followed the court in all its different emigrations, they are fallen to decay, and exhibit a picture of the utmost desolation. The palace in which Philip II. and III. were born, and which was afterwards inhabited by Charles V. is quite decayed, nothing but the bare walls being now remaining. The private houses are ill-built and ugly. The great squares, some streets built upon porticoes, many colleges and convents, are still grand, and denote something of the magnificence of a place which had been long honoured with the presence of its monarchs: but, in general, Valladolid has the appearance of having been run up in a hurry, to receive the court; as if it had been meant to rebuild afterwards at leisure, of more durable materials than bad brick and mud; the composition of most of its present houses. The Dominican convent, a Gothic edifice, is the most remarkable in the city. The university is in the last stage of a decline, and trade and manufactures at as low an ebb. It is melancholy, says Swinburne, to behold the poverty and misery painted in the meagre faces, and displayed in the tattered garments

ments of the common people : the women go quite bare-headed. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 254.

To this account, we shall add the remarks of the chevalier de Bourgoanne. Valladolid, says that sprightly traveller, is a considerable city, situated near the Pisuerga, and on the banks of the Esquava, a small river upon which are established a few washing places for the wool of the neighbouring country. Valladolid is well peopled, and seems lively enough, especially at the fair which is held towards the end of September, but the streets are so dirty as to be disgusting both to the sight and smell ; people however may, no doubt, accustom themselves to this inconvenience as well as to many others. Several of the churches of Valladolid, those especially of the Dominicans and of San Benito, are elegant, agreeable to the Spanish taste, that is, handsome and full of altars richly gilt. They moreover contain some tombs of white marble, admirably sculptured. The sculptures, as well in coloured wood as in marble, in detached groups or bas relief, may be traced back to the revival of the arts in Spain ; an epocha which produced Juan de Juni, Berruguete, Becerra, and others, who would do honour to more enlightened ages. The cathedral of Valladolid engaged my attention. This, even towards the end of the year 1785, was but an enormous mass of dark-coloured stone, without the least ornament. The pilasters round the nave are of the Doric order, the proportions of which are observed with the greatest accuracy. The cathedral may in time be embellished by art, but it will be impossible to remove a striking defect, which is that, on entering, a high wall behind the choir is the first object that presents itself to view, and hides the rest of the church. I was still more astonished at not finding in Valladolid, a great city, the residence of a bishop and chapter, the seat of an university, one of the six great colleges of the kingdom, and one of the two supreme tribunals of Spain, any such thing as a map or chart to be sold, nor a single copy of Don Quixote. But in amends, there are convents in great plenty. At one end of Valladolid is an enormous square, called the Campo-Grande, from which are seen thirteen others. Valladolid is not wholly without manufactures : some stuffs and coarse cloths are made there from the wool of the sheep which are kept in the neighbourhood. There are also gold and silversmiths, and one street is entirely inhabited by jewellers. This part is very lively and full of business, as are all the others which terminate in the great square. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 27.

The university of Valladolid was founded in 1471, by cardinal Ximenes. The names of the streets are painted on tiles

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fixed in the walls of the corner houses; and the houses are numbered.

The large field called *El campo Grande* is within the walls, and round it are fifteen churches. On this spot, says Mr. Twiss, many thousands of heretics have been burnt alive, by order of the Inquisition; among the rest, the famous Dr. Augustin Caccalla, preacher to Charles V. suffered that death here in 1559. *Twiss's Tr.* 69.

Here are, in all, eighty churches: the Royal Chancery is a very large and beautiful building, of the Tuscan order. The other Royal Chancery is at Granada.

In the church of St. Paul, of the Dominicans, are two good pictures over the altar, by Barthol. Cardenas, a Portuguese painter. There is also a large piece in the choir, representing the Assumption, by the same artist. Near this altar are two statues of the duke and duchess of Lerma kneeling, in bronze gilt, by Pompey Leoni. In the chapter-house is a St. James, well painted by El Mudo. In the sacristy are the portraits of all the popes, though but indifferently painted. Here are also twenty-two large pictures of various saints, suffering martyrdom, by different masters: they are in general well executed, though the subjects are disagreeable. Here is also a coloured wax head of St. Paul, very finely formed by John Alfonso Abrille. The other good pictures are two Madonas, a St. Sebastian, and a dead Christ with two apostles: the last appears to have been painted by Bassano. The outside of this church is Gothic, loaded with carvings in stone. None of the other churches are worthy of notice, except that of St. Benedict, wherein are some of the works in painting, sculpture, and architecture, of Alonso Berruguete, who was born near this city, and died at Madrid in 1745.

All the modern travellers proclaim the fallen state of this once celebrated city. Mr. Twiss says, Valladolid is a very *still, lonely, and melancholy city*. *Twiss's Tr.* 71.

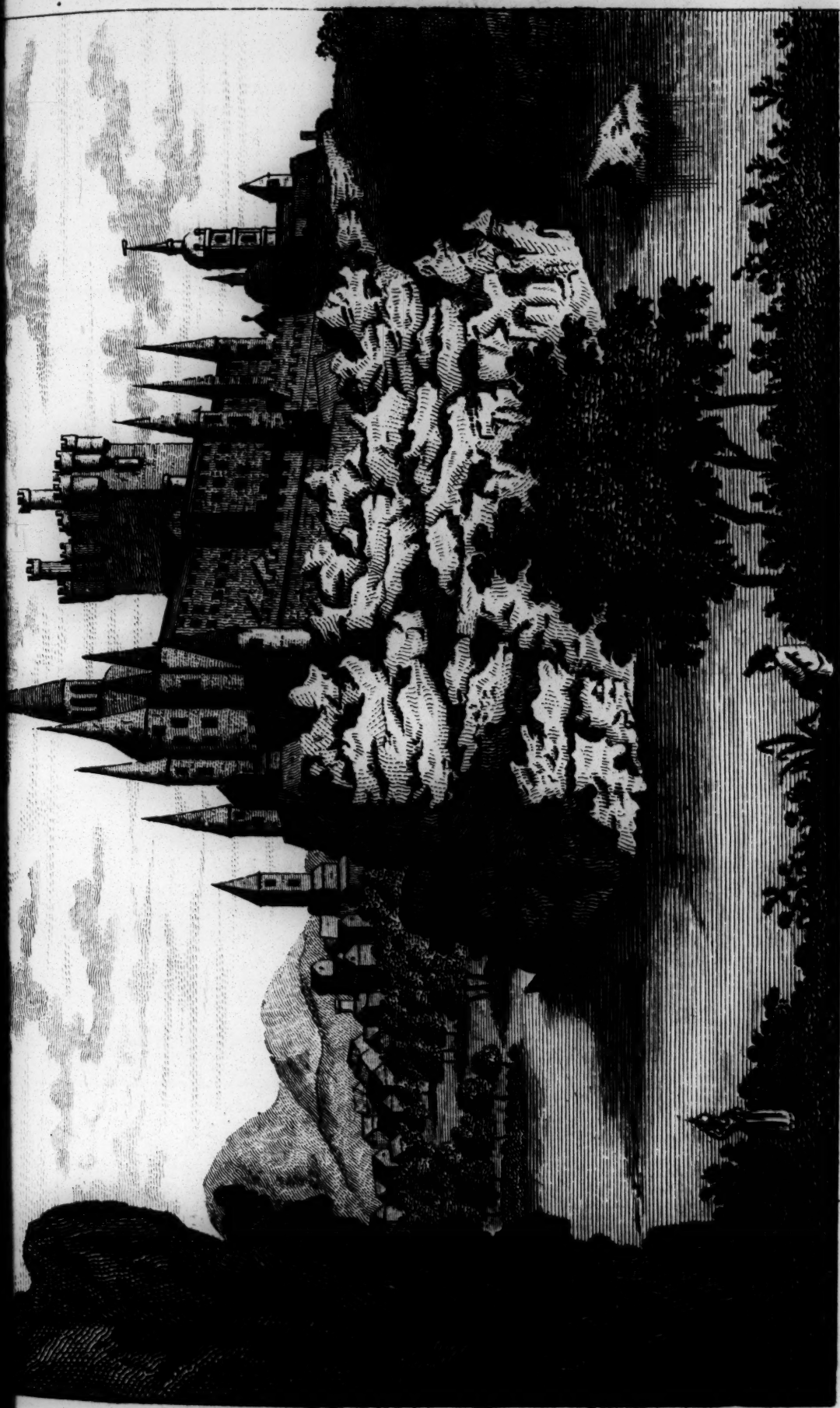
And baron Dillon observes, That the once famous city of Valladolid (exclusive of colleges, and some churches which have good remains of Gothic architecture) now only exhibits the dismal remains of its former grandeur; and the palace, where Philip the Second was born, has nothing but bare walls, where bats and spiders quietly inhabit the mansions of the great emperor Charles, and his progeny the Philips. *Dillon's Tr.* 18.

OLMEDO, once a strong city, is still inclosed by a thick wall, three quarters of a league in extent. It has very few inhabitants or manufactures, and its whole internal appearance announces its decay. A few bricks are made in or near the town,

town, and the inhabitants feed hogs and turkies. There are some vineyards in the neighbourhood, and a few kitchen gardens under the ancient walls. These constitute all the riches of Olmedo.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, and once a very opulent city, is eleven leagues from Olmedo. The country round this city is the most barren, poor, and depopulated part of all Castile. From Olmedo to Segovia we pass through some towns, such as Santa Maria de Nieva, and Giusti, and perceive the turrets of the castle of Segovia and the steeple of the cathedral at a considerable distance. The traveller suffers much from impatience before he arrives at this city; he has several circuits to make, with many painful and tedious efforts, before he has climbed, as it were, up to the square of Segovia. As he approaches, he sees to the right an old castle, built upon the summit of a steep rock; and to the left, a valley watered by a little river, from which it receives its verdure. His imagination is by turns exalted and delighted. He forgets the parched and barren country he has passed through, and of which he will find a continuation on leaving Segovia, because he is wholly intent on the fine prospects by which he is surrounded. Let us now enter this city, which formerly was famous on several accounts; and notwithstanding its dirtiness, and the small number of its inhabitants, is still not unworthy the attention of the traveller. Its principal edifices are the cathedral, and the castle of Alcazar. The cathedral is a mixture of the Gothic and Moorish architecture. The inside is very spacious, and of majestic simplicity. The windows are well disposed, and the great altar has been lately decorated with the finest Granadian marble. It is to be regretted that in this cathedral, as well as in most others of Spain, the choir is placed in the middle of the nave. The Alcazar or palace of Segovia, formerly the residence of the Gothic kings, is a well preserved edifice. Within these few years a military school has been established in it, for young gentlemen intended for the artillery. Their education in every particular does the greatest honour to the person who presides over it, the Count de Lacy, inspector general of the department.

Mr. Barretti informs us, that no young gentleman is admitted into this college or military school, who has not, among others, the following qualifications: he must be born of a gentleman, publicly known to be such; he must be of no consanguinity with Moriscos nor Jews; nor be related to any mechanic by father or mother: he must be able to read and write; he must have a good figure, and a good constitution: he must not be younger than twelve, nor older than fifteen. *Barretti Tr. iv. 251.*



CASTLE of SEGOVIA or ALCAZAR.



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This is the castle so well described by Le Sage, in his *Adventures of Gil Blas*.

The Alcazar was long used as a prison, for the crews of the Barbary corsairs who fell into the hands of the Spaniards. It was impossible to see, without compassion, those robust Moors, condemned to a painful idleness, and devoting themselves to sedentary employments. They were however never treated with rigour, and the court of Spain has restored them to their country since the Spanish monarch has formed connexions with the emperor. But nothing is more worthy the attention of curiosity at Segovia, than the aqueduct which the singular situation of the city renders necessary. Segovia is built upon two hills, and the valley by which they are separated; it besides extends considerably in every direction. This position made it very difficult for a part of the citizens to be supplied with water. The difficulty was removed, according to the learned, in the reign of Trajan, by an aqueduct, which till this day is one of the most astonishing, and the best preserved, of the Roman works. It begins on a level with the rivulet it receives, and is, at first, supported by a single line of arches three feet high; it runs by a gentle ascent to the summit of a hill on the other side of the city, and appears to become more elevated in proportion as the ground over which it is extended declines. At its highest part it has the appearance of a bridge boldly thrown over a prodigious abyss. It has two branches which form an obtuse angle, relatively to the city. It is at this angle that it becomes really awful. Two rows of arches rise majestically one above the other, and the spectator feels some impression of fear in comparing their slender base with their amazing height. Its solidity, which has braved upwards of sixteen centuries, seems inexplicable on closely observing the simplicity of its construction. It is composed of square stones, placed one upon another, without any exterior appearance of cement, though we cannot now be certain whether they were really united without this aid, by being cut and placed with peculiar art, or whether the cement has been destroyed by time. It is with regret we see wretched houses reared against the pillars of the arcades, seeking in these durable ruins a support for their weakness; and, in return for this benefit, degrading a monument which even time has respected; but these scarcely rise to a third of the height of the aqueduct, and serve, at least, to give an appearance of a greater projection to its awful mass. A small ill-built convent has been erected behind the angle which forms the two branches. It is unnecessary to observe, that the houses near which this beneficent aqueduct passes, lay under contributions on paying a certain duty, and that it was the greatest utility to the houses, formerly much more nume-

rous than at present, in which the wools of Segovia were washed and dyed. The wools, however, have lost nothing of their goodness. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 31.

From the preceding description of the aqueduct of Segovia, by the chevalier de Bourgoanne, and that which follows by Mr. Swinburne (vol. ii. 244.) an accurate conception may be formed of it:

An object which particularly attracts the eye in this city, is the aqueduct. It is perfectly well preserved, and does not seem leaky in any part. From the first low arches, to the reservoir in the town, its length is two thousand four hundred Spanish feet*; its greatest height (in the Plaza del Azogucio at the foot of the walls) is one hundred and four: it is there composed of a double row of arches, built of large square stones without mortar, and over them a hollow wall of coarser materials for the channel of the water, covered with large oblong flags. Of the lower range of arcades, which are fifteen feet wide by sixty-five high, there are forty-two. The upper arches are one hundred and nineteen in number; their height twenty-seven Spanish feet, their breadth seventeen; the transversal thickness or depth of the peers, eight feet. This aqueduct is not only an admirable monument of antiquity, which has withstood the violence of so many Barbarians, and the inclemencies of the seasons during so many ages, but is also wonderfully beautiful and light in its design. Antiquaries have not agreed upon the epocha of its erection; some attribute it to the time of Trajan, and others are willing, for the honour of their country, to give the credit to Hercules. The Romans were certainly the builders of it; but no inscription remains sufficiently legible, to lead to the knowledge of the precise period of their empire, in which it was constructed. It is likely to remain in its present state as long as Segovia exists; for the situation of that city on a dry rock, renders this supply a matter of indispensable necessity.

The mint which is below the Alcazar, is a large building and the most ancient place of coinage in the kingdom. The machines for melting, stamping, and milling the coin, are worked by water. Copper alone is coined here, and is brought from the mine of Rio Tinto, fourteen leagues distant from Seville. The grand-master of the ordnance resides at Segovia, which is the head establishment of the Spanish artillery.

This city is seated on a mountain between two hills, on the river Atyada, thirty miles south of Madrid. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked on all sides with towers and ramparts. The bishop of Segovia is suffragan to the archbishop

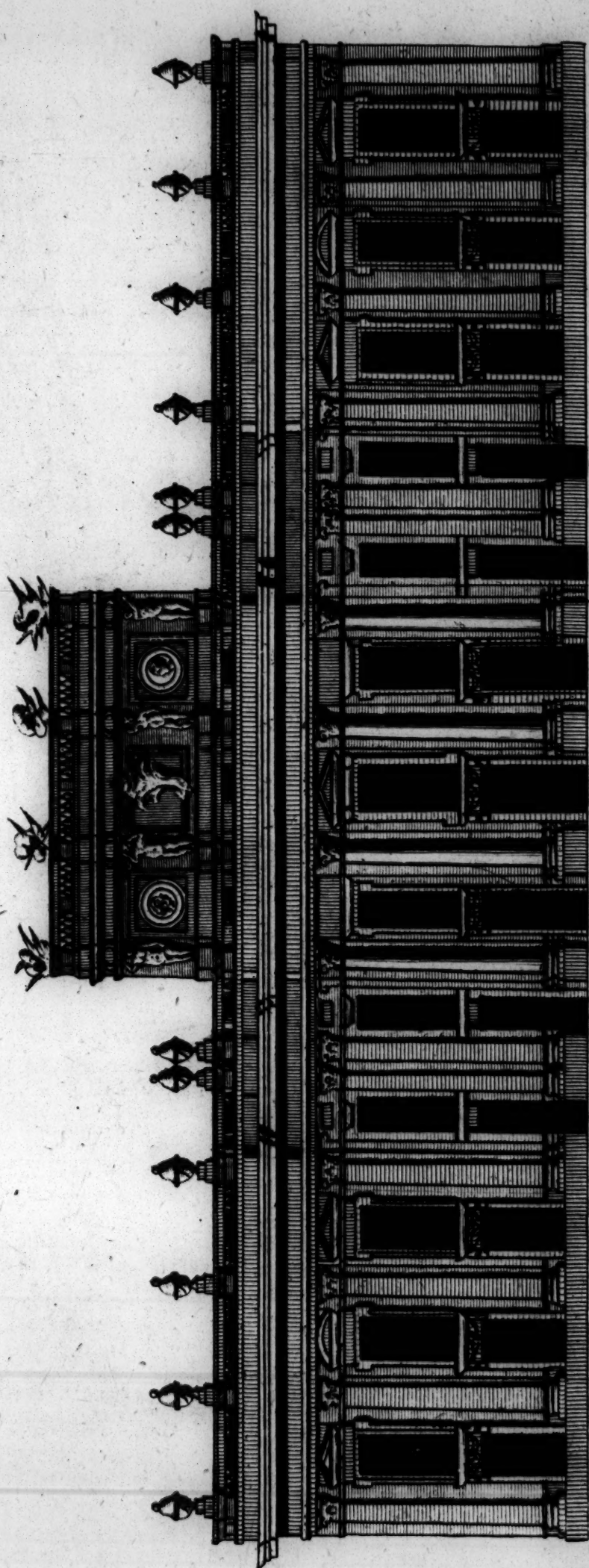
* A Spanish foot is equal to eleven inches English.



Aqueduct of Segovia, seen from the Square del Arquejejo.







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Toledo, and enjoys a yearly revenue of twenty-four thousand ducats.

Bourgoanne, in his account of the cathedral, has omitted to mention that, on the high altar of that church, a statue of the Virgin Mary is exhibited in massy silver. We shall finish our description of Segovia with the following extract from Mr. Swinburne: The unevenness of the crown of the hill gives a wild look to this city. Most of the streets are crooked and dirty; the houses wooden, and very wretched: nor do the inhabitants appear much the richer for their cloth manufactory. Indeed it is not in a very flourishing condition; but what cloth they make is fine. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 251. In 1785, the number of looms here did not exceed 250.

The naturalist will meet with many objects of curiosity in the environs of this city; observing its different species of marble, granite, clays, and limestone.

AVILA, a considerable city, seated on an eminence on the banks of the river Adaja, not far from the mountains of Pico. It is fortified both by nature and art, having a wall nine thousand and seventy-five feet in circumference, adorned with twenty-six lofty towers, and ten handsome gates. The houses are in general well built, and many of them elegant. The town is ornamented with nine squares, the same number of monasteries, seven nunneries, two colleges, nine hospitals, and eighteen chapels. Here is also an established donation of ten thousand ducats *per annum*, for the maintenance of orphans and others in distress. The bishop has an annual revenue of twenty thousand ducats. The university here was founded in 1445, and confirmed by pope Gregory XIII. in 1538. Avila is about fifty miles north-west of Madrid.

ST. ILDEFONSO, a royal palace, is built of brick, plaiſtered and painted. In going from Segovia to this palace, says Mr. Twiss, which is only the distance of two leagues, we found the road very stony, and on each side we saw vast herds of deer, many hares, and very numerous covies of partridges, which live here in perfect security,

“And, undisturb'd by guns, in quiet sleep;”

because hunting and shooting in Spain, except four leagues round Madrid, or round any of the royal seats, the game being here reserved for his majesty alone. *Twiss's Tr.* 86.

I shall leave Segovia and its environs, says Bourgoanne, and conduct my reader to the castle of St. Ildefonso. The high mountains which command it are seen at a great distance, and scarcely has the traveller quitted Segovia before he discovers the castle.

castle itself, which the rising or sinking of the road, from time to time, conceals or discovers. Appearances by no means announce the residence of a great court. The country is barren, and a few wretched hamlets, at small distances, give no idea of the enlivening presence of the monarch. Nor would it be suspected, that in that spacious and naked horizon, there were manufactures of various kinds, such as of paper, cloth, and glass, or that the environs of St. Ildefonso were decorated with rivulets, cultivated fields, meadows, and clumps of green oaks; nor, after having seen all these, is it possible to conceive that the result should be so poor and dismal. This must first be attributed to the nature of the soil and the situation of that part of Castile, surrounded by mountains, and without roads, canals, or navigable rivers. But it must be more particularly ascribed to the numerous herds of deer which live in peace in this district, and never have their repose disturbed by the royal huntsmen who pass there about three months in the year, and appear more disposed to preserve than to destroy them. The country, however, becomes more beautiful as we approach St. Ildefonso; a number of rivulets meander through the fresh verdure, and the deer wander in herds in the coppices, or bound upon the hills in a security which could not be expected in those timid animals; the tops of a few handsome houses appear above the green oaks; and the group, formed by the castle and the adjoining edifices, crowned by mountains, some naked, others covered with their summits with trees and shrubs, presents a very pleasing prospect. At length we arrive at the gate fronting the royal residence, which is separated from it by a spacious court, in the nature of a glacis. The proofs of the predilection which Philip V. had for this place of royal residence, have survived him. His remains are deposited in a chapel within the castle; a mausoleum which has something awful in its simplicity.

There is nothing magnificent in the palace, particularly in its exterior appearance. The front on the side of the garden is of the Corinthian order, and not destitute of elegance. Here are the king's apartments, which look upon a parterre surrounded with vases and marble statues, and a cascade which, for the richness of its decorations, may be compared with the finest of the kind. The purity and clearness of the water is indeed incomparable. Philip V. could not, in this respect, be better served by nature. From the mountains which shade the palace, descend several rivulets, which supply the reservoirs. These waters answer the double purpose of supplying numerous fountains, and of diffusing life and verdure through the magnificent gardens, the sight of which alone is a sufficient recompence for a journey into Spain. They are on the inside a league in circumference. The inequality of the ground affords every moment new points

of view. The principal alleys answer to different summits of neighbouring mountains; and one in particular produces the most agreeable effect. It is terminated at one end by the grand front of the palace. From this point are seen, at one view, five fountains, ornamented with elegant groups, rising into an amphitheatre, above which appear the summits of lofty mountains. The most elevated of these groups is that of Andromeda fastened to a rock. When seen at a little distance it is perhaps defective, because the rock appears too diminutive by the side of the monster which threatens Andromeda; and of Perseus, by whom it is attacked; but the whole contributes to the beauty of the view. The most remarkable of the five groups is that of Neptune. Genius presided at the composition and in the choice of the situation; the deity of the ocean appears erect, surrounded by his marine court. His attitude, his threatening countenance, and the manner of holding his trident, announce that he has just imposed silence on the mutinous waves; and the calm which reigns in the basin, defended from every wind by the triple wall of verdure, by which it is surrounded, seem to indicate that he has not issued his commands in vain. There are other fountains worthy of the attention of the curious; such as that of Latona, where the limpid sheaves, some perpendicularly, and others in every direction, fall from the hoarse throats of the Lycian peasants, half transformed into frogs, and spouting them forth in such abundance, that the statue of the goddess disappears under the wide mantle of liquid crystal; that also of Diana in the bath, surrounded by her nymphs; in the twinkling of an eye all the chaste court is hidden beneath the waters; the spectator imagines he hears the whistling of aquatic birds, and the roaring of lions from the place whence this momentary deluge escapes by a hundred canals. The fountain of Fame is formed by a single jet-d'eau, which rises a hundred and thirty feet, exhibiting to the distance of several leagues round the triumph of art over nature, and falls in a gentle shower upon the gazing spectators. There are some situations in the gardens of St. Ildefonso, whence the eye takes in the whole of the greater part of these fountains, and where the ear is delighted with the harmony of their murmurs. The traveller who wishes to charm all his senses at once, must take his station on the high flat ground in the front of the king's apartment. In the thick part of the foliage are contrived two large arbours, from the top of which are seen twenty crystal columns rising into the air to the height of the surrounding trees, mixing their resplendent whiteness with the verdure of the foliage, uniting their confused noise to the rustling of the branches, and refreshing and embalming the air: if the traveller should here experience no pleasing sensations,

sations, let him return home; he is utterly incapable of feeling the beauties of either art or nature.

The fountains of Fame and the Fruit Basket are also extremely curious. Twenty-seven, in the whole, embellish these fine gardens: the basons are of white marble; and the statues, which are all excellent, are of lead bronzed and gilt. Here are two noble cascades of ten falls each. These gardens are also ornamented with sixty-one very fine marble statues as large as the life, with twenty-eight marble vases, and with twenty leaden vases gilt. For the diversion of the younger branches of the royal family, here is a mall of five hundred and eighty paces in length. Not far from this is a large labyrinth.

We must not quit these magnificent gardens without stopping at a place which appears to promise much, but produces not any very great effect. This is the square of the eight alleys, *Plaza de las ocho calles*. In the centre is the group of Pandora, the only one which is of whitened stone, all the others are of white marble or lead painted of a bronze colour. Eight alleys answer to this centre, and each is terminated by a fountain. Plats of verdure fill up the intervals between the alleys, and each has an altar under a portico of white marble by the side of a bason sacred to some god or goddess. These eight altars, placed at equal distances and decorated, among other jets-d'eau, have two which rise in the form of tapers on each side of their divinities. It is singular that the castle and gardens of St. Ildefonso should have cost about forty-five millions of piastres, precisely the sum in which Philip died indebted. This enormous expence will appear credible when it is known that the situation of the royal palace was, at the beginning of this century, the sloping top of a pile of rocks; that it was necessary to dig and hew out the stones, and in several places to level the rock; to cut out of its sides a passage for a hundred different canals, to carry vegetative earth to every place in which it was intended to substitute cultivation for sterility, and to work a mine to clear a passage to the roots of the numerous trees which are there planted. All these efforts were crowned with success. In the orchards, kitchen gardens, and parterres, there are but few flowers, espaliers, or plants, which do not thrive; but the trees, naturally of a lofty growth, and which consequently must strike their roots deep into the earth, already prove the insufficiency of art when it attempts to struggle against nature. Many of them languish with withered trunks, and with difficulty keep life in their almost naked branches. Every year it is necessary to call in the aid of gunpowder to make new beds for those which are to supply their place; and none of them are covered with that tufted foliage which belongs only to those that grow in a natural soil. In a word, there are in the groves of St. Ildefonso,

marble

marble statues, basons, cascades, limpid waters, verdure, and delightful prospects; every thing but that which would be more charming than all the rest, thick clustering shades. The court of Spain comes hither annually during the heat of the dog-days. It arrives towards the end of July, and returns at the beginning of October. The situation of St. Ildefonso, upon the declivity of the mountains which separate the two Castiles, and fronting a vast plain where there is no obstacle to the passage of the north wind, renders this abode delightful in summer. The mornings and evenings of the hottest days are agreeably cool. Yet as this palace is upwards of twenty leagues from Madrid, and half of the road which leads to it crosses the broad tops of mountains, extremely steep in many places, it is most agreeable to the lovers of solitude and the chase. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 67.*

With this account, that given by Mr. Swinburne does not perfectly accord: he says, the gardens are in the formal French style; the trees are poor starved limes; the palace is patchwork, and no part of the architecture agreeable; but he admits that the water-works surpass all those he ever saw; not even excepting the finest at Versailles.

Neither do these two respectable travellers agree in opinion respecting the climate of St. Ildefonso. Bourgoanne bestows great commendations on it; but Swinburne says, its situation exposes it to such sudden and frequent changes of temperature and seasons, in the course of a few hours, that it is often necessary to shift from cloth to silk, and from silk to cloth, twice or thrice a day; and that these transitions are sometimes productive of colics, and disorders of a serious nature.

To this effect baron Dillon asserts, that the night air, even after the hottest summer's day, is so piercing, that it makes precaution necessary to guard against its sudden and pernicious effects: in other respects, nothing can be more reviving, during the summer heats, than the shade of these gardens, invigorating the languid courtier, whose spirits are further revived by the coolness of the groves, added to the most limpid water that eyes can behold, in some places flying up into the air to an immense height, in others rolling down in torrents; which, when caught by the rays of the sun, seem like so many sheets of liquid silver, of a most amazing brightness. As the cold air of this place keeps every thing back, the king finds a new spring after he has left Aranjuez, while his subjects are dying at Madrid with heat. The earliest fruits are but just ripe in August at St. Ildefonso, carnations and roses then adorn the parterres; September is the season for strawberries, raspberries, currants, and barberries; and snow lies on the mountains till the beginning of June. *Dillon's Tr. 109.*

It has been observed that the court continues at Ildefonso from

from the latter end of July till the beginning of October (*viz.* from the 21st of July till the beginning of October); from the 9th of October till the 10th of December it kept at the Escorial; then at Madrid till the 5th of January; from which time they are at the Pardo till the Holy Week, which is spent at Madrid, and the remainder at Aranjuez.

The best statues in the garden are,

The Four Elements; Juno, Neptune, Saturn, and a Nymph.

Four allegorical figures, representing Pastoral, Lyric, Heroic, and Satiric Poesy.

Four Faunes, and two Satyrs; a Cleopatra; two Lions; the Four Seasons; the Four Quarters of the World; Apollo and the Nine Muses; Four Huntresses.

Four groups of Cephalus and Procris; Endymion and Diana; Zephyrus and Flora; and Bacchus and Ariadne.

Apollo, Daphne, Mercury, Pandora, Ceres, Bacchus, Atalanta, Lucretia, Faith, Glory, Munificence.

The lower gallery of the palace is ornamented with many fine statues, busts, and bas-reliefs. The best are, a group of Castor and Pollux sacrificing: one of them has his left arm over the shoulder of his brother, and with his right pours something out of a patera on an altar, where the other twin is lighting a torch with his right, while he brandishes another with his left hand: this is a noble piece of antiquity. A Venus kneeling on a tortoise, and anointing her head with a phial of ointment. Seneca seated. Mercury with a boy. Alexander dying, and another of Antinous, Cleopatra, and a faun. All the rooms of the palace have their ceilings painted in fresco, and decorated with large looking-glasses made in the neighbourhood. The floors are all of chequered marble, and the tables of the finest Spanish marbles of various sorts. The windows, which extend from the ceiling to the floor, consist of large plates of glass, set in gilt lead.

Here are many excellent paintings; among which are, Portia, a small head by Guido; a most pathetic countenance: St. Ann teaching the Virgin Mary to read; a charming picture by Murilla, mellow, true, and expressive. A Magdalen's head, by M. Angelo; and a Flemish family by Rubens, in which the strongest expression is preserved. There is also a picture by Poussin, but it is placed too high to be distinctly seen: two heads by Mengs, a small painting by Amiconi, in which three beautiful angels, of rather too faint a white, hold the sacred winding-sheet unfolded; the portraits of the prince of Condé and M. de Turenne, upon the same canvas, by Vandyck; with several other pieces of a smaller size, to be seen in the king's cabinet. There are also a considerable number in the apartments of the prince and princess of Asturias. Among other

are three of larger dimensions in their dining-room, which represent the three principal periods of the life of Job. In that of the Infanta Maria Josepha is a Roman Charity, so striking as to excite universal admiration; the colouring is highly finished, and there is a propriety in the heads which demands respect.

At the distance of a quarter of a league from this royal mansion, runs a little river (the Eresma). The banks have, on each side, a causeway. It is inclosed between two piles of rocks, grouped in the most romantic manner. Its limpid waters sometimes run tumultuously over lesser rocks in the bed of the river, or precipitate themselves by natural cascades, sometimes forming small basons, which serve as asylums to the trout. In some places, this river is separated by little meanders, from coppices of green oak, with which that part of Spain abounds. In others, tufted shrubs are seen upon the tops of the rocks, or hang waving from their sides. Should any one find himself wearied with the dull magnificence which reigns in the palaces of kings, let him repair to the banks of the Eresma; where he will find one of the finest English gardens which nature ever formed. He will not regret those at the distance of a quarter of a league, in which art has displayed such luxury. He will return more satisfied with himself, and less desirous of the false enjoyment which pomp procures at such an enormous price.

The court of Spain goes once a year to alarm the Naiades of the Eresma, by the noise of a general deer-hunting. The rendezvous is upon the banks of this little river, about a league from the castle of St. Ildefonso. Some days previous to the arrival of the court, a number of peasants are sent to the neighbouring woods and hills to drive before them the deer, with which the country plentifully abounds. The prescribed limits are by degrees narrowed, till the time fixed for rousing the game. The sport then becomes excellent: the deer run in small herds on all sides, seemingly perceiving the danger into which they are driven; after which they face about and endeavour to brave the running fire of the musquetry that threatens them in the rear; but obeying the impulses of fear, and failing in their attempt, they pass in closer herds through the fatal defile, where the king, and the other princes, placed in ambuscade, wait their arrival. Their agility now becomes their last resource, and saves the greater number. Out of three or four thousand, and sometimes more, which thus pass in review, about one hundred fall. Some remain dead upon the spot, others carry away with them the mortal wound, and fly to conceal their agony in the thickets. Their bodies, whilst yet in palpitation, are brought and arranged upon the field of battle. These are numbered with a cruel satisfaction, for which a philosopher would reproach himself, but which it is pardonable in hunters. The whole

court

court, the ambassadors and foreign ministers, usually take part in this amusement, which is repeated towards the end of every visit to the Escorial.

There is another place to which, during the visit to St. Ildefonso, the catholic king goes once to carry thither the noise and terror which accompany the chase. I mean the environs of Poular, a monastery of Carthusians, at the foot and on the other side of the enormous mountains which command the castle. During the rest of the year it is the asylum of peace and silence.

SIGÜENZA, formerly **SEGUNTIA**, an ancient city, on the banks of the river Xeranes. It is well fortified, has a good castle, and is surrounded with walls. The most considerable structure in it is the cathedral, though it has an university, several fine fountains, and other public edifices. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to Toledo, who has an annual income of forty thousand ducats. It is about sixty-two miles north-east of Madrid.

CALAHORRA, an ancient city on the river Ebro: it is also the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Burgos, with a revenue of twenty thousand ducats *per annum*. This place is famous for the siege held out against Africanus, Pompey's general, till the citizens were obliged to feed upon each other.

OSMA, a small city on the Duero, and an episcopal see, with a yearly revenue of sixteen thousand ducats. Here is an university. It was a considerable place in the time of the Romans, but Pompey destroyed it. The ruins are still to be seen. This city is seventy-two miles north of Madrid.

SORIA, a town where the famous Numantia stood; some ruins of which are still visible.

PEDRAEN DE LA SIERRA, a town, with a castle, seated on the river Duraton. It was the birth-place of the emperor Trajan. Francis, dauphin of France, and Henry his brother, children to Francis I. were confined here for four years.

ARANDA DE DUERO, a large handsome town, seated on that river.

LONGRONNO, a fortified town on the Ebro, situated in a large pleasant vale. It has a court of inquisition. The environs

virons consist of vineyards, corn-fields, gardens, and woods of olive, fig, mulberry, and other fruit-trees.

MEDINA CELI, the capital of a duchy, to which belong eighty other villages.

LERMA, a small town on the river Arlanza, with a palace belonging to the duke of Lerma.

ROA, a small town, seated in a large plain near the river Duero, having a castle belonging to the count of Siruela.

BRIVIESCA, a pretty large town belonging to the house of Velasca, having a convent of Jacobines, and a college.

AREVALA, a town at the conflux of the rivers Andaja and Arabarillo. It is surnamed the Noble, from the number of distinguished families it has given birth to.

MIANDRA DE EBRO, a small town, having a castle on a mountain.

ALMAZON, a small town, where a supposed head of St. Stephen is worshipped.

ST. PEDRO D'ARLONZA, a small town, having a convent which is much resorted to, on account of a supposed miraculous image in it.

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a small town with an old castle, belonging to the family of Mauriquez, on whom it confers the title of marquis.

THE KINGDOM OF NEW CASTILE.

IN the time of the Romans, this territory was part of *Hispania Tarraconensis*, and contained the territories of the ancient Carpitani, Oretani, Vaccei, and other lesser tribes; and is now the most opulent kingdom or territory in Spain: it is the capital, and the seat of monarchy. On the north it is divided by a chain of mountains from Old Castile; other ridges separate it eastward from Arragon and Valencia; on the south from Andalusia; and on the west from Estremadura: on the south-east,

east, it is also bounded in part by Murcia. It is about two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and ninety in breadth. The air here, though very hot in summer, is healthy, and the soil fertile; producing abundance of grain, wine, pasture, fruit, and herbs. Here are also cattle in great abundance, and vast quantities of wild and tame fowl. The principal rivers of this province are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Guadalquivir. The two first pass through it from north-east to south-west, and greatly improve its natural fertility. The other large rivers in this territory are the Xucar, which flows through Valencia into the Mediterranean; and the Xamara, which rises in a mountain of Atienca, and is received by the Tagus. Both the Castiles are supposed to have derived their name from the ancient Castellani; and these from the number of castles which were formerly in the country.

New Castile was governed by earls; the last of whom, named Garcias, dying without issue in 1029, bequeathed his dominions to his sister Nugua, wife of Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, who raised this province to a kingdom. Ferdinand, king of Leon, succeeded to it in 1217, in whom both kingdoms were united: but the last and permanent union of the kingdoms of Castile and Leon, was by the marriage of Ferdinand, prince of Arragon, with Isabella heiress of Castile.

The principal places in this province are,

MADRID, the capital not only of New Castile, but of the whole monarchy of Spain, surrounded with mountains, on the banks of the little river Manzanares, and the principal residence of the court, though it was never honoured with the appellation of city. It is seated in the center of a sandy plain, and is supposed to be about nine miles in circumference. The number of inhabitants it contains is estimated by several travellers at one hundred and fifty thousand; but in this respect two modern travellers differ materially in their calculation. Mr. Twiss, who resided here in 1773, magnifies the population of this city to three hundred thousand inhabitants; the chevalier de Bourgoanne, who left Madrid about the year 1786, moderately estimates the inhabitants at the number of one hundred and forty thousand.

Madrid was long an obscure town, appertaining to the archbishops of Toledo; but, while many flourishing and illustrious cities, enjoying every advantage of situation, have sunk into deserted villages, this town, built in a sterile and ungrateful soil, has become one of the finest cities in Europe.

On approaching Madrid, nothing announces to the traveller that he is near the capital of the Spanish monarchy. The inns, within,

within two leagues of that city, are equally dirty, and destitute of all conveniences, with those in every other part of the kingdom. The soil appears barren, and without either tree or verdure.

Baron Dillon's observations on the environs of this city are too pertinent to be omitted here. Nothing can be more bleak and dismal, says the baron, than the general aspect of the country round the seat of its monarch; with a great want of trees, to which the Castilians have such a dislike, from a false notion that they increase the number of birds to eat up their corn; as if this reason would not hold good in other countries, where shade is not so necessary as it is in Castile, to support the moisture of the soil; or that it was ever an objection in Valencia, a kingdom so fertile and wooded. The Castilians do not reflect that the seeds of plants, and leaves of trees, afford nurture for insects and birds, and prevent them from destroying the grain, as they do in Castile, for want of other food: besides the advantage of screening the earth in hot weather, and preserving a due moisture after dews and rain; for, without their aid, the scorching beams of the sun parch up the earth, and render it unfruitful: the little which comes up is therefore devoured by birds, in a climate where nature seems to have designed it should be otherwise; for the climate of Madrid is not in itself averse to the propagation of trees, as may be seen by the public walks, and modern plantations and improvements. The old historians speak particularly of the woods, and of their advantageous situation for forest beasts; as appears by a little book, written by king Alfonso, called *Libro de Monterva del Rey Don Alfonso*, in which that monarch extols the country near Madrid, for its shady situation, and extensive woods, well adapted for hunting the stag, wild boar, and bears. *Dillon's* Tr. 72.

On arriving at the banks of the Manzanares, a superb but necessary bridge, though it has been ridiculed by the question, *Where's the river?* notifies the vicinity of the royal residence. This bridge consists of nine arches, and is six hundred and ninety feet in length, and thirty-two in breadth; but it narrows towards the center. It is built of cut stone, and has a parapet breast high. The gate of the city which leads to it is called the Gate of Segovia, from which the bridge has taken its name.

The little river Manzanares runs at some distance, under the heights upon which Madrid is situated. It is almost shallow enough for carriages to ford over. It has, however, two great bridges, that of the Segovia just mentioned, and the bridge of Toledo. The latter, built by Philip II. who was fond of ostentation, is so disproportioned to the breadth of the river, that

that it was pleasantly said by a foreigner, *That fine bridge only wanted a river!* An observation conveying the same idea as the question we have mentioned. In passing through Spain, many others are met with, upon which the same observation might be made; but the reason is thus explained by M. Silhouette, who had travelled in Spain, and having, as well as many others, been surpris'd at the apparent disproportion between the bridge and the river, earnestly sought to discover the cause. Spain is intersected, in almost every direction, by long chains of mountains, whose summits, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, are frequently covered with snow. The little rivers and rivulets which descend from their sides, have usually but a small stream of water, because droughts are frequent in the provinces through which they run; but when abundant rains, or the melting of the snow, increase their little streams, the beds of the rivers are the more extended on account of their not being deep, and of their carrying with them a great quantity of sand; and according to these circumstances, though not common, the dimensions of the bridges were calculated. They are solidly constructed, on account of the sudden risings of the river; and their apparently disproportionate length is to obviate the inconvenience which might arise from an overflowing.

Whole ages and nations must not be accused of ignorance and stupidity, because we cannot immediately discover the reason for certain customs and practices. How many things, ridiculous at first sight, appear highly reasonable, after a proper examination!

Almost all the streets of Madrid are straight, wide, clean, and well paved. The largest and most frequented are, the street of Alcala, that of Atocha, that of Toledo, and the *Calla grande*, or great street. Madrid has also several squares, which in general are not very regular. The principal are those of San Joachim, Sol, Lasganitas, San Domingo, La Cevada, and the Plaza Mayor. The latter especially deserves notice for its spaciousness and regularity, and the elegant and lofty houses it contains. It is fifteen hundred and thirty-six feet in circuit. The houses, of which there are one hundred and thirty-six, are of five stories, ornamented with balconies; the first of which supported by pillars, form a piazza round the square, where the inhabitants may walk under cover. The streets and squares of Madrid, except the Plaza Mayor, are ornamented with fountains in a very ill taste. Those most to be distinguished in this particular are, the fountain of the small irregular square called Plaza di Antonio Martin, and that of the square named Puerta del Sol. The others are not more magnificent, though less ridiculous. The water of all these fountains is excellent; and the air of Madrid, though the weather is variable and uncertain

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extremely pure. It was this purity of the air, and excellent quality of the water, which induced Philip II. and his successors, to fix their residence in this city.

As some of the late travellers who have published their accounts of this city, do not perfectly accord in some particulars, we shall adopt their own respective relations: Bourgoanne says, The city of Madrid contains fifteen gates, eighteen parishes, thirty-five convents of monks, and thirty-one of nuns; thirty-nine colleges, hospitals, or houses of charity; seven thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dwelling-houses, and about one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants. *Bourgoanne's Tr. ii. 317.*

Such is Bourgoanne's account, in which he seems to have forgotten the churches. Mr. Twiss informs us, that Madrid contains about one hundred and forty churches: the number of coaches is said to be between four and five thousand. This town, which the natives call Villa, is environed by mountains, covered with snow during the greatest part of the year, and has no fortifications, ditches, nor even walls, though there are gates; among which the only remarkable one is that of Alcala. There are thirty public fountains in it, though the water is not of equal goodness; so that here are many carriers, who sell the best water, which they put into earthen vases, carried on the backs of asses. Most of the houses are of brick, and the windows are guarded by lattices, which are not so punctually kept shut as they were formerly, as jealousy is no longer a distinguishing characteristic of a Spaniard. *Twiss's Tr. 175.*

Barretti shall next be called in, that a perfect account may be collected from the joint endeavours of these *voyageurs par terre*. Barretti, who is an Italian, and probably a Roman catholic, says, The proportion of towns considered, there are no where, except at Rome, so many monuments of Christianity as at Madrid. Besides twelve parochial, we find here more than a hundred churches, many public chapels and oratories, forty convents, thirty nunneries, ten colleges or seminaries for the education of the youth of both sexes, and seven hospitals. That this metropolis might be very religious, though the number of such edifices was smaller, I will readily allow. I will even take it for granted, that many of them were raised by the hand of superstition, which is one of the most common reproaches that protestants, especially those of the Calvinist communion, make to the Roman catholics. But, while they find fault with an unnecessary multiplicity of places of worship among us, let them recollect, that out of the many sacred edifices to be seen in this town, that same *hand of superstition* has destined five hospitals to the relief of as many foreign nations; that is, the Italian, French, Portuguese, Flemish,

and Irish ; under which last denomination, English and Scots are included. Surely the Spaniards are entitled to some degree of respect from all, whether Calvinists or not, on account of that extensive benevolence, which made them erect asylums to strangers, distressed by poverty, and afflicted by disease. Perhaps policy, as well as superstition, contributed a share towards the building of these five hospitals. But in what country shall we find the actions of men entirely defecated from human weakness, and human vices ? *Barretti's Tr.* ii. 300.

Madrid has a good appearance, when approached from the side of the Escorial. After passing the Manzanares, the traveller proceeds along a part of the fine road, planted with trees, which leads from the capital to Pardo, a royal mansion where the court resides from the 7th of January to the holy week. There is nothing remarkable in this edifice. The road runs for some time along the banks of the Manzanares, and on the opposite side appears an ancient country residence of the kings of Spain, around which the large trees cover, to a certain degree, the nakedness of the horizon. This is the *Casa del campo*, which the last kings of the house of Austria very much frequented, but which has been neglected by those of the family of Bourbon. The gate of St. Vincent, by which we enter, is new and tolerably elegant. We afterwards painfully ascend to the palace, which standing alone upon an eminence, without either terrace, park, or garden, has rather the appearance of a citadel than that of a place of residence for one of the most powerful monarchs in the world. But this first impression is dissipated as we approach, and when we have entered the edifice. Its form is almost square, and there is a spacious court in the middle, around which are large piazzas. The apartments and offices of the principal persons of the court are upon the ground floor, which they wholly occupy. A fine marble stair-case, the ascent of which perhaps too gentle, leads to the first story. The sides of the stair-case are decorated with the richest sculpture and architecture.

We afterwards pass on to the king's apartments, which are of the most magnificent dimensions. The hall, in which the throne is placed, and which is called *salon de los reynos*, may be admired even by those who have seen the gallery of Versailles. The different dresses of the vast Spanish monarchy are painted in fresco upon the ceiling by a Venetian named Tiepolo ; a species of decoration which can only have place in the palace of the sovereigns of Spain. Fine vases, little statues, and antique busts, are distributed upon all the tables. The rest of the ornaments are of Spanish production. The glasses, perhaps the largest in Europe, were manufactured at St. Idonso, as well as what is called the Bohemian glass of the window. The tapestry of which the figures were copied from good paintings

paintings, was made in a manufactory near the gates of Madrid ; and the inexhaustible and variagated quarries of the peninsula furnished marble for the tables.

The apartments adjoining to the gallery are not less richly furnished. The nearest is that in which the king dines. The famous Mengs, who has painted the ceiling, the subject of which is the assembly of the gods and goddesses on Olympus, has displayed such rich and brilliant colouring, and such graceful forms, as prove him equal in execution to the greatest painters of Italy. During the summer, the portraits of Philip II. Philip III. and his queen, Philip. IV. and the duke d'Olivarez, all on horseback, painted by Velasquez, and those of Philip. V. and the queen Isabella Farnese his second wife, by Charles Vanloo, are substituted for the tapestry. It is not necessary to be a connoisseur to be struck with the astonishing superiority of the first of these : the fine form of the horse of Philip the Fourth, and the animation of his whole body, cannot be too much admired.

The next apartment is that where his majesty gives audience. The ceiling, which represents the apotheosis of Hercules, is also painted by Mengs. This charming painter, whose women and children are models of grace and delicacy, does not equally succeed in the portraits of men. To render them nervous, he somewhat exaggerates their form, and makes them appear rather heavy. His last painting, on which he was employed at Rome, when the fine arts and his friends were deprived of him by death, is placed in the same apartment ; it is an Annunciation. The Virgin has an admirable expression of modesty and sweetness ; neither Corregio nor Albano ever produced any thing more pleasing. Some of the angels about the celestial throne are equally finished. But it is to be wished the angel Gabriel had a countenance and attitude more suitable to his message. The Supreme Being has not that supernatural grandeur which Guido or Paul Veronese would have given him. However, there is in this apartment a large painting by the same master, which could not have been more highly finished by either of the two latter : this is an Adoration of the Shepherds, in which the men, women, and children, are equally beautiful and full of expression. His works compose the principal decoration of the king's bed-chamber : it seems as if the monarch wished to mark the distinguished protection he gave to this great painter, by surrounding himself by his productions. They certainly have all some merit, but are eclipsed by a Descent from the Cross, which, according to connoisseurs, is his greatest production. The eye is never tired with contemplating the deep and tender grief of St. John, whose eyes, wearied with weeping, seem to shew the source of tears to be exhausted ; the sublime attitude of the Virgin, who expects no comfort for her

sorrows, but from heaven; and the softer, but not more affecting affliction of the Magdalen, who preserves all her charms in the midst of the general grief she participates. The colour of the dead body has been often criticised. *This Christ*, said they, *seems to be of stone*. Some foreigners have adopted the criticism; but the best judges exclaim with transport in commendation of the truth of the colouring: *Surely, say they, this painter must have seen many dead bodies, to have been able to imitate them so well.*

To attempt to enumerate all the pictures in the palace of Madrid would be an endless task; an account of the principal ones alone would fill a volume: but the works of Mengs, hardly known except in Spain and at Rome, merited an exception.

The chamber leading from the apartment in which the throne is placed, to the residence of the prince and princess of Asturias, is too much filled with the admirable paintings crowded into it. Among the twelve capital pictures of Titian, is a Venus blindfolding the eyes of Love; Venus at her toilette, whose image is half reflected in the glass; a Sisyphus; a Prometheus; a painting of Adam and Eve, which has for its companion the copy which Rubens did not disdain to make from it; and several heads, all possessing that exactness of expression and colouring which Titian alone knew how to give. Two pictures by Paul Veronese, several by Bassan, and a Judith by Tintoret, are seen with pleasure in the same chamber. The next apartment contains a few by Luco Giordano; among which are a dying Seneca; three or four of the School of Rubens; and Isaac blessing Jacob, whom he takes for Esau, by Spagnoletto. The dining-room of the prince of Asturias is in like manner hung with pictures: there are several by Murillo and Spagnoletto, a few by Titian, two by Teniers, and particularly two admirable pieces by Velasquez, one of which represents the forge of Vulcan, the other a Spanish general, to whom the keys of a city are given up.

In the adjoining apartments, among a great number of paintings by the first masters, are an Adoration by Rubens, and a carrying of the Cross by Raphael, which alone are worth a collection. In the first, Rubens has displayed all the magic of his pencil, his richness of drapery, and all the magnificence of composition. It is impossible not to be struck by the noble air and grandeur of one of the kings. His carriage, attitude, and retinue, seem to announce him commissioned by the universe to congratulate its divine author upon an event of such importance to all mankind; he seems to command at once respect, admiration, and devotion.

The painting of Raphael inspires sentiments more affecting, though not less profound. The Saviour of the world sinking

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beneath the weight of his cross rather than that of his grief, and preserving in the midst of his persecutors, who force him along and ill treat him, a resignation and serenity which would disarm cruelty itself, appears less concerned for his own sufferings than earnest in endeavouring to console his afflicted mother; who strives to soften his persecutors, and the supplicating women who are overwhelmed with grief. This sublime conception penetrates the coldest hearts with the august truths of religion, and preaches them in a more eloquent manner than that in which they have ever been delivered, from the mouths of sacred orators. The impression which results from these two great compositions, renders the mind almost insensible to the beauties of other paintings near them, in which Titian, Vandyck, and Raphael himself have displayed less affecting ideas. A tribute of admiration must however be paid to two master-pieces of Corregio, one of which represents our Saviour in the garden of olives, and the other the Virgin dressing the child Jesus.

Paintings of a different kind in the apartments of the Infanta, sister to the king, receive a different homage. In the first chamber, one by Giordano, in imitation of Rubens, presents the painter himself, working at the portrait of a princess; there are also several voluptuous paintings by this master of the Flemish school; a combat of gladiators, in which the vigour of Lanfranc's pencil is easily discovered; and a capital piece by Poussin, the subject of which forms a singular contrast to the devotional paintings of which we have already spoken. This is a dance formed by a troop of nymphs about the statue of the god of gardens; the variety of their attitudes, all expressive and graceful, their easy shape, and the beauty of their form, all breathe the pleasures of youth and love; some crown with garlands the statue of the lascivious god, others——But we will draw a veil over this part of the painting, which the painter has placed in the shade, with equal delicacy and ingenuity.

The adjoining apartments are filled with paintings of inferior merit, if we except a grand composition by Paul Veronese, and a piece by Lanfranc, the figures of which, though a little tinged with grimace, discover in them the vigorous and energetic touch of the painter. The dining-room of the Infanta is highly embellished by the indefatigable pencil of Luca Giordano, whose fertile imagination at first astonishes, but afterwards becomes fatiguing. In a cabinet adjoining to the dining-room are also some pieces by Rubens; for this painter, who was twice in Spain, left there, perhaps, more productions of his brilliant and easy pencil, than any where else. This cabinet contains likewise one of the best portraits Titian ever produced, that of Charles V, reaching to below the knees. An

engraving was lately made from it by a young artist of Madrid, named Selena, who promises to become an excellent engraver.

The apartments of the Infanta contain as great a number of admirable paintings as those already mentioned: some are by Murillo, and several by Rubens, which abound in fire and expression. With these we shall conclude our list, lest we should fatigue the reader with a barren catalogue which can only excite disgust: it is sufficient to remind them, that, according to the opinion of those who have seen the different collections of the sovereigns of Europe, there is no one which is superior to that in the palace of Madrid, either with respect to choice or number.

The chapel of the palace contains nothing remarkable of this kind, but its architectural proportions are exact and beautiful; and what more particularly contributes to its decoration, are sixteen columns of black marble, which extend to the frieze. It is to be regretted, that in order to procure this number, the eight blocks, which were whole, have been perpendicularly sawn. However, as by their position they were not to stand without support, they are placed against the wall in which they seem to be half sunk.

The old palace, says Swinburne, was burnt down to the ground in 1734; and Philip Juvara was commissioned by Philip V. to give a plan for rebuilding it in the most splendid manner. The model he made is still existing, but was rejected on account of the immensity of the size, and the greatness of the expence; as well as of the want of sufficient room to place it; the king being determined, on account of the air, to have it rebuilt on the exact spot where the old one stood. Juvara dying before he could prepare a second design, his disciple Sachetti produced that which has been carried into execution. Both his and his master's plans have the defect of being clumsy and confused, in the windows, pilasters, and ornaments: where they have aimed at simplicity, they have sunk their architecture under a load of stone; and where they have studied to be rich and light, they have generally given into the capricious, rather than the beautiful. It is all of white stone; each of the fronts being four hundred and seventy feet in length, by one hundred in height, this pile towers over all the country, where nothing intercepts the view for many miles. The entrances and ground-floor appear more like those of some mighty fortress, than of the peaceable habitation of a powerful monarch, an hundred leagues removed from his frontiers. The range of large glazed arches round the inner court, resembles the inside of a manufactory; this is the more unpardonable, as they had, at no great distance in the Alcazar of Toledo, as elegant a colonade as the nicest critic could desire. The beautiful circular court of Granada

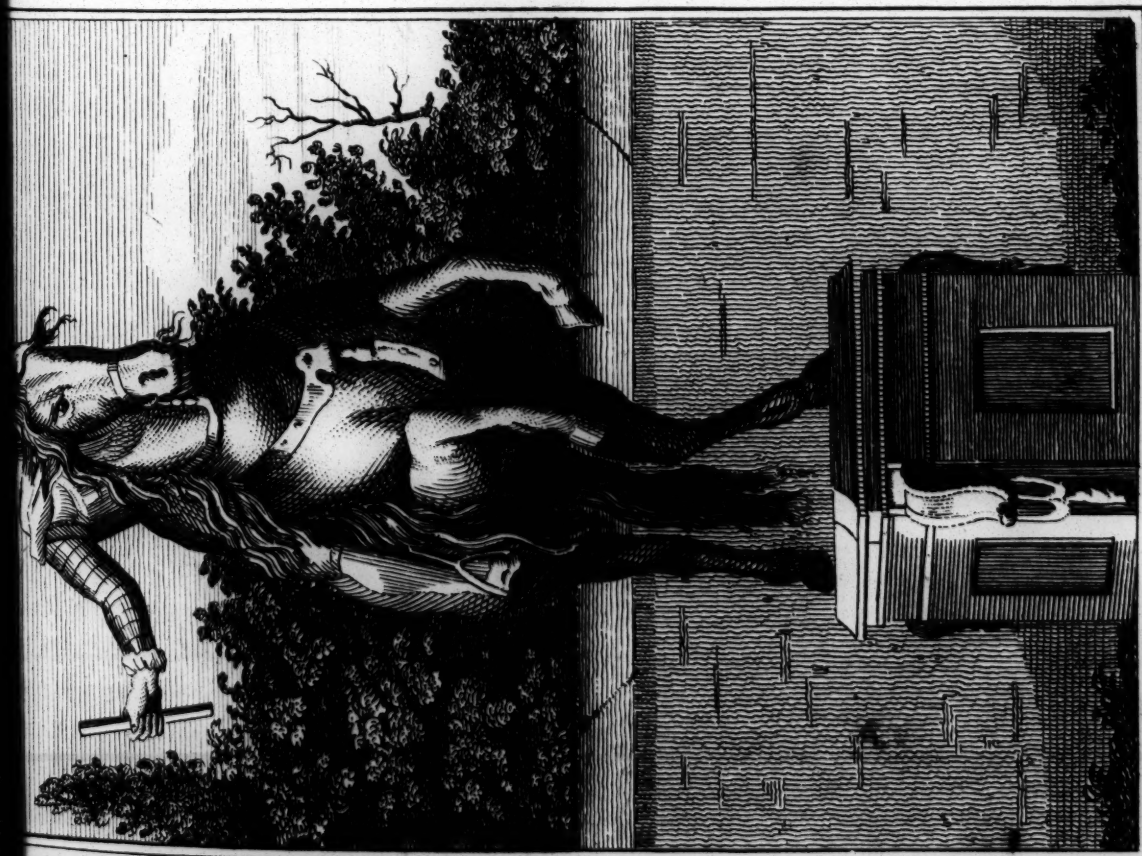
might have suggested noble ideas to the architect ; but perhaps, at that time, the very existence of such a thing was a secret at Madrid. At the foot of the stairs I shall leave all my spleen, and prepare myself with unfeigned satisfaction to describe to you the beauty and grandeur of the upper apartments. I know no palace in Europe fitted up with so much true royal magnificence. The ceilings are the *chef-dæuvres* of Mengs, Corrado, and Tiepolo. The richest marbles are employed with great taste, in forming the cornices and socles of the rooms, and the frames of the doors and windows. What enhances the value of these marbles, is the circumstance of their being all produced in the quarries of Spain, from whence it is the opinion of a learned writer, that ancient Rome was supplied with many of the precious materials which enriched her porticos and temples. At least there is no presumption in asserting, that the bowels of the earth in Spain contain most of these species of marbles, alabaster, &c. which are to be seen in the ruins of the mistress of the world, whatever might be the countries from which they were drawn. Porphyry is found near Cordova ; the finest jasper near Aracena ; the mountains of Granada furnish a beautiful green, those of Tortosa a variety of brown marbles ; Leon and Malaga send alabaster ; Toledo, Talavera, Badajoz, and Morviedro, abound in marbles of different colours ; and most parts of the kingdom afford some specimen or other of jasper, besides the amethyst and its radix, for which Spain is celebrated above most other countries. The great audience chamber is one of the richest I know. The ceiling, painted by Tiepolo, represents the triumph of Spain : round the cornice, the artist has placed allegorical figures of its different provinces, distinguished by their productions, and attended by several of their inhabitants in the provincial habit. The walls are incrustated with beautiful marble, and all around hung with large plates of looking-glass in rich frames. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 170.

Mr. Twiss concludes his description of this palace in the following words : I had before seen all the palaces of the kings of England, France, Sardinia, Naples, Prussia and Portugal ; those of the pope, the emperor, and of several German princes ; and I give the preference to this. *Twiss's Tr.* 141.

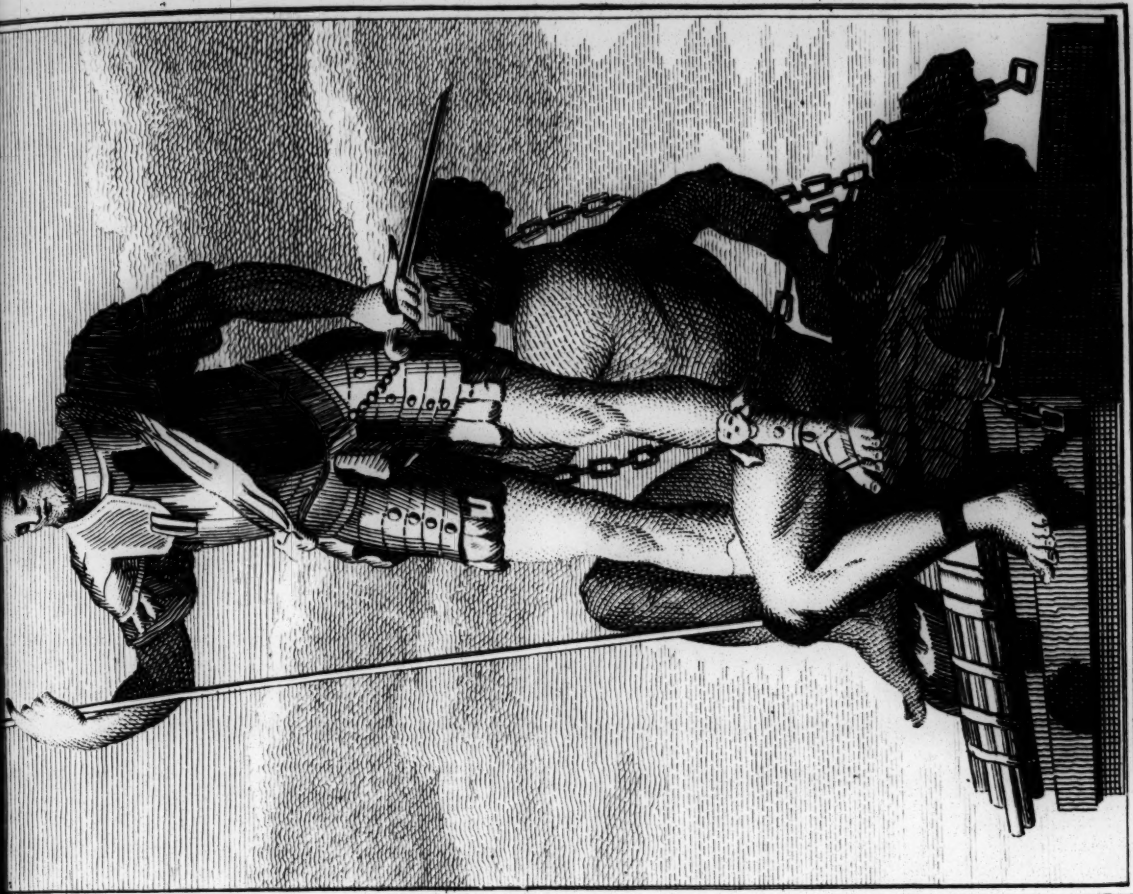
At the bottom of the palace-yard is an old building, called the Armeria, containing a curious assortment of antique arms and weapons. No notable housemaid in England has her fire-grates half so bright as these coats of mail. They shew those of all which dignify the annals of Spain : those of St. Ferdinand, Ferdinand the Catholic, his wife Isabella, Charles the Fifth, the great captain Gonsala, the king of Granada, and many others. Some suits are embossed with great nicety. The temper of the sword-blades is quite wonderful ; for a person may bend them

round his waist like a girdle. The art of tempering steel in Toledo was lost about seventy years ago ; and the project of reviving and encouraging it, was one of the favourite schemes of Charles the Third, who erected proper works for it on the banks of the Tagus.

On a hill east of Madrid stands the old palace called *El Buen Retiro*. *The Grand Retreat*. It is situated on an eminence just without the gate of Alcala, but the king never resides in it. Never had a royal mansion less the appearance of a palace. It is a very irregular building, and exhibits nothing majestic in any one point of view. It contains, however, a long suite of apartments, which, at a small expence, might be made habitable. The gardens, into which they have a view, are neglected. The want of water, and the nature of the soil, render them little susceptible of embellishment. There are a few statues worthy of the attention of the curious : that of Charles V. trampling upon a monster, which is supposed to be the emblem of heresy ; and an equestrian statue of Philip IV. by an able sculptor of Florence. The palace of Retiro also contained many valuable pictures ; but the greatest part of them have been removed to the new palace. Some valuable pieces, however, still remain : a few by Rubens, several by Giordano ; and portraits of princes and princesses of the two last families. The most remarkable piece is that called the *Cason*, not on account of the rich gildings with which it is overloaded, but because all the pannels of the inner balcony are painted in fresco, by the fertile pencil of Luca Giordano. The ceiling is one of the noblest paintings of this artist. It represents allegorically the institution of the order of the golden fleece. Here is also a painting of Philip V. seated by the side of his wife Isabella of Farnese, and surrounded by all the family of both sexes. The monarch is forgotten ; nothing appears but the good father of a family. It is extremely affecting to see, united in the same piece, so many princes and princesses who have had an influence on the destiny of Europe ; and who, laying aside the splendour of majesty, seem to be wholly employed in enjoying the happiness of seeing themselves assembled. The theatre of Buen Retiro is still in good preservation ; the house is small, but well contrived. The stage, which is spacious, opens at the bottom into the gardens of the palace, with which it is on a level : this was frequently favourable to theatrical magic, in extending the perspective, and permitting the display of bodies of troops, and sometimes a train of cavalry. All these delusions are vanished ; the theatre is deserted, and its decorations are covered with dust. In the reign of Ferdinand VI. it resounded with the most harmonious voices : it is now condemned to silence, which for twenty-five years has been but once interrupted : this was at the



Statue of Philip IV, at Buen Retiro.



Statue of Charles V, at Buen Retiro.



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the marriage of the then princess of Asturias. It is thus that courts change their appearance, according to the taste of their sovereign. That of Ferdinand VI. brilliant and ostentatious, naturalized in Spain the fairy scenes of the Italian theatre, under the direction of Farinelli the musician, who owed to his talents a distinguished favour; at which no person murmured, because no person suffered by it; and because he modestly enjoyed it, without abusing his good fortune. Under Charles III. Euterpe and Terpsichore lost much of their influence. The gardens are agreeable, and open to the public.

One of the great ornaments of Madrid, is the fine iron railing which divides the gardens of the Retiro from the walks of the Prado, and the road up the hill to the gate of Alcala, a new arch designed by Sabatini. In the shallow vale between the Retiro and the town, which has not the least suburb of any kind belonging to it, the late king finished the Prado, which in a few years, if they manage the trees properly, will be one of the finest walks in Europe. Its length and breadth are great, the avenues drawn in an intelligent noble style, the foot paths wide and neat, and the iron-railing and stone-seats done in a grand expensive manner. All the coaches in Madrid drive in the ring: when the court is there, four or five hundred carriages are often seen of an evening following each other; in the absence of the court, about two hundred. The view from this walk is, as it should be, confined; for the winds are so sharp and boisterous, and the landscape so horrid all round the city, that no place of public resort could be comfortable, unless it were shut in from all distant views; and sheltered by the hills from the blasts which sweep over the highlands of Castile. To the west it has the town, the three principal streets of which terminate in the Prado: these are three noble openings, excellently paved, and clean even to a nicety; so indeed are most of the streets of Madrid, since the edict for causing them to be paved and cleaned. The foreigners, who resided here before that time, shudder at the very recollection of its former filth. Some of the natives, says Mr. Swinburne, regret the old stinks and nastiness, as they pretend that the air of Madrid is so subtle, as to require a proper mixture of grosser effluvia to prevent its pernicious effects upon the constitution. The extremes of cold and heat are astonishing at this place, and the winds so searching, that all the Spaniards wear leathern under-waistcoats to preserve their chests, for they pervade every other kind of clothing. In summer, the dust is intolerable. To the east and north, the heights of the Retiro defend the Prado from cold. The walk extends from the gate of St. Barbara, to that of Tocha; and there joins an older avenue of trees, which reaches

reaches down to the new canal, and the banks of the Manzanares. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 182.

The gate of Alcala, which was built in 1778, and consequently after Mr. Swinburne visited Madrid, is one of the finest pieces of architecture in the capital.

The chevalier de Bourgoanne's description of the Prado, is animated and entertaining: The inhabitants from all quarters, says that pleasing writer, resort hither on foot or in carriages, to meet and breathe beneath the shade of the long alleys, an air freshened by waters spouted from the fountains, and embalmed by exhalations from the fragrant flowers. Charles III. by leveling it, planting it with trees, admitting more light into the vallies, ornamenting it with statues and vases, and providing water to allay the dust, made it a most elegant walk, which may be frequented with safety and pleasure in all seasons: the concourse of people is frequently prodigious. I have sometimes seen four or five hundred carriages filing off in the greatest order, amid an innumerable crowd of spectators; a spectacle which at once is a proof of opulence and great population. But a better taste in the carriages might be wished for, and a greater diversity for the eye. Instead of that motley appearance of dresses, which in other public places of Europe afford a variety, without which there would be no pleasure, there is nothing seen in the Prado but women uniformly dressed, covered with large black or white veils, which conceal a part of their features; and men enveloped in their great mantles, principally of a dark colour; so that the Prado, with all its beauty, seems to be the theatre of Castilian gravity. The botanical garden adds not a little to the embellishment of the Prado; it was formerly upon the road which leads from Madrid to the castle of Prado; but Charles III. a few years ago, removed it to the side of the Prado with a low inclosure, by which it is ornamented without being hidden. This monarch, so lately lost, endeavoured to make it one of the most precious collections of the kind, by laying under contribution all the vegetable kingdom of his dominions, some part of which, it has been long said, is perpetually warmed by the rays of the sun, and which in such different soils and climates must alone produce every kind of vegetable growing on the bosom of the earth. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 229.

In the street of the Alcala is a large building, in which Charles III. established a cabinet of natural history, which was first committed to the direction of Don Pedro Davila, who died in 1778; he was succeeded by Don Eugenio Izquierdo. The institution over which he presides, cannot but prosper under his auspices; his indefatigable zeal and knowledge insure success. The cabinet already contains one of the completest collections in Europe in metals, minerals, marble, precious stones, corals, madrepores.

madrepores, and marine plants. The classes of fishes, of birds, and especially of quadrupeds, are yet very incomplete; but the measures taken by government will in a little time make them equal to the others. The viceroys, governors, intendants, and other officers of the Spanish colonies, received orders some years ago to enrich the cabinet with all the productions which should offer to their researches in the three kingdoms.

The same edifice that contains this cabinet, and which with the custom-house, built also by Charles III. constitutes the principal ornament of the street of the Alcala, is the place of meeting for the academy of the fine arts. The honour of instituting this academy is due to Philip V. but it received great encouragement from his two successors. The minister of foreign affairs is president, and every three years distributes premiums to the young students who have produced the best pieces in sculpture or painting, and the best plans and designs in architecture. But though there are several members who have distinguished themselves in these three arts, it must be confessed that their works of real excellence are yet but very few in number. The premiums, however, ought rather to be looked upon as encouragements than merited rewards. The Spaniards are too just to expect unlimited encomiums; their pride would indignantly refuse the degrading homages of adulation. It is not only by forming artists that the academy contributes to the progress of the arts in Spain; it is also the supreme tribunal to whose decision the plans of all the sacred and profane edifices erected in the kingdom are to be submitted; an institution which in the end must establish fine taste upon the ruins of that barbarity which is but too visible in most of the edifices of former times, and of which traces still remain in some of the gates, in the ancient fountains, and in most of the churches in the capital; deformed efforts of art, then in its infancy, which took more pains to bring forth monstrous productions than would be necessary at present to produce works of transcendent merit. Modern edifices already prove the revolution that has taken place under the house of Bourbon. Besides the new palace of Madrid, we may instance in the gates of the Alcala and St. Vincente, the custom-house, and the post-office: except these, there are but few buildings which merit attention from the traveller.

Madrid is in general well laid out: the infrequency of rain, and the vigilance of the modern police, make it one of the cleanest cities in Europe. But except the Prado and its avenues, the city has no elegant quarters to boast. The famous Plaza Mayor, which the Spaniards take so much pleasure to ex-
ol, has nothing in it which justifies their enthusiasm; it is quadrangular, but at the same time irregular, surrounded by
buildings

buildings of five and six stories, sufficiently uniform, but without decoration, under which are long arcades. It is illuminated on public occasions, and then it has really an agreeable appearance. The *auto da fés* were formerly celebrated in this square, with all their terrible apparatus. It is still the theatre of bull-fights which are given at the royal feasts. The hotel de ville, or town-house, is in this square, in which several academies hold their assemblies. This concurrence of circumstances has made it the most remarkable public place in the capital, and has given it a reputation which, at the time it was first built, was perhaps deserved; but which must have vanished since architecture has improved in Europe, and produced forty squares preferable to the Plaza Mayor. The Spaniards, however, should respect this reputation, and at least not dishonour their square by the hideous scene of executions, nor keep in it their principal market. In other respects, this, with the adjacent streets, is the quarter which gives the most favourable idea of the population of Madrid; and if we judge of it by this specimen, we shall not find the calculation which makes it amount to one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants exaggerated.

The sacred edifices have nothing remarkable in their architecture: those of St. Pasqual, St. Isabella, and the Carmelites, contain highly valuable collections of pictures, which may be seen with admiration even after the paintings of the Escorial, and the new palace!

The church of St. Isidro, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, has a portal which has escaped the contagion of the age in which it was built. There is another church, much more modern, which on account of its mass has a venerable appearance, but which true taste may justly disavow: it is that of St. Salesas, or the Visitation, founded by Ferdinand VI. and the queen Barbara his wife. The ashes of this royal pair remain here under a pompous mausoleum.

Mr. Barretti, however, bestows some encomiums upon this sacred structure. The Salesian, says that Italian traveller, is the only temple in Madrid, the ornaments of which are neither over-numerous nor childish. The altars in it are not, as in all other churches, adorned with little nosegays of natural or artificial flowers, nor is it hung with pretty cages of Canary birds, which keep chirping the whole day, to the great diversion of those who go to hear masses in the morning, or take benedictions in the evening. There are many costly decorations in that church: the most remarkable, besides the royal monument, is a silver lamp, hanging by three long silver chains before the great altar; which lamp and chains weigh fourteen arrobas, or three hundred and fifty pounds. The three pictures over its three altars, are by three modern painters; Ve-

lasque

Lasquez of Madrid, Signaroli of Verona, and Franceschiello of Naples. The nuns shewed me, in the sacristy, some surplices for the mass priests, which were made of the finest Flanders lace. Each surplice, they say, has cost above a thousand doubloons; and I can easily believe it. They also shewed me several chalices, crosses, ostensories, pixes, and vases, ornamented with so many diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels, as to raise astonishment even in those who have seen the richest pieces at Loretto. Many fine pictures and costly ornaments have I likewise seen in the church belonging to the Jesuits. *Barrett's Tr. ii. 312.*

The convent of St. Francis has been some years building, and there are hopes that it will become one of the finest productions of architecture in the capital. What already appears of it seems to promise a solid, rather than an elegant edifice. The church, in the form of a rotunda, is already finished, and decorated with many large pictures; several of which could not but increase the reputation of the Spanish school.

If the pleasing arts are cultivated at Madrid, the most useful of all, that of beneficence, is not neglected. Charitable foundations, worthy to be models to every nation, are found in that city. There are three hospitals, which, in the course of the year 1785, received 19437 sick persons. The principal hospital, on the outside of the gate Alcala, has been lately rebuilt. It is a large edifice, which by no means disgraces the walk leading from this gate to the canal of Aranjuez; and which the Spaniards have estimated rather too highly, in honouring it with the name of *Delicias*.

Here are also three confraternities, the revenues of which are appropriated to the succour of the wretched; and an institution similar to the Monte de Pieté in Paris; the principal object of which is, to lend money (without interest) to the necessitous.

Little can be said of the academies of Law and Physic; but every one has heard of that of the Spanish language, founded by Philip V. The dictionary it has given to the public, according to the ablest grammarians, is the completest that ever appeared in any language.

The environs of Madrid present the traveller with nothing agreeable, except the banks of the Manzanares, where he finds coolness, shade, and verdure: for what is called *Las Delicias* (the Delights), on the side of the gate of Mocha, is little deserving of the name; as the most offensive smell continually exudes from a stagnant canal, called the canal of Manzanares, which has been long begun, but is not yet quite finished. It would certainly be of considerable utility for the facilitation of conveyance, and would work several mills which have been erected on its banks; but its waters will always have so little motion

motion, it is to be feared that they might give birth to fevers and putrid diseases, in the four or five leagues of country through which they are to take their languid course.

In the environs of Madrid, says baron Dillon, there are about two hundred villages; but few can be seen, on account of the inequality of the ground, the country being broken up by continual gullies, and various changes of aspect, occasioned by torrents and other casual accidents, in a country little cultivated, and abandoned to every vicissitude of season. Near the town they chiefly sow barley, and here and there they have some trifling vineyards. Their method of tillage is just to scratch up the earth, and scatter the seed at random; then to cover it over with a similar indifference, and wait for the coming of the poor labourers from Galicia, to get in their harvest. *Dillon's Tr. 71.*

The bread of Madrid is white and good; and, when the barrenness of the country all round is considered, the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, where the market is kept, is extremely well supplied with all manner of provisions.

Opposite the new gate, below the palace, is the royal park of the Casa del Campo. The villa is a building of no consequence; the woods are wild and pleasant, though not so extensive as they might be made with a little attention. In the court is a grand equestrian statue of Philip the Third, by John of Bologna; and in the rooms are many pictures, among which is the original of Callot's Temptation of St. Anthony. In the menagerie are some Peruvian sheep, from whose wool a very fine silky cloth is woven, and made up into winter cloaths without being dyed: it is of a rich brown colour, and sells extremely dear.

In the broken banks, south of the river Manzanares, are found large quantities of pebbles, called diamonds of St. Isidro. The lapidaries cut them like precious stones, and ladies of the first fashion wear them in their hair as pins, or on their fingers as rings. They have little or no lustre, and a very dead glassy water. The value of the best rough stone does not exceed a few pence.

THE ESCURIAL, a famous monastery and palace, is situated about the midway of the ascent of the chain of mountains which terminate Old Castile. Escorial is an Arabic word, meaning a place full of rocks, and the nature of the country perfectly agrees with it. This magnificent structure is situated six leagues and a half north-west of Madrid, and at every half league a stone is placed to mark the distance. The choice which Philip II. made of this steep situation, indicates the savage and melancholy character which history has given to that prince.

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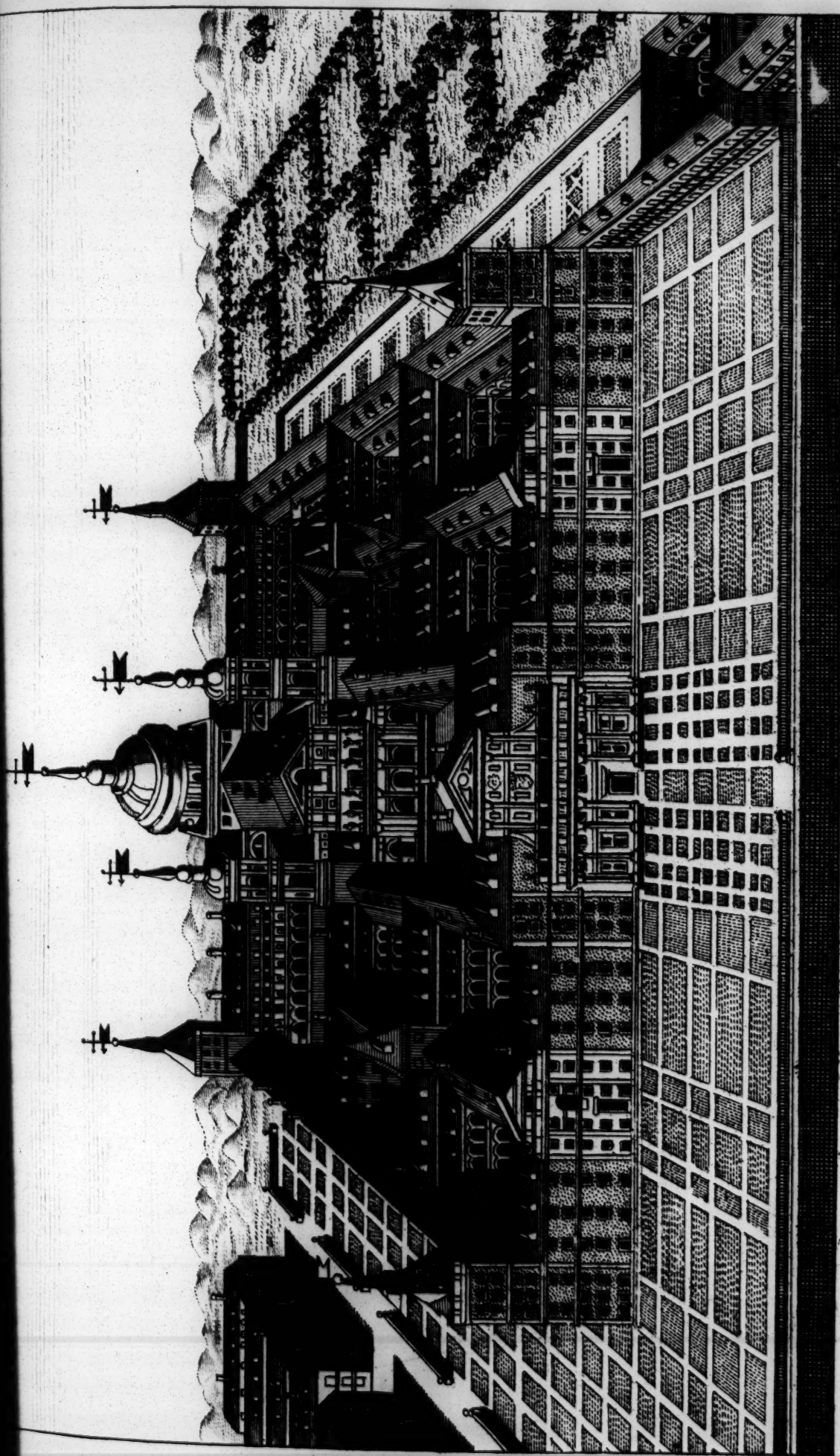
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View of the Escurial.



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prince. But the Spaniards have not yet abandoned him to the censure of posterity. His memory seems to command respect at the approach of this royal convent, where we perpetually hear him called *Our holy founder*, where his ashes are deposited, and where his image meets the eye in all directions. This foundation was in consequence of a vow, made on the day of the battle of St. Quintin, in 1557, at which, however, Philip was not present. Though this story of the vow seems a little apocryphal, it may be supposed that Philip, in memory of so signal a victory gained by his troops over the French, might choose to dedicate to St. Laurence, the patron of that day, the mausoleum he intended to erect in consequence of his father's dying request; therein to deposit the bones of that emperor, and of the empress Isabella. It was begun in 1563, and finished in 1586. The architects were John Bat. Monegro of Toledo, and John de Herrera.

This superb pile of building is called, in Spain, by the name of the saint to whom it is dedicated (*San Lorenzo*) and every thing in the Escorial reminds us of the instrument of his martyrdom. A gridiron is not only seen on the doors, windows, altars, rituals, and sacerdotal habits, but the edifice itself exhibits its form; the apartment where the king resides representing the handle.

Mr. Swinburne informs us, that the building is a long square of six hundred and forty feet by five hundred and eighty: so that, allowing beside four hundred and sixty for the projection of the chapel and king's quarter, the whole circumference comes to two thousand nine hundred Spanish feet. The height up to the roof is sixty feet all round, except on the garden side, where the ground is more taken away. At each angle is a square two hundred feet high. The number of windows in the west front is two hundred; in the east front three hundred and sixty-six. The orders employed are Doric and Ionic; but the outward appearance of this vast mass is extremely plain, and I am sorry to say, in my eyes, very ugly. With its narrow high towers, small windows, and steep sloping roof, it certainly exhibits an uncouth style of architecture: but the domes, and the immense extent of its fronts, render it a wonderful grand object from every point of view. The best side to see it from, or I tried them all, is about half a mile down the hill, on the Madrid road; as you are then so much below it, that the building hides the bleak mountain, which presses very close upon behind. The green fields and woods beyond it, and the place you stand in, make a good contrast, and set it off to the best advantage. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 223.

Bourgoanne expresses himself less in the language of a surveyor than Mr. Swinburne, in his description of this palace; but

but his account is animated and perspicuous. The Escorial, says the chevalier, is a quadrangular building, with the principal front to the west, behind which is a mountain; the opposite side, which faces Madrid, takes the form of the shortened handle of a gridiron reversed; and the four feet are represented by the spires of four little square towers which rise above the four angles. I will not undertake to give the number of all the doors, windows, courts, &c. of this famous convent. In the whole, it certainly has something awful, but it does not perfectly correspond to the idea formed of it according to the accounts we have received. Its form did not permit the architect to make the most of its vast extent; and it is not till we have passed the numerous dormitories, and wandered among the courts, staircases and galleries, that the imagination completes what a first view had only sketched. There is nothing magnificent in the architecture. It has rather that serious simplicity, more proper for a convent, than the splendid elegance which announces the residence of a great monarch. The front to the west alone has a fine portal formed by large columns of the Doric order, half sunk in the wall, and on each side two great doors of noble dimensions. By this portal we pass to an elegant square court, at the bottom of which is a church. This principal entrance is never open for the kings of Spain and the princes of the blood, except on two solemn occasions. When they come for the first time to the Escorial, and when their remains are deposited there in the vault which awaits them. On this side, the door of the church is announced by a fine peristyle; over the front of which are colossal statues of six kings of Israel, which appear as in equilibrium upon their slight pedestals. These six kings had some share in the founding or rebuilding of the temple of Jerusalem, as we are informed by the inscriptions upon the base of their statues. The two in the middle are David and Solomon, to whom the sculptor has endeavoured to give the likeness of Charles V. and Philip II. his son; so ingenious has flattery ever been in seeking new channels to convey its homage, and turning to its use even what seems least adapted to its purpose. The front to the south is entirely destitute of ornament; but in four stories there are nearly three hundred windows. The two great doors of entrance are on the opposite front. The whole edifice is built with hewn stone of a species of bastard granite, which by its colour, become brown with time, adds to the austerity of the building. The quarry where it was dug is in the neighbourhood of the Escorial, and it is said that this was one motive for the choice of the situation of the Escorial. It furnished blocks of such considerable dimensions, that three stones were sufficient to form the chambranle of the greatest door-ways, and each step of the

principal stair-case is composed but of one. When the court is not at the Escorial, it is but a vast convent inhabited by two hundred monks, under the inspection of a prior. At the arrival of the court, the convent is transformed into a palace. The monks are banished to the apartments in the south and west sides: the principal cells become the habitations of the royal family, and the nobility and gentry of both sexes; by whom it is accompanied. The king himself has his in the narrow space which forms the handle of the gridiron. Philip II. seems to have wished to make this a retreat, where sovereign greatness might retire to hide itself beneath the shade of altars, and become familiarized to its tomb; and his successors, faithful to this vow of humility, still content themselves with the same modest habitation. It communicates, by a stair-case, with the church and vestry, in which the arts united have displayed all their magnificence. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 161.*

The church is an essential part of the Escorial: it is in the form of a Grecian cross, above which is a dome. The whole building rests upon pillars, perhaps rather too massy; in the interstices of which are several altars. The architecture is simple but majestic. Several subjects from holy writ, and some sacred allegories, are painted in fresco in the dome, by the magical pencil of Luca Giordano. The great altar, which is ascended by twenty steps, contains three different orders of architecture, one above the other, in the form of a mutilated pyramid: no expense has been spared in decoration. Richness and elegance are united in the tabernacle. The columns are of the most precious marble; the interstices are filled up with paintings by Lucas Cambiaso and Pillegrino Tibaldi. Yet the whole has something parsimonious in its appearance, which forms a striking contrast with the majesty of the edifice. It is too lofty for its breadth, and appears to be crammed by force into the narrow space it occupies, as if it had not been erected for the church to which it belongs. But the two monuments which accompany it are really beautiful; these perfectly accord with the first of the three orders of which it is composed, that is, Doric with fluted columns. The tombs are those of Charles V. and Philip II. These two sovereigns are on their knees, and seem to bow their majesty before the King of Kings. They occupy the fore part of a kind of open chamber, lined with black marble, by the side of the altar. There is something at once both grand and solemn in the two monuments. The spectator, on beholding them, cannot but profoundly reflect on the vain insignificance of human greatness, and the abyss in which it must sooner or later be swallowed up. The tranquillity which reigns around them seems to be that of death; against which the lords of the earth vainly arm themselves with sepulchral pride. These

reflections become still more serious when applied to two sovereigns, who, during their lives, disturbed the world with their ambition, and are now condemned to eternal silence by the only law which they could not evade or escape.

The two nearest altars to the highest, are those of the Annunciation and St. Jerome, which have beauties for devotees and goldsmiths. Two great doors, upon which are two indifferent paintings by Lucas Cambiaso, open and leave the eye dazzled with innumerable relics in vases, and cases of silver and silver gilt, enriched with precious stones. There is also a large St. Laurence of solid silver; on the breast of which are some spoils of this martyr, which his disciples preserved from the flames. The church contains also some good paintings by artists of the second order, among which are several apostles by Navarette, known by the appellation of the Dumb; the fall of the angels, and the martyrdom of St. Ursula, by Pellegrino Tibaldi. In the two vestries particularly, master-pieces of painting are scattered with such profusion as to fatigue the admiration even of connoisseurs. In the first, in which the light is not good, there are three by Paul Veronese, one by Titian, two by Tintoret, one by Rubens, and one by Spagnoletto. The principal vestry contains a still greater number, and would alone be sufficient to justify the fame of the Escorial.

I shall only mention the paintings most striking to eyes least accustomed to judge of the productions of the arts. That which has the greatest effect is the altar-piece, by Claude Coello, a Portuguese, otherwise little known. It retraces a scene, of which the vestry was the theatre. Charles II. accompanied by the nobility of his retinue, is represented on his knees before the holy sacrament, held by the prior of the monastery; the monarch went thither publicly to supplicate pardon for the profanation of a host, lacerated by impious hands, and revenged by a miracle. The holy meditation of the monarch, the appearance of compunction in his features, the attitude of the prior, and those of the monks, by whom he is surrounded, and the manner in which so many figures are grouped without confusion, give to the whole of this painting the most sensible effect; and though it is far from the best piece, there is none which leaves a greater impression on the generality of spectators. Real connoisseurs, and those who are dazzled by great names, prefer a fine holy Virgin by Guido; two paintings by Vandyck, one of which is the woman taken in adultery, the other St. Jerome naked to the middle; and writing as he is dictated to by an angel, whose freshness of complexion produces the most agreeable contrast with the fallow skin of the aged saint. A large picture by Tintoret, in which the painter has indulged all the caprice of his imagination, in giving a representation of the

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Lord's supper. An Assumption by Annibal Carracci; several pieces by Titian, and two, very admirable for the colouring; one a St. Sebastian of the natural size, and the other our Saviour disputing with a doctor of the law; three by Raphael; one called *the pearl*, on account of its superior excellence, is a holy family, in which the infant Jesus has a grace, a justness of expression, and an exactness of drawing which belongs only to this great master; and another the Visitation, in which the modesty of the Virgin, and her embarrassment on appearing before Elizabeth, with the unexpected and already apparent signs of her pregnancy, cannot be too much admired. Less celebrated artists have also contributed to the decoration of the vestry.

The church, says Mr. Twiss, contains forty-eight altars, in forty chapels. The great altar is decorated with sixteen bronze statues, to which is an ascent by seventeen jasper steps. Here are eight organs, one of which is of silver; all these are performed together on solemn festivals. Eleven thousand reliques are also preserved here. The tabernacle on the great altar, is of porphyry, gold, and jewels, sixteen feet high. It may be seen but not touched by laymen. *Twiss's Tr.* 108.

The pantheon, or sepulchre, is entered by a door in the passage from the church to the vestry. The stair-case is covered with marble, as well as the pantheon. The mausoleum is circular, thirty-six feet in diameter, incrusted with fine marble, in an elegant taste. This is divided into several chambers, each of which has its particular distinction. One of them is called the *Podridero*, or the rotting-place. Here the bodies of the kings and royal family are delivered up to the first ravages of corruption. The bodies of the princes and princesses who have not ascended the throne, are deposited in another. The real pantheon serves as the last asylum only for the kings and queens. It seems as if they wished to be revenged of death, which levels all ranks, by making this pre-eminence survive them.

It is impossible, exclaims the chevalier de Bourgoanne, not to feel a kind of religious awe, when we descend into the solemn vault, in which deceased grandeur seems to struggle against annihilation! A few rays of half-extinguished light, with difficulty penetrate this cold abode. To supply the defect, a superb lustre, pendant from the cupola, is lighted up on particular occasions: but, except in these cases, the curious are conducted by a flambeau into the middle of the silent assembly of breathless sovereigns. By the unsteady light of the flambeau we discover, opposite the door by which we enter, an altar, and a crucifix of black marble, upon a pedestal of porphyry. The rest corresponds to this melancholy magnificence. The cases which contain the bodies of the kings and queens are placed on each side of the altar, in three stories, and in different compartments,

formed by fine fluted pilasters of marble: the cases are of bronze; simple, yet noble in their form. The pantheon is not yet full, but the empty cases are ready to open to receive their deposits: a salutary though terrible lesson, which kings have not refused to receive from the bold designs of an architect. Philip II. reposes in the most elevated tomb of the first division. He it was who laid the foundation of the pantheon; but it was not finished till the reign of Philip IV. as we are informed by an inscription over the inner door of the stair-case. The following well known line cannot be applied to this temple of death:

“Le temps qui détruit tout en affermit les murs :”

“Time, which destroys all things, has given strength to the walls.”

The ravages of time, assisted by the damps, has not spared even the marble. Here we are at once led to reflect on the frailty of man, whatever may be his rank, and the perishable nature of his works, which in his pride he dares consecrate to immortality. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 173.*

Mr. Swinburne, however, conceives a very different opinion of this repository of royal ashes, and complains even of its want of gloom and solemnity: the plan of the sepulchres, says he, is grand, and executed with a princely magnificence; but I own I could not help finding them too gay, too light, and too delicately fitted up, for the idea we are apt to form of a chapel destined for the reception of the dead. Accustomed to feel a kind of horror, on our approach to any place which reminds us of the painful dissolution of our being, we naturally expect something serious and awful in the appearance of such a repository. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 226.*

The collection of pictures dispersed about various parts of the church, sacristy, and convent, surpasses imagination: they form a gallery equal, if not superior, to any one in Europe, except that of Dresden. Our limits will only permit us to mention a few of them.

In the Auxilla we are charmed with a Glory by Titian, in which he has introduced Charles the Fifth and Philip the Second, as suppliants, not as saints: there is a great and noble effect in this large composition. By the same hand, a burial of Christ, and a St. Margaret, which they have spoiled by painting a cloth to cover her naked thigh; which some people thought an indecent and dangerous sight, in a convent of the votaries of penance and chastity; these are highly coloured, and strongly painted. Here is also a very fine piece by El Mudo, of Jews and Christians coming by stealth in the night to carry off the bones of St. Laurence: the fears, caution, and silence of those employed

ployed, are admirably expressed; and the light given by a single torch, is distributed with great judgment over the whole.

We see, in the chapter-house, by Spagnoletto, a St. John playing with a lamb, and smiling with exquisite grace: an Annunciation by Barroccio; a Christ giving his blessing, a fine whole length, by Titian.

In the vicar's hall: Jacob's sons shewing him Joseph's bloody garment, esteemed the best picture of Velasquez. Indeed the composition, expression, and intelligence, of chiaro-scuro are wonderful: the agony and surprize of the father is life itself.

In the prior's hall: a dead Christ, by Rubens; the figure of Mary Magdalen, and the dead body, are painted in his best manner. The Centurian kneeling to Christ, by Paul Veronese; the best picture of the Venetian school in the Escorial; the characters are noble, the architecture magnificent. The crowning of thorns, by Vandyke; in which the tints, semi-tints, and transparency of colour, are more admired than the choice of his figures: the boy peeping through a grate is incomparable, almost a deception. An holy family, by Rubens; which would strike more, were it not so near another on the same subject by Raphael, which, by its grace and beauty, eclipses all the merit of the Flemish master. Another Madona in glory, by Guido; one of the most precious pictures in the collection. The Virgin is full of soft majesty; the Christ supernaturally pensive. The ceilings of these rooms are executed with great airiness, taste, and beauty, after designs made in imitation of those of the Vatican.

In the outward sacristy: a Riposa, by Titian; in which the back-ground is one of the finest landscapes imaginable.

In the old church of the monastery, so called, because divine service was performed in it while the other was painting, we find many paintings worthy of attention; several by Titian; among others, the great altar-piece, which represents the martyrdom of St. Laurence; three by Spagnoletto, remarkable for beauty of colouring; and one, a wonderful piece, by Raphael, which, for its learned composition, its beauty, nobleness of design, correctness of drawing, and every excellence that characterises the inimitable talent of this great master, is superior to all in the Escorial. I have seen connoisseurs view with transport, and shed tears of admiration, before this sublime master-piece, without these delicious impressions being weakened by a reflection natural enough, on the fantastical union of persons it presents; these are the Virgin Mary, Christ, and St. Jerom in a cardinal's habit, reading to them the Bible; while the angel Raphael conducts to the feet of the divine group the young Tobit, who comes with a timid air to render the tribute of his fish. The

last circumstance has given the painting the appellation of *Madonna del Pez* (our lady of the fish).

It is inconceivable, says Bourgoanne, how the genius of Raphael could stoop to this strange composition, which doubtless was prescribed him; and yet that the execution should betray no marks of such compulsion. If his exquisite taste was not disgusted by a dissonance which shocks the least delicate beholder, what becomes of the rules of art, and the precepts suggested by our reason? After such an example, how is it possible not to look upon them as so many chains, which genius in its soarings may shake off with impunity? Does it not justify all the extravagance which fantastical or ignorant artists have dared to display upon canvases; one arming Abraham with a pistol, with which he is going to shoot Isaac; another representing the Virgin with a chaplet in her hand; and a third introducing our modern artillery in the combat of Satan and the angels? Let us now leave the old church of the Escorial, in which it is easy to forget, at the sight of the *Madonna del Pez*, that the monastery contains other objects worthy the attention of the curious. After having admired the superb piece of Titian (the last Supper) which takes up the whole breadth of the refectory of the monks, we will ascend to the upper cloister, the walls of which are also ornamented with paintings. There are several not above mediocrity; but some by Luca Giordano are seen with pleasure, as also two or three by Spagnoletto, and one by Navarette, known by the name of the dumb, and whom Philip II. called the Titian of Spain. The stair-case which leads from the lower to the upper cloister, must not be passed over in silence. The four sides of the frieze and the ceiling are painted in fresco by Giordano, and represent the battle of St. Quintin, the accomplishment of the vow of Philip II. and the arrival of that monarch at the celestial court. On the first landing-place of the stair-case there are little cloisters, which lead to the library of the Escorial, less remarkable for the number of volumes it contains than for the choice of them, and more particularly the Arabic and Greek manuscripts. All the arts are concerned in the decoration; and if there is a defect, it is perhaps that of being too much ornamented. Every vacant space is filled with paintings; the ceiling, which is vaulted, is ornamented with arabesques, and figures chiefly colossal. Tibaldi, the master of Michael Angelo, has here displayed the frequently exaggerated vigour of his pencil; his forced attitudes resemble contortions; his forms are so great as to become gigantic and almost monstrous; these diminish the effect of the whole, by narrowing the fine dimensions of the library, and destroying its other decorations. The shelves which contain the books, and which are of precious wood, beautifully carved, appear trifling beneath the

colossuses

colossuses of Tibaldi. Above the shelves are paintings in fresco by Barthelemi Carducho, which also suffer from the cause already mentioned; the subjects are taken from sacred or profane history, or have relation to the sciences, of which the shelves below present to us the elements. Thus the council of Nice is represented above the books which treat of theology; the death of Archimedes at the siege of Syracuse, indicates those which relate to mathematics; and Cicero pronouncing his oration in favour of Rabirius, the works relative to eloquence and the bar. The middle of the library is occupied by globes and tables; on one of the latter is a small equestrian statue of Philip IV. on another, a small temple of solid silver, ornamented with lapis lazuli and precious stones. Round these are ranged all the ancestors of the queen Ann of Neubourg, wife of Charles II. up to Charlemagne, who is placed in the centre of the temple. In the intervals between the shelves are portraits of Charles V. and of the three Philips, his successors to the throne of Spain. Ye philosophers who, after having read what I have written, shall visit this library, stop before the portrait of Philip II. painted with great exactness by Pantoja de la Cruz; contemplate his grave and austere physiognomy, and you will read an abridgment of the history of his reign. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* i. 181.

The manuscripts are not kept in the great library, which is open to every comer, but in a large hall above, always shut up, and to which all the books proscribed by Spanish orthodoxy are sent. The portraits of such natives of Spain as have distinguished themselves in the sciences, arts, or literature, are hung round the hall.

It is remarkable that, in the Escorial, the books are placed the contrary way, so that the edges of the leaves are outwards, and contain their titles written on them.

The large and beautiful stair-case which leads to the great upper cloister, communicates with the choir of the monks of which we have spoken, and has a lesser capitulary hall which you cross in descending to the king's apartment. Those whose admiration has not been exhausted by the noble paintings they have just seen, will remark as they pass by, an Annunciation by Paul Veronese; a Nativity, by Tintoret; a Descent from the cross; and a St. Margaret, frightened by the apparition of a dragon, by Titian; but more especially one by the same master, which is called the *glory of Titian*, either on account of its excellence, or because it represents Charles V. and Philip II. admitted to celestial glory, in the presence of the principal patriarchs of the ancient law, with characteristic attributes, admirably grouped on each side and in front of the painting.

A small cabinet adjoining to this hall contains several relics, one of the miraculous urns at the marriage of Cana, an old ma-

manuscript (a most wretched scrawl) of the life of St. Theresa, the mystical reformatrix of the Carmeline nuns, written by herself, &c.

We afterwards arrive at the stair-case which leads to the king's apartment, and in the way to it pass through a kind of gallery hung with paintings. The principal ones are, a Descent from the cross, an exquisite production of the pencil of Spagnoletto; and a large picture representing Lot and his daughters, which a connoisseur would be tempted to attribute to Guido, but which is thought to be by the chevalier Maxime. Whoever the painter may be, it is one of the most admirable pictures in the Escorial. In a corner of the same gallery there are several others worthy of attention; particularly a small picture by Rubens, in which several martyrs, and particularly St. Laurence and St. Sextus, are grouped in suppliant attitudes round the throne of the Virgin. We should never finish, were we to give an account of all the curiosities of this kind contained in the Escorial; we have, perhaps, already said too much, both for those who will never see it, and for others who are well acquainted with it.

The statues, busts, and medallions of the Escorial, are not in any great number, nor very remarkable for their excellence. The statue of St. Laurence in the church is good and simple. Many have taken it for an antique; but the only part likely to be so is the head, which many suppose to have belonged to a Bacchus.

From the terrace of the convent we descend, by steps cut in the side, to a garden, not very large, nor much decorated, nor ever carefully cultivated. At the end of the terrace, to the west, is a wooden building adjoining to the grand edifice; but of a different kind of architecture. This is perhaps the only part of the Escorial where real elegance attracts our notice. This building, placed immediately at the foot of the mountain which shade the Escorial, and in the direction of the winds which force their way into the narrow passes, contributes to abate their violence. The situation of the Escorial renders the walks in the environs painful: but we may wander with pleasure in a valley between the front to the south, and a mountain which opposes to it its high and woody top. The inequality of the ground produces every moment new points of view, and favours the rapid fall of several rivulets which meander through the coppice. A soft melancholy invades us, while we listen to the distant murmurs of these rills, which are heightened by the rustling of the trees; more frequently agitated by the north wind, than caressed by zephyrs. To these are added the low lowings of the deer, which, during the seasons of their amours, wander beneath their shades.

TOLEDO, a large celebrated city, the ancient residence of the Moorish kings, and the seat of the primate of all Spain. It is situated on a bank of the Tagus, which surrounds it, except to the north. It is twelve leagues from Madrid, and seven from Aranjuez. The origin of Toledo is uncertain. According to Sylva, in his Enquiry concerning the manner in which Spain was peopled, some Jews established themselves in the place where Toledo now stands, five hundred and forty years before Christ, and called the city they founded *Toledath*, which in their language signifies *mother of the people*. It is well known that Toledo was a Roman colony, and made the depository of the treasures sent to Rome. From the Romans it passed under the dominion of the Goths. Leovigild resided there, and embellished the city, which became more considerable under his successors. The Moors took Toledo in 714, and reigned there till 1085; when it was taken from them by Alphonso VI, who styled himself emperor of Toledo; whence it took, and has preserved, the title of royal and imperial.

The see of Toledo is said to be worth four hundred thousand ducats a year; but there are large deductions to be made. Besides the proportion the Infant Don Lewis receives, and pensions to different people, it pays annually fifteen thousand ducats to the monks of the Escorial, notwithstanding Philip the Second granted them no less than thirty villages in their neighbourhood.

Toledo, says Mr. Twiss, is situated on a very steep hill, and encompassed with a wall, flanked with near one hundred and fifty small towers, built by the Moors. The river takes its source among the mountains of Albaracin, somewhat above the city of Cuenca, near forty leagues south-east of Toledo; and, after a course of about one hundred and twenty leagues, discharges itself into the Atlantic, a league beyond Lisbon. *Twiss's Tr.* 181.

After passing the bridge of the Tagus, which is of a frightful height, we find ourselves on a level with Toledo, though a part of this city is situated on a steep rock. Solitary streets, houses in ruins, and the almost total absence of industry and affluence, all ill agree with the idea formed of a city, the first in rank in the cortes of the kingdom of Castile, which a long time passed for its capital, and of which all the monuments prove the ancient splendour. The aspect of the ruins, and the barrenness of the environs, concur in giving it an appearance of wretchedness; which however is in some respects contradicted when we enter their houses, which are clean and neat in the extreme; a good quality rarely found where poverty resides. *Burgonne's Tr.* ii. 531.

Swine

Swinburne's account of this city corresponds but too much with that of the chevalier de Bourgoanne. Toledo, says that accurate traveller, is the strongest city you can imagine, in point of situation: something like Durham, or Richmond in Yorkshire; but not equal to either in beauty, as it is totally bare of wood. The Tagus, after winding at large through a fine plain, which a little more wood would render very agreeable to the eye, comes at last to be wedged in between two ramparts of high rocks. The passage is very narrow, and before the river gets out again into a broad bed and open ground, it almost returns to the place where it entered the defile. On this rocky peninsula stands the city, exceedingly ill-built, poor, and ugly. The streets are so steep, that no stranger in his sober senses would venture up or down them in a carriage. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 118.

All the streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved; and excepting the cathedral and Alcazar, there is hardly a good building in the whole city: half the streets are choaked up with heaps of ruined houses of brick, and the environs of the city are naked and bare of trees; which cause the heats in summer to be excessive, and the wood for fuel in winter very dear. The ancient aqueducts, which were here, are destroyed. In the fifteenth century this city contained above two hundred thousand inhabitants; but at present it hardly contains twenty-five thousand. *Twiss's Tr.* 182.

This account nearly tallies with that of Bourgoanne, who says, that, two centuries ago Toledo contained more than two hundred thousand inhabitants, but at present it hardly has thirty thousand. When a house falls to decay, it is never rebuilt, and in twenty years more this city will be little else than a heap of ruins. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 312.

The archiepiscopal palace is not magnificent, but the cathedral is a noble sacred edifice. Its foundation is dated as far back as the end of the sixth century. During four hundred years it was in possession of the Moors, and profaned by the Mahometan worship. Though recovered by Alphonso VI. preserved the form of a mosque until the reign of St. Ferdinand, who gave it that under which it now appears. It displays all the sumptuousness of Gothic edifices, and in the reign succeeding that of St. Ferdinand was enriched with every kind of decoration. The glass of the windows is covered with paintings in the most brilliant colours. Two of the fronts are remarkable for the number, finishing, and variety of the sculptures with which they are adorned. The stalls of the choir merit a close examination, on account of the fine taste and elegance of their bas-reliefs. Several of the chapels are equally worthy of attention for the paintings, and more particularly

tombs they contain. In the choir there are four of the latter, which are those of the kings of Castile, who are commonly called *Reyes viejos*, old kings, and that of the cardinal Mendoza, one of the most illustrious prelates who have held the see of Toledo.

The chapel of the Virgin is magnificently decorated. This is indeed a real treasury, in which there are fifteen large cabinets communicating with the wall, containing vast quantities of gold and silver vessels; two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of massy gold in the same manner; two bracelets, and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The riches of this treasury is indeed inestimable: eight bushels of bread are daily distributed here; upon the whole, upward of six hundred persons belong to this cathedral. Cardinal Portocarrero, who was archbishop of the see, was interred in the front of it. His epitaph bears no resemblance to that of Piron, as Mr. Peyron has carelessly asserted in his *Essays on Spain*. The latter was composed in a moment of epigrammatic spleen; but that of the cardinal breathes christian simplicity, and has nothing of the epigram: "*Hic jacet pulvis, cinis, et nihil*; Here lies dust, ashes, nothing." This is very different from the peevish pleasantry of the author of the *Me-
manie*:

"Ci-git Piron, qui ne fut rien;
"Pas meme Academicien."

Here lies Piron, who was nothing;
Not even an Academician.

In the chapel of St. James our admiration and meditation is excited by the tomb of Don Alvar de Luna, the illustrious unfortunate favourite of John II. and that of Donna Juana of Castile his wife. We may there reflect on the instability of the favour of kings, and the vanity of monuments; somewhat durable it may be, but whose majestic ornaments cannot disguise the insignificance of human greatness. In vain are inscriptions pompous, like those of these two tombs; they serve only to tell us the heroes they immortalize have once existed but are now no more. The same chapel contains the tombs of several relations of the favourite: among others, that of the archbishop of Toledo, one of the finest in the cathedral. The most remarkable chapel of all in this respect is, that of the new kings (*de los reyes nuevos*) which, besides being richly decorated, contains the tombs of six kings or queens of Castile, each bearing an inscription and a statue recumbent on a sepulchral

chral urn. The sight of these recalled to my memory the following elegant lines :

" Pour mieux représenter leurs grandeurs abattues,
" L'artiste sur le marbre a couché leurs statues :"

The artist, better to represent their fallen greatness, has extended their statues on the marble.

The capitulary hall contains the portraits in succession of all the archbishops of Toledo ; a valuable collection, not only because many of these prelates, as Mendoza, Cisneros, Tavera, Albornos and Tenorio established themselves a fame independant of their dignity, and that some of them who held this see were of the blood royal, as Don Louis, brother to the late monarch, but because several of their portraits take date from the revival of the art of painting in Spain, and that by comparing them, the different gradations through which it has passed may be clearly discovered ; and lastly, because since the time of cardinal Ximenes (known in Spain only by the name of cardinal Cisneros) they have all had the merit of resemblance. In the cathedral are several other paintings worthy of attention ; especially those in the vestry. An Assumption by Carlo Maratti ; one of the masterpieces of Dominico Greco, a pupil of Titian ; a painting not much inferior to the best of that great master. The ceiling of the vestry is painted in fresco, by Luca Giordano, and is not the least excellent of his productions, especially in this kind of composition.

The cathedral of Toledo is enriched with many other valuable paintings. It would be endless to enumerate the ornaments, furniture, and vases consecrated to divine service in this sacred fabric : a sufficient idea may be formed of them by considering that Toledo is one of the richest sees in Europe, that it has been frequently held by pious prelates, who would have thought it a reproach on themselves had they made a profane use of their opulence ; and that it has always had many opportunities to benefit by the munificence of the sovereign of Spain. We shall only observe, that the curious are shewn here a throne of massy silver, weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds, on which is placed an image of the Virgin. Piety, or rather credulity will find here a much more curious ornament. This is a stone which bears the impression of the feet of the holy Virgin ; she placed them upon it when she descended from heaven, to bring to St. Ildefonso the first chazuple, or priest's cap ; a miracle which a modern sculpture has perpetuated in one of the chapels of the cathedral : it seems to do more honour to the chisel of the artist, than to religion.

The pope and the king of Spain are always canons of the cathedral. Every Christmas, before the first vespers, the

names are called aloud at the door of the choir : if they do not appear, they are fined two thousand marravedis each, about sixteen shillings and nine pence. *Twiss Tr.* 183.

After the cathedral, there are several other edifices which merit the attention of the traveller. Such is the hospital of St. John the baptist. Another fine foundation, which Toledo owes to one of its prelates (Cardinal Mendoza) is the foundling hospital, or the hospital of Santa Cruz. Another asylum, open at Toledo to suffering humanity, is an hospital for the insane.

The Alcazar, of ancient palace, which was burnt down by the allied army in the beginning of this century, is placed on the highest point of all. It is a noble extensive building, and has just undergone a thorough repair, at the expence of the archbishop, who has fortunately taken a turn towards employing some portion of his great revenue in works of public utility ; such as this palace, a new road to Aranjuez, and a street in the city.

The blades of Toledo were formerly famous for their temper and solidity. The late king erected a very spacious edifice for making them, and the experiments already made seem to promise, that the modern citizens of Toledo will not in this respect, be long inferior to their predecessors *.

The inhabitants of this city have their *cirgarrales*, small country houses, which in the barren part of Castile are delightful retreats ; and, in the heat of the dog-days, offer coolness and repose amid the shade of orchards. It is, however, impossible to arrive at them, except by the sweat of the brow, in crossing some burnt unshaded meadow, or climbing over ragged hills : but they are the garden of Eden to the inhabitants of Toledo.

ARANJUEZ, a town situated on the Tagus, chiefly erected within these twenty-five years. Any person who chuses to build here, may have a free gift of the ground from the king, on condition of conforming to the general plan : the streets are broad and parallel, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses, which are two stories high, are all painted white, with green doors and shutters. The town contains about six thousand inhabitants, who get a support by letting their houses to persons who come with the court, and who reside here from the middle of April to the end of July ; during which time the number of inhabitants are increased to about sixteen thousand. The whole town has much the resemblance of Potsdam, near Berlin, and is well illuminated at night. The principal church, which has a convex colonnade, is built in the great square : Sabbatini was the architect. This square is surrounded by porticos ; four large arched

* Cervantes mentions Toledo blades, called Del Perrillo. Don Quixote, part c. 70. Madrid 1771.

gates form the entrance, and in the middle is a handsome fountain, which copiously supplies the town with water. Here are two other churches. The new amphitheatre for the bull-fights, is built of brick, with wooden seats: the inner circle or arena is one hundred and sixty-eight feet in diameter; there are two rows of boxes, one above the other, each row containing one hundred and two; under these are ten rows of circular benches, which are exposed to the air: the whole building is capable of containing six thousand spectators. All the amphitheatres of Spain are circular, and nearly of the same size and architecture. The permanent edifices of this kind are at Madrid, Aranjuez, Granada, and Seville. Those at Cadiz, and port St. Mary, are temporary wooden buildings. In the other Spanish towns, the great square is the place of combat. The best places are about a crown each, and the lowest places six-pence. The persons who sit in the latter are perpetually exposed to the bull leaping among them, over the balustrades, which are but four feet high.

The most recently built church, is that of the convent of Franciscans, called St. Paschal, and was founded by the confessor to the king. This convent stands in the highest and most healthy situation of the valley; and hence the palace and plantations appear in the most agreeable point of prospect. As long as the temperature of the air is moderate, every thing about the palace charms the senses, and the happiness of existence is perfectly enjoyed. Foreigners, who have travelled in many countries, declare, that there is no place in Europe where they would rather choose to pass the fine season of the year, than at Aranjuez. But, at the approach of the violent heats of summer, when the scorching air, shut in by the valley, is loaded with exhalations from a low and muddy river, and with nitrous vapours drawn by the sun from the hills between which the Tagus runs, this valley of Tempe becomes a pernicious abode, sufficient to send troops of souls to Acheron in a single day. The inhabitants withdraw from it, and seek, upon the neighbouring heights, particularly at Ocanna, a more wholesome air.

The town is separated from the castle by a large, but irregular square, decorated with a fountain. To cross the square in the hot season, a part of which the court passes at Aranjuez, was a painful task; from which the sovereign has exempted those by whom he is approached. From one of the streets of Aranjuez a covered portico has been made, which is continued to the buildings adjoining to the palace.

The first Spanish monarch, who resided for a considerable length of time at Aranjuez, was Charles V. He began to build the palace, which his successors have inhabited, and which Ferdinand V. and Charles III. have added each a wing

In this new form, it is still less a royal mansion than a very agreeable country-house, most delightfully situated; where art has done nothing more than make an advantageous use of the advances of nature. The Tagus, running in a right line to the eastern front, glides by the parterre, forming, almost under the windows, an artificial cascade.

A small arm of the river escapes from the cascade, and so closely washes the walls of the palace, that from the terrace the monarch may amuse himself with angling. This arm afterwards rejoins the river, forming a pleasant island, which is a vast garden of an irregular form, in which shade and fresh air are constantly to be had. In every season the warblings of birds, added to the murmurs of the water of the Tagus, and of those poured from the several fountains simply decorated, form a concert much less fatiguing to the mind, than the languid and unvarying pleasures which magnificence affords. While wandering amid the groves and thickets, or the labyrinth of the winding walks, and enjoying the luxury and calm of nature, we imagine ourselves in the midst of rural solitude, and forget the vicinity of the court, the perplexity of intrigue, and the solicitudes of ambition. If we approach the palace, filled with the pleasing ideas inspired by the asylum we have quitted, we cannot but reflect on the vicissitude of human affairs. This, we exclaim, is the peaceful retreat of a monarch, whose laws are obeyed beyond the immense ocean, to the extremities of the Indies, and the most distant islands of the Indian Archipelago. In this palace it was that Charles V. and Philip II. agitated Europe by their turbulent politics. At present a descendant of Henry IV. reigns there in peace.

The avenue of the *Calle de la Reyna*, is the favourite walk of the court. The height of the trees, their enormous trunks, and thick foliage, attest their antiquity and the fertility of the soil in which they have flourished for several centuries. But these are not the only ornaments of the valley of Aranjuez. Under Ferdinand VI. this palace consisted of little else than the castle. A few poor houses scattered over uneven and rugged ground, at some distance from the royal habitation, served to lodge ambassadors, and the nobles and gentry who followed the court. These huts have given place to regular, though not magnificent, buildings. The streets are straight and wide, perhaps too wide for the height of the houses and the heat of the climate. The plan, after which the new village of Aranjuez was built, was given by the marquis of Grimaldi, who before he became first minister to his Catholic majesty, had resided at the Hague as his representative. He had there conceived the idea of forming in the center of Castile a kind of Dutch village. His plan was accepted. The principal streets of Aranjuez are shaded

shaded by two double rows of trees, between which runs a river that keeps them always fresh.

Arriving at Aranjuez from Madrid, we cross a circular space called *Las doce calles*, from twelve alleys which there terminate. One of them leads to the entrance of *Las Huertas*, a large enclosure, in which we cannot but admire the astonishing fertility and soil of Aranjuez. All kinds of fruit-trees, flowers, and vegetables, luxuriantly flourish beneath the shade of trees whose tops are sometimes enveloped in the clouds. If the traveller wishes to see more rich cultivation, and on a larger scale, he must take the road for Toledo and cross the *Campo Flamenco*. The *Cortijo* is also worthy of his particular attention.

The *Huerta de Valentia* presents the traveller with various and successful modes of cultivation, and, as it were, a foretaste of that kingdom. Besides fields of flax, vineyards, and artificial meadows, there are mulberry plantations, and a building consecrated to the produce of the precious insect which feeds upon their leaves. But the *Calle de la Reyna*, which, if we may so speak, forms the angle of the plantations of Aranjuez, is that which is most known and remarkable in them. Its direction for about half a league, is from east to west, and its termination at the foot of a stone bridge lately built over the Tagus. It is renewed on the other side, continues to much the same distance, and again terminates by a bridge over the same river; the windings of which can only be discovered by the imagination, while it wanders through a valley shaded with groves of lofty trees which at intervals conceal its course. Behind one of these thick curtains is a cascade heard at a great distance; the noise of which is the only disturbance suffered by the tranquillity of this solitary place. If with intention to discover this cascade we pass the second bridge of the Tagus, and follow the course of the river, it is impossible not to be delighted with the beauty of the prospects from the banks. In the happy confusion of the trees which line its borders, we recognize that Nature without art, taking her for her model, imperfectly imitates in her feeble productions. Nature is no where more varied in her sportive caprices. Here the trees seem to have changed their elements and plunge their green tops into the waters of the Tagus. There knotted trunks, placed as in equilibrium on the banks, are ready to escape from the earth, and wait but for the northern blast to obstruct with their spreading branches the course of the river by which they are watered. As we advance, the stream reflects the tufts of waving shrubs which, according to the idea of the Abbé de Lille, receive verdure in exchange for the decoration they afford.

If we retire from the banks, the same pleasing disorder reigns in the wood, which is sufficiently thick to afford a shade, without making it too difficult to find a passage through

At length we approach the cascade which had awakened our curiosity. We arrive at it through thick bushes, and by zigzag paths; the object of it is to take from the Tagus a part of its waters. The arm turned from the bed of that river runs in a deep ditch between artificial banks, and goes to water some of the plantations of Aranjuez, and to provide more at and for the wants of the inhabitants. But shade and verdure instantly cease. Nothing is here seen but the naked hills which form the inclosure of the valley, and the spectator cannot but admire the art with which the picture is finished, to recompense, as much as possible, the coarseness of its scene.

At the foot of these hills are stables of breeding mares, belonging to the king of Spain, and in which the breed of Spanish horses is still preserved in all its ancient beauty. The building has for inscription, *Vento gravidas ex prole putaris*: their race or breed you would imagine them prolific by the words. The swiftness of the horses bred here justifies the inscription; but they are exclusively reserved to the service of the king and his family. Leaving this building to the left, you enter a long walk which terminates at the *Calle de la Reyna*.

The high trees, of which I have spoken, are not the only ornaments of this alley. It is edged on both sides with rusted coppices, which render its regularity more agreeable. Here are numerous herds of deer which furnish amusement for the royal family, and, as at St. Ildefonso, seem conscious they have obtained a security that nature appeared to have denied them, and and run. They are seen peaceably feeding by the side of the great walk; and when they fly at the approach of any person, they seem less under the influence of their natural timidity, than desirous to display their agility.

But the garden of the *Primavera*, or of the spring, is the latest ornament of the *Calle de la Reyna*; at the same time it delightfully perfumes the air, during the season of which it bears the name. It extends, for the space of a mile, along one of the sides, and is separated from it by a low wall, upon which is a lattice barrier. The fertility of the soil of the valley appears in all its richness in this garden. The greatest part of it is dedicated to useful cultivation. Pomona and Flora join jointly, and mutually present each other their charms. Fruits and flowers flourish there in perfection. The groves afford their hospitable shades to the noontide heat. Coppices and odoriferous shrubs perfume the morning air, and the balmy

vapours they exhale, fall at sun-set to add to the charms of the evening walk.

The residence of Aranjuez favours all the innocent diversions of the country; walks are no where more varied; whether with a book in your hand you wander in the shrubberies or pass through the long alleys on horseback or in a carriage you may securely indulge in meditation and reverie.

The deer there forget their timidity, and even the wild boars are less ferocious. They run in the streets as familiarly as domestic animals. The first time I quitted the inn, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, after my arrival at Aranjuez, I was obliged to make my way with my cane through a herd of wild boars, who blocked up my passage. Some of them, still more familiar, enter the houses, and there dispute with the dogs the spoils of the kitchen. At Pardo they carry their assurance still farther; at certain hours, to which they are very exact, they run from the neighbouring forest to receive food from the hands of the domestics of the palace. The wild boars are not the only animals naturalized at Aranjuez. The buffaloes brought thither from Naples, have taken the place of the oxen, as working cattle. A part of their labours were performed by camels, which could not long resist the baneful influence of a foreign climate. At the same time two zebras grazed in a meadow near the high road, and two guanaco which seemed as perfectly at their ease as in their own country; whilst an elephant calmly moved his huge body without being in the least discomposed by the crowds of people, whose curiosity brought about him. It is, perhaps, in this manner that sovereigns should openly expose all the foreign animals which they crowd together in their menageries. These magnificent prisons accuse man of tyranny without proving his power; and the beasts which there roar in their chains, who perhaps, lay aside their ferocity on recovering their liberty. *Bourgoanne's Tr. ii. 260.*

To this purpose, we are told by Mr. Swinburne, that the beauties of the scene are enhanced by the flocks of many coloured birds, which flutter and sing on the boughs; by herds of deer, which amount to no less than seven thousand head; and by the droves of buffaloes, sheep, cows, and mares, that wander uncontrolled through all these woods. Wild bears are frequently seen in the evenings in the streets of the town. *Swinburne's Tr. ii. 129.*

Look round which way you will, says baron Dillon, a constant variety pleases the eye, and enraptures the mind. At the moment the sturdy buffalo moves before you, drawing a heavy burthen; soon after, the slow camel with his ponderous load; while the swift zebra, with his striped garment,

long the plains. If you approach the farm, every object of convenience is consulted: and in the dairy, every degree of neatness. At the noon-tide hour, when the freshness of the morning is past, the shady walks near the palace then become an object of extreme luxury; as well as the elegant fountains, whose sportive waters give such a coolness to the air. The nightingale and cuckow are heard here about the latter end of April. That elegant bird the bee-eater, the *merops apiaſter* of Linnæus, not only breeds at Aranjuez, but lives there all the year. The golden thrush is also seen here, a beautiful bird with a bright yellow plumage; the icharus of Edwards, and the colinus of Catesby and Linnæus. Amidst the great variety of birds in these woods, there is one about the size of a cuckow, called Pito, of a beautiful purple. *Dillon's Tr.* 32.

The west front of the palace is handsome, and the two new wings are now finished. In one is a play-house, and in the other a chapel. Part of the ceiling of the former was painted by Mengs. The apartments are good, but contain no great number of paintings or statues. There is an Annunciation in the chapel, by Titian, and Mengs has painted some holy subjects in the bed-chambers.

Mr. Swinburne informs us, that, while he remained at Aranjuez, there was a pretty entertainment on the river. The prince of Asturias, and his attendants, embarked in a galley richly decorated, preceded and followed by other smaller galleys, adorned in a less splendid, though still a very gay manner. He rowed from his banquetting-house, up into the woods, where the meanderings of the river are exceedingly beautiful, forming fine sweeps and reaches with green banks, shaded by aged trees which hang in various clumps over the current. Crowds of holiday-folks, in their best apparel, lined the Tagus on both sides, and were no small addition to the rural exhibition. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 135.

The pleasures of Aranjuez are walking or riding in the morning, going to court, dining at some of the open tables set by the great officers of state, a game at cards, a drive along the avenue, and the Italian opera. The ministers are perfectly easy in their behaviour, and their houses are free from ceremony or restraint.

ALCALA DE HENARES, a famous city, with an university founded in 1499, by that great statesman cardinal Ximenes de Cisneros, who also endowed it with a good library; printed here, at his own expence, the first polyglot bible; known by the name of Complutensian. The university is a handsome structure. Ximenes is buried in the church, with an elegant monument by Dominico of Florence. The medal-

lion of the cardinal has been removed from the tomb into the library. Alcala is only six leagues from Madrid, and belongs to the archbishop of Toledo. It gave birth to Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, the celebrated author of the much admired romance of Don Quixote. The country around is bleak owing to the singular aversion which the Castilians have in general to the planting of trees. *Dillon's Tr.* 16.

We are indebted to baron Dillon for the above account of Alcala; and we could not restrain our astonishment that the birth-place of the immortal *Cervantes*, though a city, is not even noticed by Bourgoanne or Twiss. This town is situated on the river Henarez.

GUADALAXARA, anciently *Arriaca*, a considerable town, seated on a rugged eminence near the river Henarez about thirty miles north-east of Madrid. The woollen manufacture flourishes greatly in this place. It is the only place in Spain where the famous cloths of Vigonia are made.

TALavera LA REYNA, formerly *Libura*, a handsome town in a valley on the Tagus, thirty-six miles west of Toledo. It is well fortified, and was formerly appropriated to the queen's revenue, whence it acquired the epithet *La Reyna*. It boasts of many inhabitants of quality, and a curious manufacture of porcelain.

CUENCA, anciently *Conca*, a pretty large city among the mountains, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Toledo, whose revenue amounts to thirty thousand ducats *annum*. It is about eighty miles east of Madrid.

MOYA, a town situated on an eminence on the river Guadalaxara, being an earldom, and defended by a castle.

ESCALONA, a town situated on an eminence, near the little river Alberce, and defended by a castle. It is also a duchy, and has a collegiate church.

ZURITA, a small town on the Tagus, having a castle, and being a commandery belonging to the order of Calatrava.

HITA, a small ancient town standing on an eminence, defended by a fort.

BUITRAGA, a small town seated on a rock, fortified by nature and art, and belonging to the duke de Infantado, who has a very fine palace here.

MAQUEDA, the capital of a duchy, surrounded with olives and vineyards.

CADAHALSO, a beautiful little town, surrounded with lightful woods and gardens.

THE PROVINCE OF ESTREMADURA.

THIS province is bounded to the north by Leon; to the south by Andalusia; to the west by Estremadura in Portugal; and to the east by New Castile. It is about one hundred and thirty miles in length, and one hundred and ten in breadth. The rivers Taio and Guadiana, which traverse this province in length, render it extremely fertile. Besides these, there are three smaller rivers; the Alegon, which passes by Badajoz, and falls into the Taio; the Almonte, which has its source in the mountains of Calatrava, and is also received by the Taio; and the Zaga, which springs from the mountains of Sierra Morena, and falls into the Guadiana a little below Merida.

The summers are so hot here as to be intolerable to travellers, though endured, without much inconvenience, by the natives. The soil produces grain and pasturage in abundance; the fields are planted with trees, yielding delicious fruits of all kinds; such as pears, apples, nuts, chestnuts, figs, lemons, pomegranates, and oranges. The vineyards also afford plenty of excellent wine; but good water is wanting in many places. The pastures are so large and luxuriant, that great quantities of cattle are driven from the neighbouring provinces to graze in this. Though Estremadura is united to New Castile, it is here treated of separately and distinctly. The principal places it contains are,

MERIDA, anciently called *Augustus-Emerita*, so named after Augustus the founder, who erected it into a colony for old soldiers. We are informed, however, by Dio Cassius, that it was built by the soldiers themselves, and called *Augustus-Emerita*, in honour of the emperor. It afterwards became a place of great consequence, and was the capital of the whole province of Lusitania.

John Dillon informs us, that there are still to be seen in the city of Merida, the superb remains of two aqueducts, a triumphal arch, a naumachia, a circus, two hand-

some bridges ; one over the Guadiana, and the other over the Albarregas ; all which announce its former magnificence, exclusive of the statues, inscriptions, medals, and other antiquities, so frequently dug out of its ruins. What is now left of this ancient city, is on a small hill, occupying about the circuit of a league on the banks of the Guadiana, but its ruins extend much further. *Dillon's Tr.* 255.

BAJADOS, the capital city of Estremadura, and a frontier towards Portugal, is seated on an eminence on the south side of the Guadiana, about one hundred and fifty miles south-west of Madrid. The houses are well built, and the streets spacious. This city is ornamented with several churches and monasteries, and two castles ; one of which is a modern structure which covers the town on the side of Portugal and Andalusia. On the other side of the river it is defended by the other castle, on an eminence, near the corner where the river Cheverre falls into the Guadiana ; and serves particularly to defend the entrance of the bridge which leads to the city. The bridge over the Guadiana was built by Philip II. and has twenty arches. By the Romans this city was called *Pax Augusta* and *Colonia Pacensis* ; the former of which was corrupted by the Moors to *Bax Augos*, and afterwards to Badajós. It is an episcopal see, subject to the archbishop of Compostella, yielding a revenue of sixteen thousand ducats per annum. Badajós is surrounded with beautiful gardens, fertile fields, vineyards, citron, orange, olive, and fig-trees. The sheep in the neighbourhood produce very fine wool. Estremadura is the only part of Spain without salt springs or rock salt, which obliges the inhabitants to procure those articles from their neighbours. This large and fertile province, so happily situated for every branch of culture, and where the Romans seem to have taken such delight, is now supposed to contain no more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, a number comprised in many capital cities.

PLASENCIA, a handsome episcopal city, seated on an eminence between mountains, on the banks of the little river Xerte, over which it has three bridges. It was built by Alfonso IX. king of Castile, about the year 1170. It was formerly possessed by particular lords, and had the title of duchy, but, in 1448, it was united to the crown. Its bishop, whose revenue is sixty thousand ducats per annum, is suffragan to the archbishop of St. Jago. Of the *Vera* and *Valle de Plasencia* extravagant accounts have been given by some of the Spanish writers. They say the city acquired its name from the beauty of its situation, diversified with elegant seats, and

chanting villages and gardens, perfumed with the fragrant odours of lemon, orange, and citron groves. They add, that several of the ancients placed the Elysian fields in this delightful spot, not knowing of any situation on the terraqueous globe that could come in competition with it. But its present state, as described by baron Dillon, is as follows:

A distinction must be made between the *Vera* of *Placencia* and the *Valle* of *Plasencia*. The valley extends from the city to the Puerto de Tornavacas, upon a straight line from east to north, the length of nine leagues, and so level that the whole extent lies open to your view, as far as the Puerto, closed by high mountains, dividing on the right hand the *Vera* from the *Valle*; and, on the left, the hills between the valley and the road to Bonas; and finally, those of Tornavacas, whose high tops are always covered with snow. The villages belonging to the valley, are Asperilla, Casas del Castanar, El Torno, Valde Astilla, Cabrero el Rebollar, Navaconcejo, Cabuezuela, Badillo, and Xerte, which gives name to the river, as Tornavacas does to the Puerto; but at present every branch of cultivation is in the lowest state, without even the appearance of an orange or a lemon-tree, if we except two or three blighted ones at the convent of Santa Cruz de Tabilla, where the country is a desert: and what is still worse, the mountains and passes are filled with assassins and robbers, to the great terror of the inhabitants and travellers. The *Vera* is no better, and affords the most melancholy aspect imaginable. Among the various experiments to destroy the worms, which ruin the chestnut trees, fire was the last expedient, insomuch that the trees, scorched and half burnt, now resemble the oaks struck by the thunder of Jove, instead of the golden age of the poets; and their whole agriculture is reduced to the sowing of a few peas, with some miserable scraps of a vineyard. There are several villages in the *Vera*. The convent of Juste is situated nearly in the centre of the *Vera*, on the brow of a steep hill, which protects it from the north wind, and with other mountains forms that chain which is called the Puerto de Tornavacas. *Dillon's Tr.* 282.

To this monastery, the emperor Charles V. after the resignation of his dominions, retreated from the busy world; where, after living two years a recluse, he ended his days in peace. Neither the convent nor church have any thing remarkable, and would have passed on to future ages in oblivion, had it not been for the distinction shewn them by that great emperor. Over the high altar in the church is to be seen a copy of that famous picture called the glory of Titian, which stood formerly here, and was removed to the Escorial by the express command of the emperor, who ordered that the original should

be fixed in the same church with his remains. An inscription, of which the following is a translation, is seen on the wall, in the corner of the garden, underneath the arms of the emperor:

“In this holy house of St. Jerom of Juste, ended his days, he, who spent the whole of them in defence of the faith, and in support of justice, Charles V. emperor, king of Spain. Most Christian, invincible. He died on the 21st of September, 1558.”

A quotation from the abbé de la Porte, will not be unacceptable here. In 1755, says the abbé, I was in the monastery of St. Juste, and one of the monks shewed me the place where the emperor Charles V. had lodged. There is the melancholy solitude, where that monarch became imbecile and devout; passed his days in winding up clocks, in teasing the friars, in giving himself the discipline, in daubing the walls of his cell with scraps on predestination and grace, in stunning himself with reflecting on the abandonment of his crowns, and in repenting. There he performed the farce of his own burial, put himself in a coffin, sung for himself the *de profundis*, and shewed all the follies of a distempered brain. One day, when he went in his turn to wake the novices, at the hour of matins, one of them, whom he shook too violently because he continued to sleep, said to him, Hast thou not troubled the repose of the world long enough, without coming to disturb that of peaceable men who have forsaken it?

These are the only traces left here of that great hero, who once filled the world with the glory of his deeds. The ruined decorations of the gardens and ponds seem to intimate their pristine state in happier days; and the several plantations in the Vera, watered by numberless brooks, might once have exhibited a more pleasing appearance.

ALCANTARA, a small strong city, seated on the banks of the Tagus, celebrated for its magnificent bridge over that river, built in the days of the emperor Trajan. This appears by an inscription over one of the arches. It is raised two hundred feet above the level of the water; and, though it consists but of six arches, is six hundred and seventy feet in length, and twenty eight in breadth. At the entrance of the bridge, an antique chapel is to be seen, hewn in a rock by the ancient Pagans, who dedicated it to Trajan, as the Christians did to St. Julian. The city was built by the Moors, on account of the conveniency of this bridge.

TRUXILLA, an ancient town seated on the declivity of

hill; supposed to be the ancient *Turris Jullia*, founded by *Ju-
lius Cæsar*. It has a good citadel.

CORIA, a small city on the little river *Alagon*, near the confines of Portugal. Its territory is fertile and pleasant in the extreme, and is celebrated for having the finest bread and citrons in the kingdom. Though but a small place, it is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to *St. Iago*, and enjoys a yearly revenue of twenty thousand ducats. It is also a marquifate, belonging to the dukes of *Alba*, or *Alva*. There is nothing remarkable in this place, but the cathedral church, which is very handsome; and not far from the town is to be seen a river without a bridge, and a bridge without a river. This was occasioned by an earthquake, which directed the channel of the river another way.

GUADALOUPE, a small handsome town, situated in a valley on a river of the same name. The convent of *Jeromites* here has a celebrated image of the *Virgin Mary*.

ALBUQUERQUE, a small city seated on an eminence, one mile from the frontiers of Portugal. It is commanded by an almost impregnable fortress, built on a high mountain. It has a good trade in wool and woollen cloth.

PISARO, a small town in the center of a deep valley, amidst high mountains. Its neighbourhood produces figs, lemons, oranges, and other excellent fruit, in great abundance.

BEJAR, a small town celebrated for its baths, seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with high mountains, the tops of which are perpetually covered with snow. *Bejar* is remarkable for a lake in its neighbourhood, which most certainly presages bad weather by a very unusual agitation. Of the springs in this place, the water of one is remarkably cold, and that of another extremely hot.

MEDELLIN, a small town seated on the *Guadiana*, at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which stands an old ruinous castle.

SALAMEA DE LA SERENNA, a small ancient town seated on a high mountain, and having a strong castle. It was anciently called *Ilipi*, as appears from several old monuments.

VALENCA D'ALCANTARA, a fortified town on the confines

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confines of Portugal. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1705.

THE KINGDOM OF LEON.

THIS kingdom, which obtained its name from its metropolis, is bounded on the west by Galicia and Portugal; on the east by Old Castile; on the north by the Asturias; and on the south by Estremadura. It is about one hundred and eighty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. It is pleasingly diversified with hills, spacious vallies, and extensive plains; producing excellent wheat and other grain, pasture, fruits, wine, oil, honey, and almost all the necessaries of life; particularly in the two districts of Vierzo and Ledesma. This territory also produces abundance of cattle, game, and fowl, mines of turquoises, quarries of marble, alabaster, jasper, and garnets. The principal river is the Duero, which divides the province, from west to east, nearly into two equal parts, and, after passing through Portugal, discharges itself into the sea. Here are several smaller streams, as the Pisuerga, the Carrion, the Este, the Orbego, the Torto, and the Tera. The dukes of Nagera are hereditary governors of this territory; and the principal places in it are,

LEON, the capital of the kingdom or province, is situated at the foot of the Asturian mountains, built by the Romans in the reign of the emperor Galga, and called *Legio Septima Germanica*, whence the name Leon is derived. It was the residence of the sovereigns till 1029, when this kingdom was united to that of Castile, by the death of Veremond III. The cathedral is said to be the most beautiful in Spain, and is also famous for being the burial-place of several saints, thirty-seven kings of Spain, and one emperor. It stands in a pleasant country, and is well built, though in the ancient style, and contains a great many convents, chapels, and hospitals. The bishop, who is immediately subject to the pope, has a yearly emolument of twelve thousand ducats. This city was the first of any consequence which was retaken from the Moors, Pelayo making himself master of it in 722, after which it was the royal residence till 1029.

SALAMANCHA, a large ancient city, seated on the river Tormes, about seventy-five miles from Madrid. It is said to have been founded by Teucer, the son of Telamon, who called it Salamis, or Salamantica, in memory of the ancient Salamis.

It is the see of a bishop, suffragan to the archbishop of Compostella, who has a revenue of twenty thousand ducats per annum.

Mr. Twiss says, the city of Salamanca is built on three small hills; the streets are very narrow and dirty, and the whole has a melancholy aspect. The university is much on the decline; it was founded in 1200, by Alphonfus IX. and is the most ancient in Spain. Here are sixteen schools, and about four thousand scholars. The number of professors in this city is seventy. *Twiss's Tr.* 58.

On entering Salamanca, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, we passed through dirty streets, narrow, and thinly peopled, which do not appear to belong to a great city; but we were agreeably surprised on arriving at the square, which is equally remarkable for cleanness and regularity of architecture; it appeared to us much superior to the *Plaza Mayor*, of which the inhabitants of Madrid are so vain. It is built with hewn stone, and ornamented with three rows of balconies running all round without interruption. The first story is formed by arcades, and their freize is ornamented with medallions of the most illustrious personages Spain has produced. On one side are those of all the kings of Castile to Charles III. exclusively; on the other those of the most celebrated heroes, such as Bernard del Carpio, Gonsalves de Cordova, and Hernando Cortez. Those to the east are not yet filled up. May Spain soon have great men to fill these vacant places! Besides edifices which form the square of Salamanca, there are others worthy of attention; the cathedral, though cotemporary with Leo X. and built by a number of architects, has paid more than one tribute to bad taste. It must, however, be confessed, that the boldness of the nave, and the finishing of the Gothic ornaments, make it one of the most remarkable churches in Spain. When the traveller is informed that, besides the cathedral, there are in Salamanca twenty-five parish churches, twenty-five convents of monks, and fourteen of women, without enumerating a considerable number of pious foundations, he is neither astonished at its poverty nor want of population. Its university, formerly so famous, to which students were sent from all parts of Europe, has considerably fallen from its ancient splendour, though it is yet far from meriting the ignominious epithets bestowed upon it by modern travellers. According to the last form given it by the council of Castile, it has sixty-one professorships, without reckoning an anatomical theatre, and the college of the three languages (Hebrew, Greek, and Latin). At present it contains several able professors.

The edifices of this university are composed of two parts, separated from each other by a street. The little schools, (*E*)-
cuelas

cuelas menores) are on one side; and on the other the gates of the university, properly so called. One of these gates immediately strikes the eye. Besides its being decorated with flowers extremely well sculptured, it bears an inscription which informs the reader that he is already at the door of the sanctuary of the sciences; the inscription is in Hebrew. This gate opens to a court that leads to the different schools. Bad paintings, with which the wall is daubed, indicate the science taught near at hand; and Latin verses written beneath, scarcely more tolerable than the paintings, record either the generosity of the principal patrons of the university, as Alphonso X. surnamed the Astronomer, and Ferdinand III. or the advantages of the science in question. The library, which is above, is public, and contains a good collection. We remarked there many foreign books, especially English and French; but there seemed to be but few modern works. The whole consists of upwards of twenty thousand volumes.

Another foundation, more modern than the university of Salamanca, and more celebrated in the present age, is that of the great colleges, or *colegios mayores*. There are in Spain seven houses of education which bear this name. The most distinguished youth of the kingdom are brought up in them. The city of Salamanca alone contains four of these colleges, those of St. Bartholomew, Cuenca, Oviedo, and del Arzobispo. The first, and the most ancient, has been recently rebuilt, and merits the attention of connoisseurs; the architect was a Biscayner, who had formed his taste in Italy; but his genius seems to have exhausted itself in the façade and the court; the interior of the building bears no marks of it. However, it contains a library rich in manuscripts. This college has produced several learned men; such as Alphonso Tostado, whose immense erudition and prodigious fertility of invention are still proverbial among the modern Spaniards.

The college of Cuenca, respectable in its appearance by its mass and symmetry, is overcharged with paltry ornaments. The same observation holds with respect to that of el Arzobispo; they are both monuments of the indefatigable patience which characterised the artists of former ages; though it must be allowed they might better have employed their time and pains.

Little can be said of the *Colegio Mayor* of Oviedo. I had indeed heard much of the church of the Dominicans, the front of the convent of the Augustin nuns, and the church of San Marcos, heretofore belonging to the Jesuits.

The front of the church of the Dominicans is an elaborate performance, in the Gothic taste; the nave is spacious, and the light judiciously admitted; the chapels are richly decorated, and

and in all these respects it appeared to us to resemble many other churches in Spain. The ceiling of the choir is painted in fresco, by Palomino.

The front of the church of the Augustin nuns is massive and loaded with a profusion of ornaments, but the edifice in general is in a bad state. It faces a castle of the duke of Alba, which in Spain is called a palace, as the possessions of the grantees of Spain are called states.

The ancient college of the Jesuits, among the sacred edifices at Salamanca, is that most deserving our attention; it has been given to a community of regular canons, under the name of the church of *San Marcos*, or Saint Mark. In front is a magnificent portail of the Corinthian order. The ancient seminary of the Jesuits, which, at the request of the last bishop of Salamanca, was dedicated to the education of thirty young ecclesiastics, established there in 1778, is upon the same line. The ceremony of their admission by the prelate is represented in a fine painting by Bayeux, a pupil of the famous Mengs, and one of the best painters now in Spain. The paintings upon the walls of the great cloister have for their subject the principal actions of the life of St. Ignatius; the Jesuits had them painted at Roule. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 515.

The lower class of men, says Mr. Twiss, wear large hats uncocked, some black and some white, slit sleeves, broad leather belts, and sandals made of cords; and here I saw, for the first time in Spain, huge clumsy coaches drawn by six mules, with very long traces. *Twiss's Tr.* 59.

The same traveller mentions some other particulars in Salamanca which have not been noticed by others. I waited on the cavalleras de Santiago (says he) in their convent: these are all noble ladies, who are knights of St. James, and wear the insignia of the order on their breasts. There were, at that time, no more than eight ladies, all old and ugly; so that I made my visit as short as possible; especially as there is nothing worthy of attention either in the church or in the convent. In the church of the Augustinian nuns, is a very good picture of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, by Joseph Ribera. Here is a curious inlaid marble pulpit, supported on the extended wings of an eagle, of bronze, of excellent workmanship. The church itself is very beautiful. Here is a theatre for Spanish plays, which is a very ordinary building. The students are dressed in black, like priests, and have their crowns thorn. *Twiss's Tr.* 62.

RODRIGO, or CIUDA RODRIGO, an episcopal city on the little river Agueda, situated in a pleasant fertile country, about one hundred miles west of Madrid. Ferdinand II. king of Leon, about

about the beginning of the thirteenth century, founded this city on the spot where Mirobriga anciently stood. The bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of St. Jago, with an annual income of ten thousand ducats. The Castilians rendezvous here when they are at war with Portugal. A very handsome bridge of seven arches has lately been built over the Agueda. Many storks' nests are to be seen here on the steeples and chimnies. The city is very neat, has three gates, and a pleasant public walk of five rows of trees along the side of the river. The inns here are provided with good beds, elevated from the ground, with clean sheets; though without curtains, which none of the beds in Spain have. The cathedral is a Gothic building; the front ornamented with seventeen statues of saints. The steeple is modern, and the entrance is under a porch, supported by four Corinthian columns. Here is also an old castle. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and make a very clean appearance.

In travelling from this city to Salamanca, Mr. Twiss relates the following circumstance, much to the honour of the Spaniards: The country we travelled over this day was a fine plain, with corn fields intermixed with woods of dwarf and ever-green oaks; under one of which we dined, and passed the night in a *venta*. There were no locks to the doors, but the landlord told me, that he himself was the lock to his own house, and that every thing was perfectly safe; which I had the pleasure of finding to be true, both here and in every other part of Spain through which I afterwards travelled. *Twiss's Tr.* 58.

ZAMORA, a pretty large city on the banks of the Duero, over which is an ancient clumsy stone bridge, with sixteen arches of unequal sizes. It stands in a fertile country. It is enriched with a great many churches and convents, and contains several hospitals. The cathedral has a handsome modern porch. It is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Compostella, whose annual revenue amounts to twenty thousand ducats. The body of St. Ildefonso, formerly bishop of Toledo, reposes in this city. It was called *Sentica*, but the Moors gave it the name of *Zamora*, or *Medinata Zamorati*, a town of turquoises, on account of the gems of that kind being found in the neighbouring rocks. There is a ruined Moorish castle near this city.

When Mr. Twiss was at Zamora, he says, as it was the time of the fair, the chief street was filled with booths; and the end of it was appropriated to the sale of mules and asses: I saw a jack-ass sold here for three thousand reals, or one hundred and fifty piasters, which is equal to thirty three pounds fifteen shillings sterling. *Twiss's Tr.* 63.

ASTORGA.

ASTORGA, an ancient town on the river Astura or Torto, well fortified both by nature and art, but neither large nor populous. It is a marquifate, and the see of a bishop, suffragan to Compostella, who receives an emolument of ten thousand ducats per annum. It is about one hundred and fifty miles north-west of Madrid.

TORO, one of the most ancient cities in the kingdom, is situated on the summit of a high hill, at the foot of which runs the Duero, crossed by a narrow stone bridge of twenty-two arches. This city has the same coat of arms as that of Turin, that is, a bull, as the name implies. The prospect from the top of the hill is very romantic, over a fine plain, embellished by the river and bridge. Here are the walls of a Moorish castle, which form a square of one hundred and forty-three feet, with a round tower at each angle: the roof is fallen in. Over the door of the cathedral are several very ancient basso relievos in stone, among which are two angels playing on a musical instrument, somewhat like that called by the French *Vielle*, *Leyer* by the Germans, and Beggr's Lyre, by Dr. Burney; one of the angels plays with his fingers on the keys, of which there are ten, and the other turns the handle. The length of the instrument is about five feet. The road from Zamora to Toro is very good, chiefly along the banks of the Duero, with continued vineyards and corn fields.

Not far from this city, says Bourgoanne, a great drove of bulls passed us on the road. The theatres of the bull-fights at Madrid and Valladolid are supplied from this district. After having been frequently witnesses of their bloody conflicts, it was not without some emotion that we found ourselves surrounded by these formidable animals; but they were at liberty and unprovoked; they had lost their ferocity, and we were soon as much at our ease, as we could have been in the midst of a flock of sheep. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 514.

PLACENCIA, a handsome walled city on the river Carrion. It contains a great many convents, churches, and chapels, and is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Compostella, who enjoys a revenue of twenty-four thousand ducats per annum. This city was destroyed by the Romans, and afterwards rebuilt by Sancho the Great, in 1033.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a pretty large old town, about seventy-two miles north-west of Madrid. Here are several churches, convents, and hospitals. The town has a good trade, and some peculiar privileges; such as being exempted from all imposts, and having the disposal of all the vacant employments in the town, both civil and ecclesiastical.

MEDINA

MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, or the city of the Dry River, so called to distinguish it from Medina del Campo, in the same province. It is the principal place of a duchy belonging to the admiral of Castile, and contains, besides a strong castle, several churches, chapels, and hospitals. It is a flourishing town, pleasantly situated in a fertile vale.

BENAVENTE, at own on the Este, giving the title of count to the family of Piementel, who have a fine palace here, with a strong castle, a park, and beautiful gardens.

SIMANCA, a city standing on an eminence, having a stone bridge of seventeen arches over the river Pisuerga. On the remains of a large Moorish castle a modern one is built, surrounded by a dry ditch, over which are two bridges. *Twiss's Tr.* 65.

In 938, that signal victory over the Moors was gained at Simanca, which gave rise, as is pretended, to the Voto de Santiago. The archives of the realm were deposited, by Philip the Second, in the castle of Simancas, where they still remain. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 253.

Travelling hence to Valladolid, about two leagues, the road is through corn fields, sandy, and level, exactly answering the lines in Thompson's Autumn :

"A gaily-chequer'd, heart-expanding view,
"Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
"Unbounded tolling in a flood of corn."

LEDESINA, a town situated on the river Tormes, well fortified both by art and nature.

PENERANDA, the capital of the duchy of that name, situated among fruitful mountains.

VILLEPANDA, a small town, situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, where the field-marshal of Castile have a fine palace and armoury.

THE KINGDOM OF GALICIA.

THIS province is said to have had its origin from its ancient inhabitants the Gauls. It was formerly a kingdom, and, as its figure is almost square, extends about one hundred and twenty miles every way. It is bounded on the north by the Bay of

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Biscay; on the south by Portugal; on the west by the ocean; and on the east by Asturia and Leon. It is the most maritime of all the Spanish provinces, and consequently has the greatest number of ports: it has also several promontories, particularly that called Cape Finisterre, so well known to navigators.

The air is temperate on the coasts, but somewhat colder in the inland parts, and very damp. It is a mountainous country, and one of the coldest and poorest in Spain: no wonder therefore that it is thinly inhabited. It is watered with seventy streams, including rivers and revulets; the principal of which are the Minto, which rises in Galicia, near the town of Castra del Rey; the Ulla, which has its source almost in the centre of the country, in a district called Terre de Ulla, and is received by the sea below the little town of Padron; the Tambre, which discharges itself into a bay not far from Muros; and the Mandeo, which rises near the Ulla, and falls into the sea below Betancos.

This province produces little corn, but plenty of wine and lemons: it also yields fine pastures, and considerable quantities of flax. The neighbouring sea abounds with fish, particularly sardines and salmon, and a peculiar kind called bezugos. Galicia was raised to a monarchy in 1069, by Ferdinand, king of Castile and Leon.

The poverty of the natives obliges great numbers of them to seek a living in the adjacent provinces, where they undertake the most servile and laborious employments; for which humble industry, they are despised by the inhabitants on a more luxuriant soil!

The Galicians, says Mr. Swinburne, are a plodding, painstaking race of mortals, that roam over Spain in search of an hard-earned subsistence. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 190.

With this account, that of the chevalier de Bourgoanne seems perfectly to agree: the inhabitant of Galicia, says that gentleman, may be compared to the native of Auvergne: he quits his country, and is employed in others part of Spain, in much the same manner as persons of the same class from Auvergne and Limosin are in France*. *Bourgoanne's Tr.*

There are few cities or towns of any consequence in this province; but the principal places are,

COMPOSTELLA, or SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELLA, the capital city of Galicia, and the see of an archbishop. It is situated in a fertile plain, between the rivers Tambre and Ulla. Here are very fine piazzas, with several monasteries, and several handsome churches. The cathedral, in particular, is a most

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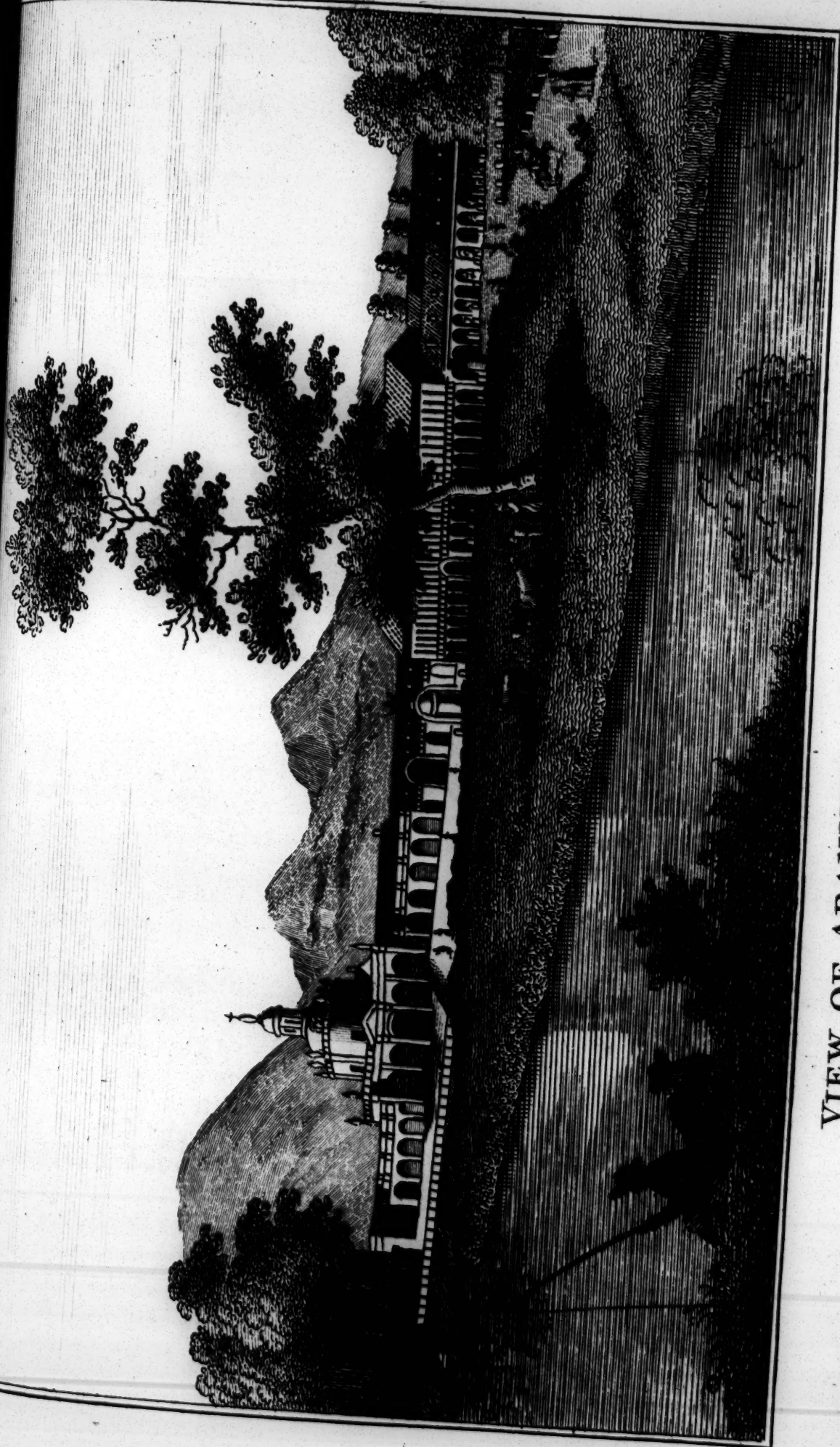
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magnificent structure, and contains the pretended body of James the Younger, the tutelar saint and patron of all Spain; which, towards the close of the ninth century, was said to have been discovered by a divine revelation. A vast concourse of pilgrims continually attend this place, to pay their devotions to the shrine of this saint; on whose account the cathedral has been enriched with a constant flow of rich gifts and offerings; and that and the town distinguished by many privileges. All the dignitaries, and several of the canons, have the title of cardinals, and are allowed to say pontifical mass in St. James's chapel; and the see is independent of any but that of Rome. The archbishop, who has twelve suffragans, is absolute both in spirituals and temporals, and has a revenue of sixty thousand ducats per annum. Here is an university, erected in 1532, a court of inquisition, a sovereign court, two annual fairs, and a market every week. Compostella contains several handsome streets, squares, monasteries, and hospitals; together with walls, and a strong castle. The chief of the hospitals is that for the reception of pilgrims. The military order of St. James had its origin in Galicia, in the year 1170, under the reign of Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The effigy of that apostle, in the cathedral of Compostella, is supported by four kings of Spain, and six angels, mounted on as many columns.

LUGO, an old episcopal city, formerly much larger than it is at present. The bishop, who is suffragan to Compostella, has an annual income of eighteen thousand ducats. Here are several baths, some of which are only warm, and others boiling hot. This town is inclosed with a strong wall, of a sufficient breadth to admit two coaches to go a-breast upon it. The neighbourhood produces turnips of a prodigious size, and well tasted. A turnip of fifty pounds weight is no uncommon sight in this part of the country.

CORUNNA, a sea-port on the Bay of Biscay, divided into the upper and lower town. The former is seated on a hill, and is defended by fort St. Diego: the latter, called by the inhabitants Pexaria, stands at the foot of a mountain, on a point of land almost surrounded with water. It has a spacious harbour, with walls, forts, and two castles; besides several churches, convents, hospitals, and chapels. In its neighbourhood is a quarry of jasper. Corunna owes to a late regulation a feeble commerce of exportation, which it has to America by the packet boats, which sail every month for the Havannah, and every two months for Buenos Ayres. The conveyance of packets and passengers is the principal object of their institution; but it occasionally furnishes the means of exportation to the



VIEW OF ARANJUEZ FROM THE TAGUS.



the productions of Galicia. They employ about eight thousand sailors, and enliven the circumjacent countries.

TUI, a walled city on the river Minho, forty miles south of Compostella. It is the see of a bishop, who has a yearly revenue of ten thousand ducats. This town is delightfully situated amidst gardens and vineyards, and has a salubrious air.

MONDONNEDO, a small city at the foot of a mountain, at the entrance of a delightful plain. It is about seventy miles north of Compostella, and is the see of a bishop, who is lord of the see, suffragan to Compostella, and has a yearly income of seven thousand ducats.

ORENSE, an episcopal city on the river Minho, in a pleasant country abounding with wine and fruit. The bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Santiago, has a revenue of ten thousand ducats per annum. Part of this city stands at the foot of a mountain, where the air is sharp and cold; while, on the other part, which is seated on the side of a plain, the pleasures of spring and the fruit of autumn are enjoyed. This pleasing effect is produced by the springs in this quarter, which warm the air with their exhalations. Some of these fountains, however, are so moderately warm, that a person may bathe in them: the waters of others are sufficiently hot to dress eggs; but they are salutary in several disorders.

BETANZOS, a city on the Mandeo, having a good harbour. It is walled, and supposed by some to be the Brigantium of Ptolomy, and the Flavium Brigantium of Dio Cassius.

FERROL, a handsome town, on a bay which forms a very fine harbour.

VIGO, a town situated on a small bay, having a fort on an eminence, which is not capable of holding out a long resistance. It stands in a very fruitful country, and has an old castle. In 1702, the English and Dutch made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet here, when just returned from America. The English again got possession of this place in 1719, but relinquished it after raising contributions.

MONFORTE DE LEMOS, a town which, together with the district in which it stands, belongs to the count of Lemos, who has a noble seat here. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river Caba. On a high mountain in the

neighbourhood, called Cebret, is a spring which ebbs and flows with the sea, and is sometimes hot, and sometimes cold.

BAYONNE, a small town on a bay, which forms a convenient harbour. The sea here abounds with fish; and the district of land belongs to the city, with fine fruits.

FINISTERRE, a small town near the celebrated cape of that name.

NOYA, a small town, seated on a bay, into which falls the river Tamba. It is environed with a fruitful plain.

MONTE REI, a small town, situated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Tamega. It gives the title of count, and the neighbouring country produces abundance of flax and good wine.

VIVERO, a small town on a mountain, washed by the little river Landrova, which here forms a large harbour at its influx into the sea.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF THE ASTURIAS.

THIS principality is bounded on the north by the sea, on the south by Old Castile and Leon; on the east by Biscay; and on the west by Galicia. Its length is about one hundred and ten miles, and its breadth fifty-four; being divided into Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana, which together are called the Asturias.

The air is tolerable, but the country rugged and uneven. On the south it is separated on Old Castile and Leon, by high mountains which are covered with woods. This province is but thinly inhabited, though it produces plenty of fruit and excellent wine; and the harvests of grain are far from being inconsiderable.

The inhabitants value themselves much on their being the genuine descendants of the Goths; and are, on that account, greatly honoured by the rest of the nation; especially those who inhabit the mountain of Ausena, where Palayo, the Gothic prince, defeated the Moors. They call themselves illustrious Goths and mountaineers, and think it ignominious to intermarry with rich and respectable families of another race. This pride has been indulged not only by the particular privileges bestowed

bestowed upon them, but by the respect shewn them by the rest of the nation, and by the courting, and even purchasing of their alliance.

Bourgoanne's observations on this subject are entitled to notice. All the Asturians, says the chevalier, are believed to be descended from the ancient Goths, who took refuge in the mountains of Asturia, and are reputed noble on account of this honourable origin. But there cannot be a more glaring absurdity than to imagine that two or three hundred thousand men, who settled some centuries ago in a small province, were all noble. If all men measured five feet six inches, the words giant and dwarf would be obliterated from the dictionary. Nobility necessarily supposes a more numerous class, who are ignoble. Thus, in fact, there are in Biscay and Asturia, as in other parts of Europe, distinguished families, in the opinion of the public, who have made a great figure in the district in which they reside, either by their opulence, or the places they have held; and whatever may be the pretensions of obscure neighbouring families, the former affect a pre-eminence, which they acknowledge by their homages: this, however, does not prevent the latter from cherishing the ideas of grandeur, which preserves in their minds a nobleness preferable to the chimerical nobility of blood: so that if by chance they arrive at some employment less obscure than their birth, they think they have only regained their proper place, and are less insolent and vain than most upstarts in other countries. I have more than once remarked this distinguishing characteristic, even in the lowest ranks of the Asturians and Biscayans. They have, in their appearance, something more haughty, and are much less humble in their homages. They are not awed either by titles or riches. A man in place, is in their eyes a fortunate man, who has won in the royal lottery, in which they all have a ticket, and may win in their turn; and this prejudice, ridiculous as it may seem, keeps them on their guard against meanness, and even against degrading crimes. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 113.*

The same author says, Most of the servants are Asturians: they are faithful; not very intelligent, but exact in the performance of their duty. *iii. 344.*

But the greatest honour of this province arises from its giving title to the hereditary prince of Spain. The chief places in this principality are,

OVIEDO, the capital of all Asturia, seated on an elevation in a plain, between the little rivers Ove and Duva; from the former of which it is supposed to have obtained its name. It is about twenty miles from the Bay of Biscay. It is a bishopric

immediately under the pope, with an annual revenue of twelve thousand ducats. The cathedral contains a vast number of relics, which were brought hither from all parts of the kingdom, in order to secure them from the Moors. Here is an university, founded in 1580, with several convents, churches, chapels, and hospitals. Pelayo, the Gothic prince, and first Christian king, resided here. The neighbouring country is very mountainous, though it abounds in grain, cattle, and chesnut-trees. The town has strong walls, and is the seat of the royal audience for the province.

GYON, a small town on a peninsula, with a good wall, castle, and port. It was formerly the capital of Asturia, and the residence of the Gothic prince Pelayo. His successors styled themselves kings of Gyon, till Alphonso the Chaste took the title of king of Oviedo. It was called by the Romans *Ara Sextia*, or *Sestina*.

ST. ANDERO, anciently *Portus St. Emederi*, a small town, with a large, secure, and well-fortified harbour; but it has a dangerous rock at the entrance, called Penna de Mogron. The suburbs are almost wholly inhabited by fishermen; the neighbouring sea affording fish in great abundance.

SANTILLANA, a small town on the Bay of Biscay. It is the capital of this part of Asturia, belonging to the duke del' Infantado, to whom it gives the title of marquis. It is supposed to be the Caulana, or Caucana, of the Greek and Roman authors. It was once called Llanjulian, which also signifies the church of St. Julian.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town seated on a bay, forming a good harbour, into which the river Asto falls.

POTES, a pretty large town, seated on the banks of the Deva.

THE LORDSHIP OF BISCAY.

THIS province is bounded on the east by the French and Spanish Navarre; on the west by the Asturias; on the north by the Bay of Biscay; and on the south by Old Castile. It is about one hundred and sixteen miles in length, and eighty in breadth where broadest. The air is mild and temperate, but

but the soil is very unequal. In some places they have such quantities of apples, that cyder is the common drink of the inhabitants: in others, particularly on the sea-coast, oranges and lemons are extremely plentiful.

A considerable part of this country is mountainous, stony, and barren; but, exclusive of the articles already mentioned, some flax, corn, and wine, are produced in the valleys; and the mountains yield excellent timber, lead, and iron. The iron, in particular, is said to be the best in the world; of which vast quantities are exported, either unwrought, or manufactured into a variety of articles, especially swords and fire-arms.

The inhabitants enjoy many privileges, and are esteemed the best soldiers and sailors in the kingdom. They are of Celtic or Gothic extract, and have preserved more of their ancient genius, laws, government, manners, and language, than perhaps any other people in Europe; except the Welch, Scottish Highlanders, or wild Irish, who are of the same origin, and whose language much resembles the Biscayan. Till 859, the inhabitants of this province were governed by counts or chiefs, appointed by the king of Oviedo and Leon. Under the latter they revolted, and chose a chief for themselves. They retained this independency till Peter the Cruel subdued them, and, under the title of a lordship, united Biscay with Castile. This province contains Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba.

This is a summary account of this territory; but baron *Dillon* has been more exact and circumstantial: the lordship of Biscay, says the baron, consists entirely of hills and mountains of various dimensions; most of which are cultivated to the very summit, the vallies being chequered, as well as the hills, with villages, farms, arable land, and pasture: the whole with such infinite variety and beauty, as to form a delightful landscape, with the most pleasing and romantic aspects the mind can conceive. The surface of the earth generally lies over masses of stone, or detached rocks, lime-stone, sandy or grit stones, and sometimes valuable marble of various colours; particularly that dark grey inclining to black, streaked with white. The pillars in the king's chapel, at Madrid, are of this sort, and come from Manaria. At other times, the surface extends over iron mines; though that of Somorostro is the most considerable, and employs the greatest number of forges.

Many of these mountains, continues he, consist of hills piled upon each other; like that of Gorveya, which takes five hours to ascend: its summit affords a beautiful plain, and abundance of pasture, where the herds of Biscay and Alaba remain for some months. Among other plants, it produces the *ribes*, or black currant, whose leaves have a flavour of pep-

immediately under the pope, with an annual revenue of twelve thousand ducats. The cathedral contains a vast number of relics, which were brought hither from all parts of the kingdom, in order to secure them from the Moors. Here is an university, founded in 1580, with several convents, churches, chapels, and hospitals. Pelayo, the Gothic prince, and first Christian king, resided here. The neighbouring country is very mountainous, though it abounds in grain, cattle, and chefnut-trees. The town has strong walls, and is the seat of the royal audience for the province.

GYON, a small town on a peninsula, with a good wall, castle, and port. It was formerly the capital of Asturia, and the residence of the Gothic prince Pelayo. His successors styled themselves kings of Gyon, till Alphonso the Chaste took the title of king of Oviedo. It was called by the Romans *Ara Sextia*, or *Sestina*.

ST. ANDERO, anciently *Portus St. Emederi*, a small town, with a large, secure, and well-fortified harbour; but it has a dangerous rock at the entrance, called Penna de Mogron. The suburbs are almost wholly inhabited by fishermen; the neighbouring sea affording fish in great abundance.

SANTILLANA, a small town on the Bay of Biscay. It is the capital of this part of Asturia, belonging to the duke del Infantado, to whom it gives the title of marquis. It is supposed to be the Caulana, or Caucana, of the Greek and Roman authors. It was once called Llanjulian, which also signifies the church of St. Julian.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town seated on a bay, forming a good harbour, into which the river Asto falls.

POTES, a pretty large town, seated on the banks of the Deva.

THE LORDSHIP OF BISCAY.

THIS province is bounded on the east by the French and Spanish Navarre; on the west by the Asturias; on the north by the Bay of Biscay; and on the south by Old Castile. It is about one hundred and sixteen miles in length, and eighty in breadth where broadest. The air is mild and temperate, but

but the soil is very unequal. In some places they have such quantities of apples, that cyder is the common drink of the inhabitants: in others, particularly on the sea-coast, oranges and lemons are extremely plentiful.

A considerable part of this country is mountainous, stony, and barren; but, exclusive of the articles already mentioned, some flax, corn, and wine, are produced in the valleys; and the mountains yield excellent timber, lead, and iron. The iron, in particular, is said to be the best in the world; of which vast quantities are exported, either unwrought, or manufactured into a variety of articles, especially swords and fire-arms.

The inhabitants enjoy many privileges, and are esteemed the best soldiers and sailors in the kingdom. They are of Celtic or Gothic extract, and have preserved more of their ancient genius, laws, government, manners, and language, than perhaps any other people in Europe; except the Welch, Scottish Highlanders, or wild Irish, who are of the same origin, and whose language much resembles the Biscayan. Till 859, the inhabitants of this province were governed by counts or chiefs, appointed by the king of Oviedo and Leon. Under the latter they revolted, and chose a chief for themselves. They retained this independency till Peter the Cruel subdued them, and, under the title of a lordship, united Biscay with Castile. This province contains Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alaba.

This is a summary account of this territory; but baron *Dillon* has been more exact and circumstantial: the lordship of Biscay, says the baron, consists entirely of hills and mountains of various dimensions; most of which are cultivated to the very summit, the vallies being chequered, as well as the hills, with villages, farms, arable land, and pasture: the whole with such infinite variety and beauty, as to form a delightful landscape, with the most pleasing and romantic aspects the mind can conceive. The surface of the earth generally lies over masses of stone, or detached rocks, lime-stone, sandy or grit stones, and sometimes valuable marble of various colours; particularly that dark grey inclining to black, streaked with white. The pillars in the king's chapel, at Madrid, are of this sort, and come from Manaria. At other times, the surface extends over iron mines; though that of Somorostro is the most considerable, and employs the greatest number of forges.

Many of these mountains, continues he, consist of hills piled upon each other; like that of *Gorveya*, which takes five hours to ascend: its summit affords a beautiful plain, and abundance of pasture, where the herds of Biscay and Alaba remain for some months. Among other plants, it produces the *ribes*, or black currant, whose leaves have a flavour of pep-

per, and are reckoned useful in gouty complaints. Near Durango, the hills are bare, and, from their steepness, very difficult to ascend. Serantes, near Portugalete, is another high hill, in the form of a pyramid, which, being seen at a great distance, is a good land-mark for mariners sailing into the river of Bilbao. There are other mountains of half a league, or a league in length, with craggy peaks, whose sides nevertheless admit of cultivation, and dwellings, such as that of Villaro. Others are low and flat-topped, covered with earth, having farms and habitations; besides wood for charcoal, and even meadows for pasture, extending to their summit; but none yield products in proportion to their surface: for as the vegetative system rises in a perpendicular line, an oblique superficies cannot support more trees or plants than a plain of equal basis; as on a triangle, a person cannot raise more perpendiculars, than such as fall on its immediate basis.

In the same scientific, though entertaining manner, the baron informs us, that small rivers and brooks issue from the crevices and clefts of these mountains. From Gorveya four of these streams descend, which, uniting with that from the great mountain of Orduna, added to other torrents bursting through gullies where there is no water in summer, serve to form the river of Bilbao. These are so tremendous in winter, when swelled by heavy rains, as even to threaten destruction to the town, if they unfortunately meet the tide at high water. The inhabitants are frequently alarmed in this manner. It is common with them, at this season of the year, to row about the streets in boats.

If we except the ploughed fields, and the bare tops of some jagged mountains, all the rest are covered with woods, either for timber or charcoal; some are natural, such as the holm and arbutus; others are sowed or planted; particularly oaks, which grow very fast. Where there are no woods, and the soil is deep, it produces impenetrable thickets of the shrub called *argoma*, as well as Cantabrian heath, and fine gorze. Higher up, where there is less earth, the sides of the hills and the vallies have plenty of grafted chesnuts, which the Hamburg ships carry away in great quantities from Bilbao. The apple-tree seems here to be in its natural soil, and thrives admirably without cultivation. The whole country produces varieties of this fruit, but those of Durango are the best. Renets are common, of two or three sorts; cherry-trees grow as high as elms at Gardejuela. They have excellent peaches, which they call *gavias*; with this remarkable circumstance, that they are never grafted, or improved by any particular culture. Of pears they have great variety, and also the choice sorts, such as the *beverre*, *fondante*, *doyenne*, and *bergamotte*; besides abundance of

figs,

figs, nuts, and currants. And, though the country does not produce raspberries naturally, it abounds with excellent strawberries, as well as with all manner of garden plants, greens, and pulse in perfection. Their onions are remarkably sweet: Galicia furnishes them with turnips for cattle, and they have the small ones for the kitchen. Their cows and oxen are small, but stout and robust: goats they had better be without, as great care must be taken to prevent them from destroying the trees. Sheep they have none; and indeed it would be a difficult matter to hinder them from continually entangling themselves among the thickets. They have six or seven sorts of grapes, of which they make the *Chaoli* wine. Every spot is not equally favourable: the vineyards, however, are numerous about Orunda and Bilbao, and form the principal revenue of the country gentlemen. But, as the prices are fixed, and no foreign wine can be introduced, or sold by the publicans, while their own vintage is selling, they are more eager to increase the quantity than to meliorate its quality, for which reason it is in general bad: besides, they make their vintage too early, which gives a sharpness to the wine, and deprives it of body. Their whole vintage is not sufficient for the consumption of four months, and the deficiency must be made up from the province of Rioja. Hence arose a kind of proverbial expression, "That all the iron of Biscay is swallowed by the natives in foreign wine." Even Englishmen and Germans are people of great sobriety, compared with many of the Biscayners; drunken men, however, are seldom met with in the streets, because they are accustomed to eat heartily in these drinking entertainments. Both men and women breakfast, dine, eat in the evening, and sup very plentifully, and yet enjoy excellent health.

After some judicious observations on the soil and husbandry of this country, baron Dillon informs us, that game would be very plentiful, if there were not so many sportsmen; though they do not want for partridges, and their quail are the best in Spain. In marshy places, they are well stocked with wild-ducks, woodcocks, and snipes. In the plains they have hares, but no rabbits, nor any deer, or roe-bucks. The woods are not without wild boars, but the common wolf is scarce, there being so few sheep to entice them, and the country is so fully inhabited that they are immediately discovered and killed. Bears are hardly ever seen, though they are so common in the mountains of Leon and Asturias, which form a chain jointly with those of Biscay: but they have plenty of foxes, to the great annoyance of their housewives, from the havoc they make amongst the poultry. Their sea-ports are well supplied with fish, every sort being better and firmer in the ocean than in the Mediterranean. It is therefore easy to distinguish, without having a very

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nice palate, a bream of Biscay from one of Valencia. Oysters and other testaceous fish are here in great plenty; and that delicate fish called Sardina, in such numbers, that an hundred of them may be purchased for an halfpenny. *Dillon's Tr.* 153.

Mr. Swinburne has favoured the public with a very entertaining account of Biscay and its mountaineers: We entered Alaba (says that accurate observer), a division of Biscay, and came immediately to the finest road imaginable, made at the expence of the province, and carried through the whole signiory of Biscay, to the frontiers of France. Their only fault is being rather narrow in some places; which indeed is excusable, from the mountains and difficult passes they have been conveyed over, where more space is hardly to be contrived. Every thing around us now assumed a different appearance; instead of the bare depopulated hills, the melancholy despondent countenances, the dirty inns, and abominable roads, which our eye had been accustomed to for many months, we were here revived with the sight of a rich studied culture, a clean-looking smiling people, good furniture, neat houses, fine woods, good roads, and safe bridges.

Biscay, continues he, is the country of the ancient Cantabri, so imperfectly subdued by Augustus, and so slightly annexed to the Roman empire. Their mountains have, in all ages, afforded them temptation and opportunities of withdrawing themselves from every yoke which has been attempted to be imposed upon them. Their language is accounted aboriginal, and unmixed with either Latin, French, or Spanish. It is so totally different from the Castilian, that we seldom meet with any of the peasants who understand one word of Spanish. The Biscayners are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb. The best sailors in Spain belong to the ports of Biscay, and its mountains produce a very valuable race of soldiers. Their privileges are very extensive, and they watch over them with a jealous eye. They have no bishops in the province, and style the king only *Lord of Biscay*. The men are well-built and active, like all mountaineers. The most singular thing in their dress, is the covering of their legs: they wrap a piece of coarse grey or black woollen cloth round them, and fasten it with many turns of tape: it answers precisely the idea that I have of Malvolio's cross-gartering, in the *Twelfth Night*. The women are beautiful as angels, tall, light, and merry; their garb is neat and pastoral; their hair falls in long plaits down their backs; and a veil or handkerchief, twisted round in a conquitting manner, serves them for a very becoming head-dress. The first Biscayan inn we stopped at, is delightfully situated near the banks of the romantic Saborra. We were very lavish of our praises upon the smart habiliments of the landlord's daughters.

his own civility, and the cleanliness of every thing in his house. We came in the evening on an easy journey to Victoria, through the finest plains perhaps in Europe. I cannot find words to express its wonderful fertility, the number of villages in sight on all the little eminences, the noble woods stretching round the corn-lands, and the happy busy looks of the crowd which we met returning from market. Every cottage has its little garden, neat and flourishing. Having traversed the rich plains beyond Victoria, the capital of Alaba, we ascended the hills into the woods, which consist of oak, beech, and chesnut. They pursue here the same method as the inhabitants of the French side of the Pyrenees, that of planting their timber trees: whenever an old one is felled, they take care to replace it with a young set about four feet high. Near Salinas, a village inhabited by the workmen of the iron forges, we entered the very heart of the mountains; which would be impassable, from the steep ascents and rapid slopes, had they not lessened the difficulties by proper windings of the road, and by great attention to the keeping it in perfect repair. The tops of all these mountains are crowned with forests, or covered with pastures; the acclivities cultivated as far as their nature will allow, and the deep vallies thronged with villages, hamlets, iron-works, orchards, and gardens. The timber of the mountains, and the iron smelted in the forges, employ a great number of the people, and give life and spirit to the whole province. The little towns are full of good houses, built by those whose industry and enterprizes have been rewarded with success. These manufactories and undertakings diffuse opulence among the middling class of men, and enable them to indulge the patriotic vanity of settling comfortably in their native hamlets. On the summit of a woody hill, we over-looked the Bay of Biscay, Fontarabia, Andaye, the course of the Bidassoa, the province of Labour in France, and a prodigious range of the Pyrenees. A more delightful prospect never existed, even in the divine imagination of Claude Lorrain. We arrived at the Bidassoa, a broad clear stream, which issues with great majesty out of a valley among the mountains, and flows through the marshes into the sea. The water was so low that the carriages passed through the river; but we took the ferry boat, and landed in France. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 271.

The same ingenious author, in another part of this work, says, The Biscayners are acute and diligent, fiery, and impatient of control; more resembling a colony of republicans, than a province of an absolute monarchy.

Bourgoanne corroborates what has been related by Baron Dillon and Mr. Swinburne, in a variety of particulars; but he has

has added so many interesting circumstances, that his account seems essentially necessary to be given, to render our narrative complete. We give it therefore in his own words : The three provinces (*Guipuscoa, Vizcaya, and Alaba*) of which Biscay is composed, and which, with respect to their private concerns, form three distinct little states, joined their efforts to render the roads commodious, as is usual with them upon all occasions, when their common interest is in question. Nature has not been prodigal to them in her gifts. *Guipuscoa* and *Vizcaya* are unprovided with corn, and are supplied with it by *Alaba*, which with that only resource is almost as well peopled as the other two. The three provinces of Biscay are the asylum of liberty and industry, and this is the great cause of their common prosperity ; for what miracles may not be wrought by these two sisters who usually go hand in hand ! In crossing Biscay, we perceive that their presence has given animation to every object : nothing can be more delightful than the hills ; nothing more chearful than the cultivated valleys. For thirty leagues, the distance between the *Bidasoa* and *Vittoria*, not a quarter of an hour passes but the traveller discovers some village or hamlet. The towns of *Villafranca, Villareal, and Mondragon*, have the air of independence and plenty. What a difference in the aspect of this country and that of the neighbouring province ! I am far from wishing to throw ridicule on the *Castilians*, whose virtues I esteem ; but they are silent and melancholy ; they bear in their austere and fallow visages the marks of lassitude and poverty. The *Biscayans* have a different complexion, and quite another air of countenance and character. Free, lively, and hospitable, they seem to enjoy their happiness, and wish to communicate it to those who come among them. I shall long remember what happened to us at *Villafranca*. We arrived there early, the weather was fine, and we wandered on the outside of the town, amusing ourselves with observing the varieties of its cultivation. Several groups of peasants in different parts of the orchards engaged our attention ; we also excited theirs. A moment of mutual curiosity caused us to approach each other. My travelling companion spoke Spanish with great facility : he knew, as well as myself, that that language bore no resemblance to that of the *Biscayans* ; but we could not imagine that in a province so long subjected to Spain, the language of the sovereign was unknown ; and that it was necessary to have recourse to the primitive tongue. We gave these good people to understand that we wished to taste their fruit. They immediately strove who should be the first to oblige us : our hands were soon filled, and we were also strongly solicited to fill our pockets. Some of the peasants went to procure us fowl and fresh eggs.

we had great difficulty in preventing their being offended at our refusal, and regretted we had no other interpreter than our looks and gestures. We were obliged, at last, to leave them; but as we had rambled without directing our steps to any particular place, and were unable, without a guide, to find the way back to our inn, our benefactors now gave us some embarrassment, as each was anxious to become our guide. Those whose services were not accepted, kept, for a long time, their eyes fixed upon us. They could not but easily discover that we were surprized at their hospitality. We left them some marks of our acknowledgment, which they received in such a manner as proved to us the disinterested reception we had met with.

These Biscayans, who are so different in their language and appearance from the Castilians, are not less so in the constitution of their country. Their province is considered, in many respects, as beyond the Spanish frontiers. Except a few restrictions, all merchandize enters, and is never examined but at the interior limits. The province has other privileges, of which the people are very jealous; but so precarious a possession is liberty, that these have recently been more than once attacked. The most moderate government suffers with regret the shackles with which liberty confines its authority. If the king is in want of a certain number of soldiers or sailors, he notifies his wishes to the province, and the people find the most easy means of furnishing their contingency. The taxes which they pay have the name and form of free gifts (*donativos*). The monarch, by his minister of finances, requires a certain sum, the demand is discussed by the states, and, as it may be imagined, is always acquiesced in. They then levy the sum upon the different cities and communities, according to a register, which, like that of the *tailles* in France, suffers frequent modifications. There is one advantage derived from this mode of levying; the impost being paid from the city treasury, individuals are not exposed either to seizure or constraint. It therefore seems, in the first point of view, that Biscay taxes itself; and, for want of the reality, the inhabitants cherish this shadow, to which, for some years past, they have made real sacrifices. The free commerce of Spanish America might be extended to their ports, if the Biscayans would allow the necessary duties to be there paid; but they look upon custom-house officers as the creatures of despotism, and their jealousy rejects the offered benefits of the sovereign. They can make no commercial expedition to America, without preparing for it in a neighbouring port, and the most industrious people of Spain, the most experienced in navigation, and the best situated for such a commerce, sacrifice a part of these advantages

vantages to that of preserving some small remains of liberty. Thus, before the war which gave independence to British America, all the inhabitants of one of the provinces engaged themselves, by an oath, not to eat lamb, in order to increase the growth of wool, with the intention of rendering useless the manufactures of the mother country.

In fact, the Biscayans have had from the beginning of the present century an advantage over the Spaniards, relative to the commerce of America. The company of Caracas, known also by the name of that of Guipuscoa, had warehouses upon the coast, and made voyages from one of their ports; but this company has lately been unfortunate, on which account government has determined to relieve it from a burden, which from circumstances became highly convenient. Exempted therefore from contributing to the expences of government, its commerce may be renewed with the colony of Caracas, without having reason to fear, for many years, those competitors who have been permitted the same liberty of traffic.

Biscay is remarkable for its roads, cultivation, and privileges, but more particularly for the industry of its inhabitants. This is chiefly exercised upon iron, the principal production of the province. In order to improve this manufacture, the Biscayans have recourse to foreign correspondence, public lectures, and travelling. At Bergara there is a patriotic school, where metallurgy is taught by the most able professors. Students in chemistry have been sent to Sweden and Germany, where they have acquired, as well in the bowels of the earth as in the shops of manufacturers, such knowledge as has already been profitable to their country; for this word is not a vain sound in Biscay. The inhabitants, separated by their situation, language, and privileges, weak as they are, and confined within narrow limits, are called by nature and policy to feel the spirit of patriotism, and are obedient to the call. This noble sentiment produced the school of Belgara, where the nobility of the country are brought up at the expence of the states; and, not long ago, the same patriotism has given new employment to the industry of the Biscayans, by digging the port of Deva. *Bourgoanne's Tr. i. 7.*

We must be further indebted to baron Dillon for his reflections on the genius and character of these people. The Biscayners, says the baron, give the name of republics to the different jurisdictions in their provinces; all which, except Orduña, their only city, and a few towns, are composed of hamlets, and lonely houses, dispersed up and down, according to the convenience of situation, in so close and intersected a country. Whoever looks for innocence, health, and content, will find it among the inhabitants of Biscay; and, if they are not

the richest, they may well be deemed the happiest of mankind. It is pleasing to behold with what affability the rich demean themselves, towards those who are less so than themselves; being obliged to this condescension from the natural spirit and pride of the people; added to their education and notions of freedom. Unaccustomed to brook the least scorn, or to comply with that submissive behaviour so usual from the poor to the rich, in more refined and opulent kingdoms; yet the common proverb of Castile, *Pobreza no es vileza*, "Poverty is not a blemish," has no sway here; for such are their notions of labour and industry, that their spirit makes them consider it as an indignity to beg; and, though the women are generally charitable, which cannot fail to attract mendicants, they are seldom to be met with here.

The following particulars, from the same ingenious traveller, must be highly interesting to the British or Hibernian reader: The country people wear brogues, not unlike those of the Highlands of Scotland, tied up with great neatness, being most useful for a slippery and mountainous country. When they are not busy in the fields, they walk with a staff taller than themselves, which serves them to vault over guilies, and is an excellent weapon in case of assault, with which they will baffle the most dextrous swordsman. They wear cloaks in the winter, and the pipe is constantly in the mouth, as well for pleasure, as from a notion that tobacco preserves them from the dampness of the air. All this, joined to their natural activity, sprightliness, and vigour, gives them an appearance seeming to border on ferocity; were it not the reverse of their manners, which are gentle and easy when no motive is given to choler, which the least spark kindles into violence. It has been observed, that the inhabitants of mountains are strongly attached to their country; which probably arises from the division of lands, in which, generally speaking, all have an interest. In this, the Biscayners exceed all other states; looking with fondness on their hills, as the most delightful scenes in the world, and their people as the most respectable, descended from the aborigines of Spain. This prepossession excites them to the most extraordinary labour, and to execute things far beyond what could be expected, in so small and rugged a country, where they have few branches of commerce. I cannot give a greater proof of their industry, than those fine roads which they have now made from Bilbao to Castile; as well as in Guypuscoa and Alaba. On seeing the passage over the tremendous mountain of Orduna, we cannot withhold our surprize and admiration. The manners of the Biscayners, and the ancient Irish, are so similar on many occasions, as to encourage the notion of the Irish being sprung from them. Both men
and

and women are extremely fond of pilgrimages, repairing from great distances to the churches of their patrons. The *Guizones* of Biscay, and the *Boulamkeighs* of Ireland, are nearly alike: at all these assemblies they knock out one another's brains on the most trivial provocation, without malice or rancour, and without using either a knife or dagger. In both countries, the common people are passionate, and easily provoked, if their family is slighted, or their descent called in question. The *chacoli* of Biscay, or the *shebeen* of Ireland, makes them equally frantic. In Ireland, the poor eat out of one dish with their fingers, and sit in their smoaky cabins without chimnies, as well as the Biscayners. The brogue is also the shoe of Biscay; the women tie a kercher round their heads, wear red petticoats, and go barefoot; in all which they resemble the Biscayners, and with them have an equal good opinion of their ancient descent. The poor Biscayner, though haughty, is laborious and active; an example worthy to be imitated by the Irish. So many concurring circumstances support the idea of their having been originally one people. It cannot be denied, but that the old Irish, whether from similitude of customs, religion, and traditional notions, or whatever else may be the cause, have always been attached to the Spaniards; who, on their side, perhaps from political views, have treated them with reciprocal affection, granting them many privileges, and styling them even *oriundos* in their laws, as a colony descended from Spain; yet, with all these advantages, if we except those gallant soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the field, wherever they have served, few Irish have made a conspicuous figure in Spain, or have left great riches to their families. The king of Spain has no other title over these free people, than that of *lord of Biscay*, as the kings of England formerly held over Ireland: they admit of no bishops, nor of custom-houses in their provinces; and, as they pay less duties than the king's other subjects, they were not included in the late extensions of the American commerce: they content themselves, however, with that renown, which they have acquired for themselves and their issue, insomuch that, upon only proving to be originally belonging to that lordship, or descending from such in the male line, lawfully begotten, they are entitled to claim public certificates, or executory letters, termed *Cartas executorias*, expressive of their being *Hidalgos de Sanore*, or *gentlemen of the blood*; their nobility having been confirmed to them by the kings of Castile and Leon, lords of Biscay, in the plenitude of their power*. Impressed with these flattering

* Thus in Don Quixote, Donna Rodrigues, the duenna, speaking of her husband, says, he was as well-born as the king, because he came from the "mountains." Don Quixote, part ii. tom. 4. Madrid, 1771.

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ideas, the high-minded Biscayner leaves his native soil, and repairs to Madrid. Conscious that his blood is pure, and uncontaminated with mixtures of the Mahometan or Jewish race, he raises his hopes on honest industry and sobriety, fulfilling his duties with zeal and submission: he often meets with relations in affluence, and gets preferment to the first employments. *Dillon's Tr.* 162.

In Biscay Proper, the first division of this lordship, the most considerable places are,

ORDUNNA, though small, is the only place in the province dignified with the title of city. It is situated in a delightful valley, environed with high mountains, about eighteen miles from the sea.

BILBAO, frequently called BILBOA, a pretty large town on the banks of the river Ybaizabal, is about two leagues from the sea, with a large square by the water side, well shaded with pleasant walks, which extend to the outlets on the banks of the river, with numbers of houses and gardens, forming a most pleasing prospect, particularly on sailing up the river. Besides the beautiful verdure, numerous objects open gradually to the eye; the town has then the appearance of an amphitheatre, enlivens the landscape, and completes the scenery. Here are five churches, the same number of monasteries, and a bridge over the river. The inhabitants have always preserved themselves from a mixture with the Jews and Moors.

The houses are solid and lofty, the streets well-paved and level, and they may be washed at pleasure, which renders Bilbao one of the neatest towns in Europe: coaches are not in use here, by which means inequality of wealth is not so perceptible, exterior ostentation is avoided, and the poor man walks by the side of the rich, with equal content and ease. Here is a good port, and a considerable trade in iron, wool, saffron, and chestnuts.

The air is generally damp, covers iron with rust, destroys furniture in the upper apartments, extracts the salt out of dried fish, and multiplies flies beyond measure: notwithstanding which the town is remarkably healthy; and its inhabitants enjoy to a great degree, the three principal blessings of life; perfect health, strength of body, and chearful dispositions; and these enjoyments are attended with longevity. As a proof of this, though the town is very populous, the hospital is frequently without a patient. Mr. Bowles resided here nine months, during which time only nine persons died, and four of those were above eighty. Men exceeding that age, may daily

be seen walking upright, conversing chearfully with youth. Burning fevers, so much dreaded by the Spaniards, which they call *tabardillos*, are not known here, and it is but seldom that the inhabitants are attacked with agues.

To these favourable circumstances, the Biscayners owe their good spirits, freshness of complexion, and sprightly disposition. In other countries women are oppressed with the slightest fatigue; here they work as much as the strongest of the men, unload the ships, carry burdens, and do all the business of porters. The very felons, confined to hard labour in the mines of Almaden, do nothing in comparison with these females. They go bare-footed, and are remarkably active. The wife yields not in strength to the husband, nor the sister to the brother; and after a chearful glass, though heavily laden, they move on with alacrity; returning home in the evening without the appearance of lassitude, often arm in arm, dancing and singing to the pipe and tabor.

Their music is defrayed at the expence of the town, after the manner of the ancient Greeks. On holidays they play under the trees in the great square: the moment they begin, the concourse is great; men, women, and children of all ages, are engaged at the same time, down to the very infants. The dances are active, suitable to their strength, but divested of indecent attitudes or gestures. These surprising women, though constantly exposed to the air, have good complexions, lively eyes, and fine black hair, in which they pride themselves greatly, and braid to uncommon advantage. Married women wrap a white handkerchief round their heads, so knotted as to fall down in three plaits behind; and over this the Montera cap. Those who understand their language, say it is very soft and harmonious, as well as energetic.

A general neatness prevails every where in the town of Bilbao. The shambles is a Tuscan building, in the centre of the town, with an open court, and a fountain in the middle: nothing can be more cleanly or better contrived, free from all bad scents, or any thing disgusting, as it is copiously supplied with water to carry away every thing that might be offensive. The meat is delivered so fresh and clean as not to require being washed, like that in other parts of Spain, which deprives it of its substance and flavour. The veal is white and delicate, and the poultry excellent.

Among the different sorts of fish common at Bilbao, there are two peculiar to its river, of which the inhabitants are extremely fond: these are, a peculiar sort of eels in winter, and the cuttle-fish in summer: the eels are small like the quill of a pigeon, of a pale colour, about three inches long, and without a back-bone; they are caught at low tides in prodigious quantities.

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ties. In a word, Bilbao has all things in plenty; for, exclusive of a well-supplied market, the gardens abound in pulse and fruit. To this may be added, the hospitable disposition of the inhabitants; which, however, soon abates, if you slight their cordiality, or attribute it to motives of adulation or interest. Such is the happy life of the inhabitants of Bilbao, free from the luxuries and the ambitious passions which agitate the minds of their neighbours, they pass their lives in tranquillity, governed by salutary laws: and happy are we to declare, that ingratitude is one of the crimes to which they have affixed a punishment.

DURANGO, a small populous town, seated in a deep valley, between high mountains, about fifteen miles from Bilbao. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the iron manufacture.

ST. ANTONIO, a small sea port, near a mountain of the same name.

LAREDO, a small town situated on an eminence, environed with rocks. The harbour below is very commodious. Great quantities of salt-fish are exported hence.

In **GUIPUSCOA**, the second division of Biscay, the principal places are,

ST. SEBASTIAN, a small city, joined to the continent by a narrow neck of low land. The port, if an artificial harbour can be so called, is very narrow, and adapted, by moles, for fifteen or twenty vessels, which are there placed as in so many drawers. It is sheltered by an eminence, on which the ruins of an old castle are discovered. St. Sebastian has long been the centre of commerce for the province of Caracas; and, though the company of this name has no longer the form of an exclusive company, the Biscayners will, for a considerable time, have the advantage in this trade over their competitors. This town is situated at the foot of the little river Garumea. It is handsome and well fortified, and carries on a considerable trade, in iron, steel, and wool. It has a pleasant prospect of the sea on one side, and of the Pyrenean mountains on the other. The streets are long, broad, straight, and clean, the houses neat, and the churches elegant: the latter are embellished with small pictures, representing the actions of their patron St. Sebastian. This church is much frequented by the English, French, and Dutch.

FONTARABIA, a small neat town on the utmost borders

of Spain, separated from France only by the Bidassoa, at the mouth of which it stands. It has a pretty good harbour, and is fortified both by nature and art. In 1638 it held out a siege against the French, for which the king honoured it with the title of a Ciudad. The river, which is the boundary between France and Spain, is, by virtue of an agreement between Ferdinand the Catholic and Lewis XII. the property of both the crowns; in consequence of which the fare paid by passengers, is divided between those two nations. The Spaniards are paid by those who go over from France, and the French by those who cross over from Spain.

THE ISLAND OF PHEASANTS, or PHEASANT ISLAND; called also, by the French, **THE ISLAND OF CONFERENCE,** and **THE ISLAND OF PEACE,** a small island on the Bidassoa, to the right of the place where that river is passed. This island is rendered famous, not only on account of the peace of the Pyrenees, concluded there in 1569, but also for the treaty of marriage between Lewis XIV. and Maria Theresa, infanta of Spain. It is not a quarter of a league in circumference, is entirely uninhabited, and almost barren: it owes its fame, like many persons of moderate talents, to fortunate circumstances.

TOLOSO, a handsome town, seated in a delightful vale, at the conflux of the Araxas and Oria. It is twelve miles south of St. Sebastian, and swarms with inhabitants. The landscape on every side, says Mr. Swinburne, is divine, and approaches the nearest to those of La Cava in the kingdom of Naples, or those of Tivoli in the Roman state, of any which I recollect to have met with in the course of my travels. *Swinburne's Travels*, ii. 271.

SALINAS, a small town, seated on an eminence on the Dove, near which are salt-springs. This place is principally inhabited by the workmen of the iron forges.

MANDRAGON, a small town near the Deva, seated on a hill. It contains several medicinal springs, and produces excellent cyder, plenty of apples growing in the neighbourhood.

VILLA FRANCA, and **SAGURA,** are two pretty little towns, situated on the Oria.

The district of Layolo lies in this part of the province. It belonged to St. Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits, and the Sierra de Adr, which took its name from the hermit Adri-

an, and is reckoned the highest mountain among the Pyrenees. The road leading over it to Alaba and Old Castile is very difficult to travellers.

The third and last division of this lordship is ALABA. It is a pretty large territory, producing rye, barley, and several kinds of fruit and wine: it has also rich iron and steel mines; but the only place of any consequence in it, is

VICTORIA, a pretty large town, environed with a double wall. It has a considerable trade in iron, steel, sword-blades, wood, and wine. The monasteries are very magnificent: that of St. Francis, in particular, is very large.

THE KINGDOM OF NAVARRE.

THE name of this territory appears to be modern, and to have been wholly unknown to the ancients. Some, however, are of opinion, that it is a contraction of *nava errea*, signifying, in the language of the Vascones, its ancient inhabitants, a land of vallies. It is only a part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre; and is usually called Upper Navarre, to distinguish it from Lower Navarre, belonging to the French: it borders to the west on Old Castile and Biscay; to the south on Arragon; to the east it is bounded by Arragon and the Pyrenees, which divide it from French Navarre; and also by the same mountains towards the north.

It is almost eighty miles in length, and seventy-five in breadth, and is watered by three rivers, which all pass into the Ebro: they are named the Arragon, the Arga, and the Aca. There are two roads leading over the Pyrenees into France: one from Pampelona along the valley of Batan, by the way of Maya and Anniqa to Bayonne; the other, which is the best, that of Roncebaux, leading from Pampelona, by the way of Tafalla, to St. Jean Pié de Port.

As this country lies among the Pyrenees, it abounds in sheep and cattle, game, wild-fowl, horses, and honey; yielding also some grain, wine, oil, and variety of minerals, medicinal waters, and hot baths. The air is pure, and not so hot as in many parts of Spain. The king of Spain receives no revenue from this province; all imposts and duties being, by compact, to be employed in the public service. Navarre, from the year 718 to 1512, had kings of its own, of different families; when Ferdinand, king of Castile, took possession of it, expelling

selling the lawful prince John d'Albert; speciously pretending that pope Julius II. had excommunicated that prince, as an enemy to the church. The principal places in this province are,

PAMPELONA, anciently **POMPEIOPOLIS**, or **POMPEO**, having been built by Pompey the Great, the capital of this territory of Navarre, situated at the foot of the Pyrenees. It has two castles; one in the city, and the other on a rock near it. Pampelona is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Burgos, and has a yearly revenue of twenty-eight thousand ducats. Here is an university founded in 1608.

To this account Barretti makes the following addition: Pampelona, though but a small town, has a citadel, a square, and some public walks, which deserve the notice of a traveller. The cathedral is Gothic, and has its front oddly ornamented with the representation of cats, pigs, monkeys, and other animals, thrown into various burlesque attitudes. The sight of the front called to my remembrance the church of the Benedictine monks at Bourdeaux, built, as they pretend, by Henry II. of England, when the English possessed Guienne: that church has three gates; and the arches over the two lateral ones exhibit many small naked figures of men and women, placed in such postures as are not fit to be described. The number of inhabitants at Pampelona does not exceed seven thousand, though it is the capital of a kingdom, the title of which is worth wearing by two of the greatest monarchs in the world. *Barretti Tr. iv. 215.*

TAFFALA, a town of some note, situated on the river Cadaco. When Navarre had its own kings, and before it belonged to Spain, Taffala was a considerable town, and had an university. At present it contains nothing remarkable. The Basque language ceases entirely in this place, and the Spanish begins. The country between the two towns of Pampelona and Taffala, is chiefly sowed with corn, and is flat throughout. The high mountains which surround that plain offer a very magnificent *coup-d'oeuil*.

OLITA, a handsome town, formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre. It is situated in a fruitful country, on the river Cadaco.

ESTELLA, a handsome town, seated in a pleasant vale on the river Ega. It has a castle; and obtained its name, which signifies a star, from its having been erected to guide and com-

fort, like a star, the weary pilgrims passing through these high mountains, in their way to Compostella.

TODELA, a town pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ebro, fifty-eight miles south of Pampelona. It is walled, and ornamented with several churches and convents; and has a handsome bridge over the Ebro. The delightful situation of this place, induces many persons of rank to reside in it.

CASCANTE, a small city, seated in a delightful plain, on the banks of the river Quelles, in the district of Tudela. Its Roman name was *Cascantum*; and some coins of Tiberius are still extant, inscribed *Muicaps Cascantum*.

VIANA, a handsome town on the Ebro, near Lograno in Castile, situated in a very fruitful soil. Its name is supposed to be a corruption of Diana, who had anciently a famous temple here. The king of Navarre's eldest son had formerly the title of prince of Viana.

XAVIER, a town, remarkable for being the birth-place of the celebrated saint and missionary of that name.

SANGUESA, anciently *Iturissa*, a small town on the river Arragon.

PERALTA, a small town, seated on a peninsula formed by the river Arga. It produces an excellent sort of wine.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF CATALONIA.

THIS province is bounded to the north by the Pyrenees; to the south and east by the Mediterranean; and to the west by Arragon and Valencia. It is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred and twenty in breadth. This principality was formerly much larger than it is at present, but France has curtailed it, by taking from it the provinces of Roussillon and Conflans, with part of Cerdagne and Foix.

The principal cities are Barcelona the capital, Tarragona, Girona, Urgel, Vic, Lerida, Tortosa, Roses, Solsona, Cervera, Cardona, Palamos, Ampurias, and Puicerda. The province is divided into fifteen jurisdictions. Amongst the rivers by which it is watered, the most considerable is the Ebro,

which runs only through a small part of it, and falls into the sea six leagues from Tortosa. The others are the Francoli, which is lost in the sea below Tarragona; the Lobregat, the source of which is in Mount Pendis, and reaches the sea with the Besos near Barcelona; the Ter, which rises between Mount Canigo, and the Col de Nuria, and after running from the north-east to the south-west, turns towards the east, and empties its waters into the sea near Toroella, a few leagues from Girona; and the Fluvia, the mouth of which is below Ampurias. Besides these there are others less considerable, which lose their name, and add to those I have mentioned. The air of Catalonia is healthy, and the climate upon the coast temperate; but the northern part is cold on account of the mountains. These are numerous in this province, but they are not so barren as those in other parts of the kingdom; the mountains of Catalonia are covered with wood and verdure. Among the trees are the pine, the chesnut, the beech, fir, and green oak. The fine and well cultivated plains of Tarragona, Cerdagna, Vic, and Urgel, produce abundance of corn, wine, and vegetables of every kind. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 39.

This province has nearly eighty leagues on the Mediterranean. It derives its name from the Goths, and Alans, united in the word *Gathalonia*, easily changed into *Catalonia*.

This country abounds with cattle, game, honey, salt, marble, crystal, alabaster, jasper, tin, lead, and iron. The plains are fertile and delicious, and on the coast are coral fisheries.

The account of the original inhabitants of Catalonia, and of the foundation of Barcelona, are, with the rest of the early history of Spain, involved in such a cloud of fables, that nothing satisfactory relative to those dark ages can be discovered. The Massilians appear to have carried on a great trade, and to have been much connected with these provinces. Hamilcar Borcas is said to have founded Barcino, now Barcelona; but the Carthaginians did not long keep possession of it, for we find their boundary fixed at the Ebro, so early as the end of the first Punic war. After the fall of the Carthaginian commonwealth, the Romans turned their whole attention towards Tarraco, and neglected Barcino, though they made it a colony by the name of Feventia.

In the fifth century, the barbarians of the north of Europe, having pushed their conquests as far as this peninsula, divided it among the different nations which composed their victorious armies. Catalonia fell to the lot of the Goths, under Ataulph, in 414. It remained under their dominion to the year 714, when it was obliged to submit to the yoke of the Saracens; who, under the command of Abdallah Cis, made themselves masters of all the coast, as far as the Pyrenees. Tarragona
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being now no better than a heap of ruins, Barcelona became imperceptibly the capital of the province. Lewis the Debonair, son of Charlemagne, took it from the Moors in 800. From that period, the emperors, kings of France, governed Catalonia, by appointing counts or vicegerents, removeable at pleasure, till the government was rendered hereditary in the family of Wifred the Hairy. Whether this happened by a concession of Charles the Bald, or by usurpation, remains a doubt among the learned : it continued in his posterity for many generations. This prince having been grievously wounded in a battle against the Normans, received a visit from the emperor ; who, dipping his finger in the blood which trickled from the wound, drew four lines down the gilt shield of Wifred, saying, "Earl, be these thy armorial ensign." Four pallets gules, on a field or, remained from that time the coat of arms of Catalonia, and afterwards of Arragon, when Raymond the Fifth married Petronilla, only daughter and heiress of Ramiro the Second, king of Arragon. Their son Alphonso succeeded to that crown in 1162. The heirs-male of Arragon failing in Martin, the Cortes or states elected Ferdinand of Castile, whose grandson Ferdinand the Catholic, by his marriage with Isabella heiress of Castile, and by the conquest of Granada, united all the Spanish kingdom into one compact formidable monarchy ; which devolved upon the house of Austria, in the person of his grandson Charles.

The Catalonians, says the chevalier de Bourgoanne, are the most industrious, active, and laborious among the Spaniards : they consider themselves as a distinct people, are always ready to revolt, and have more than once formed a project of erecting their country into a republic. For some centuries past, Catalonia has been the nursery of the arts and trades of Spain ; which have acquired there a degree of perfection, not found in any other part of the kingdom. The Catalan (called by him the *Catalan*) is rude, vulgar, jealous, and self-interested, but open and friendly. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 342.

The city of Barcelona, says baron *Dillon*, is generally reckoned one of the most agreeable places in Spain. Its pleasant situation, its commerce, and the activity and industry of its inhabitants, contribute to make it a place of splendour and affluence. *Dillon's Tr.* 382.

The devotion of the Catalonians seems to be pretty much upon a par with that of their neighbours, in the southern provinces of France, and, I am told, much less ardent ; but they still abound with strange practices of religion and local worship. One very odd idea of theirs is, that on the first of November, the eve of All-Souls, they run about from house to house to eat chesnuts ; believing that for every chesnut they swallow with proper

proper faith and unction, they shall deliver a soul out of purgatory. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 103.

Mr. *Swinburne*, in his concise character of the Catalonians, says, they appear to be the most active, stirring set of men, the best calculated for business, travelling, and manufactories. *Swinburne's Tr.* ii. 189.

But, taking a more extensive view of them, in another part of his performance, the same gentleman observes, that the violent spirit of the Catalonians, and their enthusiastic passion for liberty, have often rendered their country the seat of civil war and bloodshed: insurrections have been more frequent here than in any oaher part of Europe. The most remarkable were, first, that in the time of Ferdinand the Fifth, when the peasants rose in arms to deliver themselves from the oppression of the nobles. Secondly, that under Philip the Fourth, about the time that the Portuguese shook off the Spanish yoke; the issue of the war was not equally favourable to the Catalonians, who failed in their attempt of becoming independent; and, after having been twelve years under the protection of France, were reduced to obedience by Don John of Austria. Thirdly, that during the war of the succession, the most famous rebellion, as the French and Spaniards stigmatize it; or, in the language of a republican, the most obstinate struggle they ever made to break their claims, and become a free nation. They attached themselves to the party of the archduke Charles, whose coin is still current in the province. In 1706, Barcelona sustained a siege, which Philip the Fifth was obliged to raise, on the appearance of an English fleet. Though shamefully deserted by England at the peace of Utrecht, and afterwards by the emperor, the Catalonians persisted in their revolt; and, having no longer the protection of any foreign prince to expect, resolved to form themselves into a commonwealth. Lewis the Fourteenth sent the duke of Berwick, in 1714, with a formidable army, to reduce Barcelona. The trenches were opened in July, and the works carried on with the greatest vigour for sixty-one days: a French fleet blocked up the port, and prevented any succours or provisions from getting in. Yet, notwithstanding the famine which raged within, the terrible fire kept up by the enemy's batteries, and the despondency of the regular troops who, were inclined to a capitulation; the burgeses, animated by despair, rejected all offers of accommodation, and seemed determined to bury themselves under the ruins of their city. The very friars, inspired by the same enthusiasm, ran up and down the streets exhorting their fellow-citizens to die like brave men, rather than live the despicable slaves of a despot. The women, the children, breathed the same spirit, and shared the labours of the defence with their husbands

and fathers. After sustaining four bloody assaults, and disputing the breach inch by inch, being at last driven from the ramparts; and from a breast-work which they had thrown up behind the walls, they were obliged to fly for refuge to the new part of the town, where they made a kind of capitulation. Their persons remained untouched, but every privilege was abolished; and heavy taxes were laid upon them to recompense the soldiery. Since this epocha, Catalonia has borne the yoke with fullen patience; except when, a few years ago, the mode of raising recruits by *quintas*, or ballot, was ordered to be adopted in this, as well as the other provinces of Spain. The Catalonians, to whom such a regulation was new, and consequently odious, were upon the point of taking up arms; but, a few rioters being killed by the cannon of the citadel, the commotion was quelled in the capital; and, the king having given up the project for the present, the rest of the principality was pacified. No arms, however, are allowed to be carried by the common people, and very strict discipline is observed in Barcelona. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 19.*

The mode of drinking in this country is singular: they hold a broad-bottomed glass bottle at arms length, and let the liquor spout out of a long neck upon their tongue: from what I see, their expertness at this exercise arises from frequent practice; for the Catalonian drink often, and in large quantities; but I never saw any of them intoxicated. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 11.*

The most considerable places in this principality are,

BARCELONA, the only city in Spain, which at a distance announces its grandeur and population. The traveller, when half a league from Madrid, would scarcely suspect he was approaching a great city, much less the capital of the kingdom, were it not for the high and numerous steeples which seem to rise from the midst of a barren soil; whereas, in the environs of Barcelona, an immense number of country-houses, carriages, and passengers, prepare us for a rich and commercial city.

Barcelona, called by the ancients *Barcino*, is said to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, father of Hannibal, two hundred and fifty years before Christ, at an hundred and twenty paces from the sea. The founder would not now know it again, for it is become one of the largest and handsomest cities in the kingdom; its population is in proportion to its size, and the industry of the inhabitants far exceeds that of those in any part of Spain. The citizens are all merchants, tradesmen, or manufacturers. The ambition and the thirst of gain of the Catalonian are beyond expression: Barcelona contains shops of every

every art and trade, which are exercised there to greater perfection than in any other city of the kingdom. The jewellers form a rich and numerous body, and the only defect in their jewellery is a little want of that taste which in France is carried to a ridiculous extreme, both in furniture and jewels, and too generally preferred to solid value and utility.

Barcelona carries on an extensive trade in its own fruits and manufactures, and foreign merchandize. The harbour is spacious, commodious, and always full of vessels; but it is sometimes dangerous; it daily fills up, and requires continued care, and an immense expence, to keep the entrance open; the sea visibly retires, and, if the clearing of the harbour were neglected for a few years, Barcelona would soon be at a distance from the shore.

This city is well fortified, and has for its defence a magnificent rampart, a citadel, and the castle of Mont-Joui; but Barcelona is too extensive to be easily guarded and defended; on which account it has always been taken when attacked, and the rebellious disposition of the inhabitants severely checked. However, the spirit of mutiny still exists, and government, for what reason I know not, endeavours to encourage it. It is no uncommon thing to hear the Catalonians say, the king of Spain is not their sovereign, and that in Catalonia his only title is that of count of Barcelona. Yet the minister favours all their enterprizes, and they daily obtain prohibitions and privileges contrary to the interests of the rest of Spain. At Madrid they have active solicitors, whose secret intrigues tend to procure an exclusive contraband commerce.

Barcelona, says Bourgoanne, contains several fine edifices; that called the Tersana, or the arsenal, is of a vast extent, and in every respect worthy of attention. A prodigious gallery, containing twenty-eight forges, has lately been erected in it: the numerous workmen continually employed, the noise of the hammers, the red hot iron piled up, and the flame which on every side seems to envelop the building, form a wonderful and an interesting scene. The foundry of cannon in all its parts is an object still more deserving notice; Spain owes to M. Maritz, a Swiss, a very simple and convenient machine for boring of cannon and mortars: his probity and talents have acquired him some envious rivals, and many enemies. It was very contrary to the wishes of these, that he constructed an enormous balance, in which wrought and unwrought ore might be weighed; a balance so exactly poised, that a single grain suffices to give it an inclination. I saw in this foundry several fine pieces of cannon newly cast and bored, and others which were under the latter operation; they were turned, moved, and placed, with as much facility as a dexterous

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turner would give the form he pleased to a piece of ivory. The cannon when boring is horizontally suspended; a great steel piercer, of the bore intended to be given to the cannon, is applied to its mouth; a single workman, by means of a wheel, gives action to the spring which presses upon the borer, and the cannon, put into a motion of rotation, bores itself; the matter separated from it naturally falls out by the motion communicated, and the inside of the cannon remains as smooth and polished as a piece of glass. The same method, except a very trifling difference, is followed with the mortars. The enormous pans in which the metal is melted are three in number, and contain a quantity sufficient to cast four great pieces at a time. The magazines are stored with wood, granades, bullets, and other instruments of death, proper for the attack or defence of any place. The same M. Maritz has put the foundry of Seville into the best possible state; he constructed there an elegant vaulted edifice, with ten furnaces, and furnished with all the machines of his invention, to lift up and remove heavy masses, and for the boring and engraving of cannon. But an object still more important to Spain is the copper refinery that he established in the same arsenal, by which he has found means to separate the copper from all heterogeneous matter, and bring it to the highest degree of perfection; six thousand quintals are annually refined in the place he has constructed for that purpose. Notwithstanding the great improvements of M. Maritz, the old method of casting cannon had still partisans in Spain, who, being interested in the continuation of it, formed a dangerous association against him. A decisive experiment became necessary; four pieces of cannon, twenty-four pounders, two cast according to the method of M. Maritz, and two after the old method, were sent to Ocana, a small town near Aranjuez: the two first were fired twelve hundred times without becoming unfit for service; the latter, after the firings of both amounted to nine hundred, became entirely useless, and were thrown aside. This answer of M. Maritz to his enemies was conclusive; his method prevailed, and fourteen hundred pieces of ordnance have already been cast in the arsenals he founded. Three hundred cannon or mortars may be annually furnished from the arsenal of Seville, and two hundred from that of Barcelona. M. Maritz has also erected in Catalonia and Biscay several melting-houses, in which eight million quintals of balls are cast every year. He left Spain in 1774, with the rank of field-marshal and a well-earned pension: he now resides in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and has been so obliging as to furnish me with some particular information relative to the arsenals he founded and directed. *Bourgoanne's* Tr. iii. 47.

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The same author informs us, that the cathedral of Barcelona is very ancient; the roof is extremely lofty, and supported by a great number of columns, which have a good effect: the inside is spacious but gloomy; the entrance is by twenty steps, each of the whole length of the front, which is not yet begun; for nothing is seen from the street except an old wall blackened by time and the vicissitudes of the weather. The palace of audience is a magnificent edifice; the architecture is equally noble and elegant: the inside is ornamented with marble columns, and in a great hall are found the portraits of all the ancient counts of Barcelona. The exchange, which is not yet finished, is opposite the governor's palace, and will be one of the finest monuments in the city: some of the halls or chambers are occupied by the junto of commerce, and others serve for drawing-schools, like those of Paris, where the art of delineating is taught gratis. They were founded by the company of merchants for the improvement of arts and trades, and already consist of eighteen hundred students. A collection is making of the best models in plaster of the finest pieces of antiquities; and a choice will shortly be made, among the scholars, of those designed to become artists, who will be taught to draw after nature: the others will be instructed in the different arts and trades exercised in that industrious city. The museum of M. Salvador, an apothecary of Barcelona, is equally famed and valuable: his collection of shells is remarkably curious and complete. The minerals are but few in number; but there is a fine choice of the different kinds of Spanish marble, several vases, urns, and antique lamps, valuable medals, and a very large herbal, or *hortus siccus*, carefully composed according to the system of Tournefort, and a numerous collection of all the books which treat of natural philosophy, medicine, botany, and natural history: such are the contents of this cabinet, of which the polite and modest proprietor well performs the honours, whenever the curiosity of a stranger induces him to see it. The collection was begun in 1708, and brought nearly to the state of perfection in which it now is, by John Salvador, grandfather to the present proprietor; a man of considerable learning, and called by Tournefort the Phoenix of Spain. He had travelled through many countries, and contracted a friendship with most of the learned men of his time, with whom he corresponded till his death, which happened in 1726. There is a great eulogium on his museum in the *Histoire Naturelle des Pierres et des Coquilles*, written by the members of the Royal Society of Montpellier. During my residence at Barcelona (in April 1779), I was witness to a fact which proves the degree of power the monks still have in Spain, and that they are certain of escaping with impunity.

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whatever may be their crimes. The barefooted Carmelites, having surpris'd a poor wretch who was robbing their church, took him into custody, and asked him, whether he would prefer suffering the punishment they should inflict upon him, to being given up to regular justice. The unhappy man, relying on their humanity, and the vow of charity made by his judges, gave them the preference, and they instantly condemn'd him to receive a severe discipline. The wretch was stripped and tied down upon a table; several of the monks beat him from head to foot with their leathern girdles, armed with an iron buckle; till, overcome with insupportable pain, he cried out in the most piteous manner, and fainted. The reverend fathers then gave him a little relaxation; but, after he was restored and refreshed, they continued their cruelty, till a part of the flesh was torn from the bones of the miserable sufferer, and then turned him out of the convent. The hospital being near, he crawled to it as well as he could, and expired there in six hours afterwards. This barbarity went unpunished, but it excited general indignation. The begging brother of the order, having had the imprudence to say, that it was better the man had been so scourged, than for him to have been hanged, would have been torn to pieces, had not an alcalde delivered him from the hands of the people. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 53.

As the chevalier de Bourgoanne has omitted several particulars deserving notice in this city, his defects shall be supplied by the other modern travellers. We shall, first, call in the aid of Mr. Swinburne, whose account is very circumstantial and satisfactory. This city, says that accurate observer, is a sweet spot, and much exceeds in mildness the boasted climate of Montpellier. Except in the dog days, you may here have green peas all the year round. The situation is beautiful, the appearance from land and sea remarkably picturesque. A great extent of fruitful plain, bounded by an amphitheatre of hills, backs it on the west side: the mountain of Montjuich defends it on the south from the unwholesome winds which blow over the marshes at the mouth of the Llobregat: to the north, the coast projecting into the sea, forms a noble bay; and it has the Mediterranean to close the prospect on the east. The environs are in a state of high cultivation, studded with villages, gardens, and country-houses. The form of Barcelona is almost circular, the Roman town being on the highest ground, in the centre of the new one: the ancient walls are still visible in several places, but the sea has retired many hundreds of yards from the port gates. One of the principal Gothic churches, and a whole quarter of the city, stand upon the lands which were once the bottom of the harbour. The immense

menſe loads of ſand hurried down into the ſea by the rivers, and thrown back by wind and current into this haven, will, in all probability, choak it quite up, unleſs greater diligence be uſed in preventing the gathering of the ſhoals. A ſoutherly wind brings in the ſand, and already a deep laden veſſel finds it dangerous to paſs over the bar. The port is handſome; the mole is all of hewn ſtone, a maſterpiece of ſolidity and convenience. Above is a platform for carriages; below, vaſt magazines, with a broad key reaching from the city gates to the light-houſe. This was performed by the orders of the late marquis de la Mina, captain-general of the principality, where his memory is held in greater veneration than at the court of Madrid. He governed Catalonia many years, more like an independent ſovereign, than like a ſubject inveſted with a delegated authority. Great are the obligations Barcelona has to him: he cleaned and beautified its ſtreets, built uſeful edifices, and forwarded its trade and manufactures. On the neck of land which runs into the ſea, and forms the port, he pulled down ſome fiſhermenſe huts, and in 1752 began to build Barcelona, a regular town, conſiſting of about two thouſand brick houſes, quarters for a regiment, and a church, in which his aſhes are depoſited under a taſteleſs monument, with a barbarous epithet. As the land was given, the houſes were ſoon run up on a regular plan: a ground floor, and one ſtory above, with three windows in front, and a pediment over them: the whole conſiſting of about twenty ſtreets, and containing near two thouſand inhabitants. The light-houſe at the end of the pier is a ſlender tower, near which ſhips are ſtationed when they perform quarantine: the old one ſtood much nearer the land, but was ſwept away in a dreadful hurricane. Another of La Mina's improvements is the rampart, or great walk upon the walls, extending the whole length of the harbour. It is all built upon arches, with magazines below, and a broad coach-road and foot-path above, raiſed to the level of the firſt floor of the houſes in the adjoining ſtreet. In clear warm evenings, it is very pleaſant to walk along this pavement, to the areſenal at the ſouth-eaſt angle of the city. The work-ſhops are built in a grand ſcale. At this corner, the rampart joins the rambla, a long irregular ſtreet, which they have begun to level and widen, with the intention of planting an avenue down the middle. Here the ladies parade in their coaches, and ſometimes go entirely round the city upon the walls, which are of brick, lately repaired and enlarged. The drive is charming, having a ſweet country on one ſide, and, on the other, cluſters of ſmall gardens and vineyards. You deſcend at the north gate, into a very ſpacious ſquare before the citadel; juſt where the grand breach was made,

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made, when the duke of Berwick besieged the town. The citadel has six strong bastions; calculated to overawe the inhabitants, at least as much as to defend them from a foreign enemy. The lowness of its situation renders it damp, unwholesome, and swarming with mosquitos. The major of this fortress owes his promotion to a singular circumstance. When the late king arrived at Madrid in 1759, a magnificent bull-feast was given in honour of that event: as it is necessary, upon such occasions, that those who fight on horseback should be gentlemen born, the managers of the exhibition were greatly at a loss; till this man, who was a poor starving officer, presented himself, though utterly ignorant both of bull-fighting and horsemanship. By dint of resolution and the particular favour of fortune, he kept his seat, and performed his part so much to the public satisfaction, that he was rewarded with a pension and a majority. The streets of Barcelona are narrow, but well paved: a covered drain, in the middle of each street, carries off the filth and rain-water. At night they are tolerably well lighted up; but long before day-break every lamp is out. The houses are lofty and plain: to each kind of trade a particular district is allotted. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 23.*

In the cloisters of the cathedral various kinds of foreign birds are kept, upon funds bequeathed for that purpose by a wealthy canon: the motives which induced him to make so whimsical a devise are not known.

Santa Maria is a Gothic pile.

The Roman antiquities in this city are numerous. In the house belonging to the family of Pinos, which was almost levelled to the ground by the bombs during the siege, are many excellent busts and medallions: an *Augustus Pater*, with a *corona radialis*, a small elegant Bacchus, and a woman holding a rabbit, supposed to represent Spain, the *Provincia cunicularis*, are the most remarkable. The owners of this house have always remained so true to their principles in politics, that they have constantly resided in a poor dwelling near the spot, and suffered their palace to remain in ruins; as a *memento* to their fellow-citizens, and a monument of their own spirit and misfortunes.

Speaking of the last insurrection in Barcelona, Barretti says, an additional tax was not the only punishment inflicted on the Catalonians, for their siding with the competitor of Philip V. The use of all sorts of weapons was interdicted them, and with so much rigour, that they were not only forbidden, under the most severe penalties, to carry a knife in their pockets, but they were not even permitted to have more than one at table; and that one they were also commanded to secure to the table by a long chain, for the use of carving and cutting when at

their meals. And, though this law is not now strictly enforced, the custom still continues among the lower classes, and at the *posadas* and *ventas*, to have a large carving-knife fastened to an iron chain; the chain being nailed to the corner of the table. *Barretti's Tr.* iv. 86.

As Cadiz is the most flourishing town the Spaniards have on the ocean, so is Barcelona on the Mediterranean. Many are the manufactures (says the same author), which are here carried on with a spirit not much known in other parts of Spain; and the most considerable of them I take to be that of firelocks and pistols; of which these armourers make enough to furnish the whole kingdom; besides the vast numbers shipped off for the Spanish dominions in the new world. Next to the manufacture of fire-arms, follows that of edged weapons, razors included, with whatever comes under the denomination of steel-ware. The blades of Barcelona have the reputation of being little inferior to those of Toledo; and the razors made here I prefer to those of England. The manufacture of woollen blankets is also one of the most considerable. No less than eighty thousand of them are annually exported to other nations. The Barcelona handkerchiefs are well known; the best that come from the East Indies are but indifferent, when compared to the best that are made here. Few towns, in proportion to their extent, abound with so many taylorers as Barcelona; because the greater part of the cloathing for the Spanish troops, both in Spain and beyond sea, is made in that city. *Barretti's Tr.* iv. 87.

The same author remarks, that those who charge the Spaniards with idleness, ought at least to make an exception in favour of the Catalonian rustics, whom I found this morning at work by moon-light in the fields, as I walked out of Piera by four o'clock. *Barretti's Tr.* iv. 67.

And to complete our character of the inhabitants of this principality, we shall be once more indebted to the chevalier de Bourgoanne: few of the reproaches (says that accurate discriminator) alledged against the Spaniards, are applicable to the Catalonians. When we cross their well-cultivated province, and see it full of manufactures of various kinds, we find it difficult to believe that it belongs to Spain. The port of Barcelona exports its silks, middling cloths and cottonades, wines, brandies, and other productions; and if we wish to judge of the part the Catalonians take in this commerce, it must be observed, that in 1782, of six hundred and twenty-eight vessels which entered Barcelona, three hundred and seventeen belonged to Spain. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 38.

The two wonders of Catalonia are Montserrat, and the mountain near Cardona, called the Salt Mountain; these

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equally attract the attention of the devotee and the naturalist. The former has already become an object of our attention; a particular account of it being given in our general description of Spain, under the class of Mountains, page 14. The latter shall be duly noticed in our description of Cardona.

There are several hot wells in the neighbourhood of Barcelona; but the principal spring is at Caldas de Monbuy, about five leagues north of Barcelona; the town has its name from the waters, but it is now much decayed, and dwindled into a very inconsiderable place, with a few privileges to support its rank as a town; though it was once the capital of a district, inhabited by people known in the earliest periods of the annals of Catalonia, under the denomination of *Aquical-denses*; of whom frequent mention is made during the contest between Rome and Carthage, for the dominion of that part of Spain, sometimes taking part with one side, sometimes with the other. The greatest part of a slight ancient wall remains, as also its four gates, which are still kept in repair: but the castle of the lord of the manor, though of a late date in comparison with the rest, seems to have been abandoned for some years, and is in a most ruinous condition. Caldas is situated in a very romantic part of the country, which rises all round into abrupt hills, and in a manner encircle it. These hills, or rather mountains, are for the most part covered with olive groves, which yield a considerable quantity of oil; for the extraction of which, the hot water that flows so plentifully in the town, is of infinite use. As this place is now destitute of elegance and accommodations, the baths are not much frequented with a view of dissipation or pleasure; but numberless are the votaries of health, who visit it from all parts of the country in spring and autumn. Some of the apothecaries, and many private houses at Caldas, have neat baths for those who choose to hire them; and there is an hospital where the poor are admitted gratis. Various are the virtues which this water is said to possess, and many the cures that it daily performs. It rises much hotter than either the spring at Aix la Chapelle, or those of Bath and Bristol: it is boiling hot; and the people of the town come constantly there to boil their eggs, cabbage, and all sorts of vegetables, by simply suspending them under the spout of the fountain in a basket; and yet make use of no other water, when sufficiently cooled, for drinking either alone, mixed with wine, or cooled with snow and orgeats, sherbets, &c. Another hot spring flows in the village of Caldetas, which also takes its name from the waters, like the former, though expressive of a less degree of heat. This water is a purgative, and not fit for any culinary purpose. These watering places differ widely from those in other countries,

being solely frequented by the infirm, out of pure necessity, and are therefore but indifferently supported. Was the beneficial improvement of England to take place, it would in a short time extend the reputation of these salutary waters, and make them rival, if not surpass, Spa, Aix la Chapella, Barages, and most of the celebrated places on the continent; over all which the famous baths of Caldas have such an undoubted superiority, in point of climate and situation. *Dillon's Tr.* 405.

The women of Barcelona are as handsome as any in Spain: they have great sprightliness and vivacity in their conversation; and are more unrestrained in their behaviour than in many other parts of the kingdom.

Barcelona is an episcopal see, subject to the archbishop of Tarragona, with a revenue of ten thousand ducats per annum. Near the cathedral stands a church, where provisions are distributed every day to three hundred poor.

The road from Barcelona is wide and magnificent, bordered with poplars, elms, and orange trees, and ornamented with handsome houses, fountains, and villages. Two leagues from the city, near an hamlet called *Los Molinos del Rey*, the King's Mills, you pass the Llobregat over a most beautiful bridge about four hundred paces in length. The causeways and parapets, and the four pavilions by which it is terminated, are of a species of red granite. The same width and goodness of road continue until you arrive at a bridge of a particular construction, a work worthy of the Romans, and which was projected to unite two high mountains. It is composed of three bridges, one above another. The first, in the form of a terrace, was intended for foot passengers; the second, for beasts of burden; the uppermost, for carriages. The work was almost finished when the principal arches fell in. Nothing of it remains but the first platform, and the enormous pillars which supported the two upper bridges. The platform rests upon eight arches, six fathoms wide; each pillar is about two and an half thick; however, the construction of the road and the bridge is discontinued, on account of a law-suit between the architect and the undertakers, which has been brought before the council of Castile. The fine roads of Catalonia terminate at Villa Franca about two leagues from the bridge.

VILLA FRANCA, is a small city surrounded by walls, supposed to be the *Carthago Vetus* of the ancients. The fine roads of Catalonia terminate here, but beyond the city are several villages agreeably situated, and the country about them has a pleasing appearance. The principal villages are Arbouen, situated upon an eminence whence Mont-Serrat is seen from its summit to the base, and Vendrell, to which water runs from

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every quarter. Three leagues from this village the road passes under a triumphal arch, a Roman monument almost destroyed by time; the frieze, by which it is terminated, bears an inscription in large characters, but so much effaced that it is impossible to read it. Afterwards the traveller passes through the villages of Torrade Embarra and Alta-Fouilla, and soon has no other road than that which he traces out for himself upon the sand of the sea. The waves break against the feet of the horses, and often wet the traveller. This view of the sea, ever new and striking, is here embellished by a fine country, and a distant view of Tarragona. The walls of this city seem to rise from the bosom of the waters, and the houses are built upon high ground, which commands the whole country.

TARRAGONA, anciently called **TARCON** and **TARRACO**, one of the most ancient cities in Spain, and said to have been built by the Phœnicians, who gave it the name of *Tarcon*, of which the Latins made *Tarraco*. It gave its name to one of the most considerable parts of Spain, called by the Romans *Tarraconensis*: the city was fortified by Scipio, who made it a place of defence against the Carthaginians. It is situated on an eminence near the sea, at the mouth of the little river Francoli.

The inhabitants built a temple in honour of Augustus, and were the first who burned incense before his statue; an homage which that emperor, though one of the most flattered, thought ridiculous.

Tarragona has but few remains of its ancient grandeur; inscriptions almost destroyed by time, some coins, and a few ruins, give but an imperfect idea of what it formerly was.

It is now depopulated, and but of little importance. The harbour is dangerous, and not much frequented: there are a few bastions in bad repair, which were formerly built for its defence.

The water of the Francoli, which falls into the sea a quarter of a league from the city, are famous for the fine lustre they give to linen which is washed in them.

Tarragona is the metropolis of Catalonia, and disputes with Toledo the primacy of Spain. The establishment of the see is said to have been in the first ages of the church; the succession of archbishops was interrupted by the Moors, and remained suspended until the eleventh century. The archbishop enjoys an annual revenue of twenty thousand ducats.

The cathedral is worthy of attention for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel, built with rich marble and jasper, in honour of St. Thecla, tutelar saint of the church. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 61.

The following description of Tarragona, by Mr. Swinburne, nearly corresponds with that of Bourgoanne, and mentions some particulars which that gentleman has omitted. Tarragona is now contracted to a very trifling city, which covers only a small portion of the Roman inclosure, and is an ill-built, dirty, depopulated place. Many antiquities have been found and are still to be seen in the town, and almost all round the walls. A few vestiges remain of the palace of Augustus, and of the great circus: an arch or two of the amphitheatre, and some steps cut out in the solid rock, still exist, impending over the sea. The cathedral dedicated to St. Thecla is ugly, but the new chapel of that tutelar saint is beautiful. The inside is cased with yellow and brown marbles, dug up in the very center of the town, and ornamented with white foliages and bas-reliefs. The architecture is thought heavy; but I confess I did not think that fault very glaring. The whole together has a very pleasing effect. In queen Anne's war the English were in possession of this post, and intended to have kept and fortified it, by bringing the river Francolis round it. For this purpose they threw up vast out-works and redoubts, of which the ruins are yet very visible. Having secured Minorca and Gibraltar, they renounced the project of fixing a garrison in Tarragona. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 115.*

After leaving Tarragona, you pass the Francoli over a stone bridge; the roads are tolerably good, the lands well cultivated, and the country is enlivened by several hamlets and villages. The principal of these are Villaseca and Cambrilis, which have a considerable trade in wines made in the neighbourhood, and brandies. The English and Dutch take in cargoes of them in the road called the port of Salo. Several of the towers which at different distances formerly served to defend the whole coast, still remain, but are falling very fast into a state of ruin.

The traveller is mortified in these districts, at seeing women employed in the labours of the field. Their hands were not made for the spade and pick-axe. Nature has prepared them more easy occupations at home; the women, thus employed, have not that beauty and fine complexion which we admire in those who weave lace in the northern part of Catalonia.

The scene changes after leaving Cambrilis; the country is a vast solitude covered with bushes, and terminated by the sea. Some remains of fortifications, called the Hospitalet, are still to be seen. The part of it in the best preservation serves at present for an inn: there is a Latin inscription, in Gothic characters, upon a piece of white marble over the door of the highest tower. Many of the words cannot be decyphered. On each side of, and over the inscription, are several escutcheons, one of which is *semée of fleurs de lis*. This fort seems to have

have been built after the expulsion of the Moors from Caralonia; it is within an hundred paces of the sea.

It is suprising to find that, in provinces enriched by arts, commerce, and agriculture, the people appear more wretched than in those in which a kind of mediocrity reigns. Is not this because commerce and the arts naturally produce an inequality of fortune, and increase population; and that workmen, hereby becoming more numerous, are poorer, and worse paid? Catalonia is certainly the province which, in Spain, presents to view the greatest activity and population; the roads are full of travellers; yet both men and women, of the lower classes, are badly cloathed; the latter are generally without shoes and stockings; whilst in Andalusia, where the misery of the people is more real, the men and women have the appearance of a sufficiency. It is in the houses only where broken furniture, the worst of food, and disgusting filth, fully discovers the hideous face of poverty.

Going from Tarragona into the Campo Tarragones, we see a plain of about nine miles diameter, one of the most fruitful spots in Europe; there is not an uncultivated part in the whole extent. The abundance and excellence of its productions have induced all the foreign houses, settled in Barcelona, to establish agents and factors at

REUS, a considerable town, near the center of the plain, which of late years has greatly increased in buildings and population. The magnitude of this place receives daily addition: the number of its inhabitants has, within these fifteen years, risen above two thirds, and now amounts to twenty thousand. The suburbs are already twice as large as the old town. They have also built a theatre for dramatic performances. Wines and brandies are the staple commodities of Reus: of the former, the best for drinking are produced on the hills belonging to the Carthusians: those of the plain are fittest for burning. The annual exports are about twenty thousand pipes of brandy, all very pale, but afterwards, by mixtures in Guernsey and Holland, brought to the proper colour for our market. There are four degrees of proof or strength, viz. common, oil, Holland, and spirit. Brandy of common proof froths in the glass in pouring out, and remains so. Oil proof is when oil sinks in the brandy. Five pipes of wine make one of strong brandy, and four make one of weak. The king's duty is ten pesettas a pipe on the high proofs, and twelve on the low: the town dues come to three sols, and both duties are paid by the exporter. This branch of trade employs about one thousand stills in the Campo, of which number the town contains one hundred and fifty. It is all carried in carts, at half a crown a

pipe, down to Salo, an open but safe road five miles off. Here it is left on the beech till it pleases the Catalonian sailors to float it off to the shires: as they are paid by the year, they only work when they choose, and in fair pleasant weather. Nuts are likewise an article of exportation; upwards of sixty thousand bushels, from the woods at the foot of the west mountains are usually shipped off in a year. Every thing here wears the face of business. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 119.

Speaking of the whole province, baron Dillon says, Catalonia furnishes annually thirty thousand pipes of brandy, which require one hundred and forty thousand pipes of wine to make them; besides which, near two thousand pipes of wine are also annually exported: and of fruit, about thirty thousand bags of hazle nuts every year, chiefly for England, and worth about twenty shillings a bag on the spot. *Dillon's Tr.* 414.

LERIDA, an ancient well-fortified city, standing on an eminence near the river Segre, which a few miles below empties itself into the Ebro. Here is a citadel, a court of inquisition, and an university. This city is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Tarragona, yielding a yearly revenue of twelve thousand ducats. Here are several monasteries; and in the neighbourhood Julius Cæsar had a camp, where he received and defeated Afranius and Petreius, the two legates sent him by Pompey. It was a colony under the Romans, and called Ilerda.

TORTOSA, a large ancient ill-built city, seated on the Ebro, over which it has a bridge of boats; it is said to have been founded two thousand years before the Christian æra: but the proofs of this illustrious origin are unfortunately lost: Scipio gave it the name of Dordosa, and made it a municipal city.

Among the numerous combats between the Spaniards and the Moors, there was one in which the women of Tortosa signalized themselves. They courageously mounted the ramparts of their city, and performed such prodigies of valour, that Raimond Berenger, the last count of Barcelona, instituted for them, in 1170, the military order of the *Hacha*, or flambeau. They merited and obtained the same day several honourable privileges, which do not exist at present; they have, however, preserved the right of precedency in matrimonial ceremonies, let the rank of the men be ever so distinguished.

Tortosa is four leagues from the sea, and six from the mouth of the Ebro; this river washes the ramparts of the city, which at present serve but for ornaments. The most remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the castle: the cathedral is vast, and built in fine proportions; the principal front is of the Corinthian order, and equally noble and magnificent; the first body

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only of the building is finished; a vestry is now finishing, which is ornamented with the finest jaspers of the country, but the heavy architecture answers not to the expence.

Mr. Bourgoanne informs us, that devout persons and connoisseurs admire in the old vestry several interesting objects; the former revere a ribbon or web of thread, of which the Virgin made a present with her own hands to that cathedral. A canon, in his stole, took a bit of this relict, enshrined in gold and diamonds, and applied it to the forehead, temples and lips of the spectators, who were upon their knees. I was of the number, and modestly submitted to every thing he thought proper to do. Those who have a taste for the arts see with pleasure a triumphal arch in silver, which weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. The architecture is fine and noble, and the arch serves as an *Ostensoir* in the processions of the *Fête-Dieu*. There is also a fine golden chalice decorated with enamel, which belonged to Peter de Luna, an anti-pope, known by the name of Benedict XI. who during the long quarrels of the church, went to reside in Peniscola, his native place: the patine or cover, as well as the chalice, which is very heavy, are ornamented with the most beautiful miniatures. The baptismal font is of porphyry, and well finished after the manner of the ancients; it formerly served as a fountain in the gardens of the same pope. The castle is upwards of a mile square, and is now in a state of ruin; it however serves as an habitation to a governor, who is old and lame, and to a young and charming woman who is his wife; the lady seemed dissatisfied with her elevated abode, and very glad to have a few moments conversation with me and my companion, whom she very courteously invited to her apartments. She has much wit and a very fine figure, and was by far the most pleasing object I saw in the castle. It must, however, be remembered, that the Ebro decorates the whole country with verdure and flowers, and that the most delightful landscapes are discovered from this elevation: there are also some precious remains of antiquity; among others, the following inscription to the god Pan, the ancient tutelar deity of Tortosa:

PANI. DEO. TVTELAE
OB. LEGATIONES. IN
CONCILIO. P. H. C.
APVT. ANICIENVM.
AVG. PROSPERE
GESTAS
M.

It is an acknowledgment made to the god *Pan*, by the colony of Tortosa, for having obtained what they asked by their de-

deputies in an assembly of the farther provinces of Spain. *Anicinium Augustum* was a city of the Gauls, now called Poy-cerda; but as it is not to be presumed that the assembly was held so far from Tortosa, the learned are of opinion, that there was at that time in Spain a city of the same name. *Bourgoanne's Tr. iii. 70.*

The curious in ruins will find a considerable number of them in the esplanade of the castle. There are also several subterraneous caverns which resemble the *masmoras* of Granada: they are supposed to have been prisons constructed by the Moors, but they appear to me to be more ancient, and perhaps were public granaries, like those of Burjasol near Valencia.

Several Roman inscriptions are still found in Tortosa; two are incrusted in the wall of the cathedral, and some are placed without order, and mixed with Gothic inscriptions.

Tortosa, says Mr. Swinburne, is an ugly town, on the declivity of a hill, north of the Ebro, over which there is a bridge of boats. Its commerce in silk and corn is but at a low ebb. We purchased of some nuns the most delicate silk gloves I ever beheld, made of what they call the flower of silk. *Swinburne's Tr. i. 127.*

The waters of the Ebro, though muddy, are constantly drank by the inhabitants: the slime they leave after great floods, is esteemed as beneficial to the lands they overflow, as those of the Nile are to Egypt. The liquorice-plant grows in great plenty on all the low grounds near the river.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the beautiful environs of Tortosa; the country is fertile in wines and fruits, and contains great quantities of marble, jasper, and alabaster. The Ebro abounds there with fish, and is covered with a great number of little barks, which give the city an appearance of commerce and population.

Going out of Tortosa over a long wooden bridge, much admired in that country, but which is far from being one of the wonders of the world, the road is one of the most agreeable to be met with in Spain: and the good effects of cultivation are displayed in the most lively verdure.

ULDECONA, a small town situated two leagues from the Venta; the principal street of which is long. It is a part of the great road; the houses are supported by a colonade, or, more properly speaking, pillars of granite. The church, and some of the houses, have a respectable Gothic appearance; the windows of an orgive form, and the slender columns, by which they are divided, give this place an air of antiquity always pleasing to the curious. It is necessary to remark, that in this province the distance from one place to another is not reckon-

ed in miles; the computation is made by the time necessary to go over it. The Catalonians say, we have so many hours travelling to go to dinner &c.

CARDONA, a handsome town seated on an acclivity near the river Cardonera. It is the capital of a duchy, and well fortified.

This place is about sixteen leagues from Barcelona, at no great distance from Montserrat, and near the Pyrenees. It is situated at the foot of a rock of salt, which on the side of the river Cardonero appears cut perpendicularly, forming a mass of solid salt between four and five hundred feet in height, without the least crevice, fissure, or strata; nor is any gypsum to be found in the neighbourhood. This amazing rock is about a league in circumference, and about the same height as the adjacent mountains; but, as its depth is unknown, it cannot be ascertained on what basis it rests. The salt is generally white from the top to the bottom, though in some parts it is found to be red: the latter kind, when cut into pieces like bricks, the people of the country think efficacious for pains in the side, by applying it to the part, after it has been moderately warmed. Sometimes it is of a light blue; but these colours are of no importance, as they disappear in grinding; the salt remaining white, and being eatable; having no flavour or taste either of earth or vapour.

This prodigious mountain of salt, divested of any other substance, is unparalleled in Europe. Philosophers have an ample field to study its formation: it will not be sufficient to say, that it proceeds from an evaporation of the sea, as this will not be thought satisfactory,

In the shop of a sculptor at Cardona, says baron Dillon, I purchased several figures, candlesticks, caskets, and other toys, cut out of this salt, as transparent as crystal. When one of the workmen was carving a candlestick, I observed he wet it with water, then rubbed it dry with a towel; and wiped off the white powder which ensued on the working of it, and gave it a great transparency. The salt is so hard and compact, that water will not dissolve it, if soon rubbed dry again. The river which runs at its foot is briny; and when it rains, the saltiness of the water increases, and kills the fish; but this effect does not continue above three leagues; beyond which fish live as usual. After many experiments which I made with the water of this river, by evaporation, distillation, and various different processes, I never could discover in it the least grain of salt, which persuaded me that the salt was entirely decomposed by motion, and dissolved into earth and water: what rhapsodies have been published with respect to the physical causes of the salt-

saltness of the sea; some saying that immense beds of salt existed at its bottom; others, finding this argument destroyed itself, had recourse to the idea of rivers bringing down salt enough to the sea to impregnate its waters; which supposition is as false as the former, as we are positive that sea-water is at present as briny as it was in ancient times, in proportion to its situation, temperature, evaporation, or quantity of fresh water running into it: besides this, I have made several experiments, but never found salt at the mouth of rivers, where they disembogue into the sea. It is true that sometimes, after distillation and evaporation, I have found a thousandth part of common salt; and I once discovered, as a *residuum*, a little nitre; but this proves nothing, and, with respect to the nitre, I consider it to be a *residuum* of common salt; being persuaded that this may change its acid and alkaline basis, and become nitre with motion and ebullition, and reciprocally nitrous, and the alkaline basis change into common salt. *Dillon's Tr.* 391, from *Don Guillenmo Bowles*.

Bourgoanne, speaking of this singular eminence, says, the mountain of Cardona is an inexhaustible quarry of salt. This mineral is there of almost every colour, so that when shone upon by the rays of the sun, the mountains resemble those of diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, which we read of in the fanciful descriptions of Fairy-land. Vases, urns, and many valuable productions are made from this salt: imitations of every kind of preserved fruit are so perfectly wrought in it, that the eye aids the hand to deceive; there is no form that cannot be given to the salt, which is easily cut, though it has sufficient solidity; but productions which can receive no injury from time, would quickly be dissolved in water. The principal colours of the salt are orange, violet, green and blue: one of the particularities, and not the least important, of this mountain is, that it is in part covered with shrubs and plants: the top is shaded by a forest of pines, and the environs produce excellent wine.

PALAMOS, a small fortified town, on a bay which affords a good harbour, near Cape Pallafugel. It stands partly on a level, and partly on an eminence projecting into the sea. It is fortified, has a citadel, and gives the title of count.

GIRONA, a city near the confluence of the rivers Onhar and Duter, which, joining their waters, form a wide and magnificent channel. Its fortifications seem to be in an indifferent state. The great street, which crosses the town from one end to the other, is full of shops, and workmen of every kind. The ancient name of this place was Gerunda: the cathedral church, dedicated to the Virgin, is extremely rich, and contains

tains a statue of solid silver of its patroness. It is a place of considerable trade, but its university makes no figure, and the revenue of its bishop is but small. Here are a great many convents, and the neighbouring country is reckoned the most fertile in Catalonia. Girona is the principal place of a considerable jurisdiction. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* iii. 34.

Speaking of this place, Mr. Swinburne says, It is a large clean city, with some good streets; but poorly inhabited, and for the most part gloomy. The churches are darker than caverns: the Gothic cathedral is grand, but so very dark at the upper end, that; but for the glimmering of two smoaky lamps, we should not have discovered that the canopy and altar are of massy silver. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 9.

The same author observes, that, on leaving Girona, we met with a laughable accident. S. G. who travels in the vehicle of the mountebank, was roused from his nap by the bottom of the chaise suddenly giving way, and dropping them both in the river Ter. They were obliged to walk in the chaise (literally, *se. promener en voiture*) quite through the water, before their horses could be prevailed upon to stop. The peasants have brought us partridges for supper, though it be Friday, and seem very well accustomed to see meat eaten on fasting days: however, the maid of the inn thinks to atone for this irregularity, by placing before us on the table a well-dressed image of the Virgin, to whom she expects we should behave with proper liberality. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 10.

The country near Gerona is extremely pleasant, diversified with fertile plains, and gentle eminences, crowned with evergreen oaks and pines. The view stretches down over the olive plantations, in the low grounds, as far as the sea; slender towers on the points of the rocks, and white steeples rising out of the woods, add great life to this charming scene.

ROSES, a strong town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the sea. It obtained its name from the ruins of the town of Rhoda, at a small distance from it, near Cape Cruz.

PEUCERDA, a pretty large town fortified in the modern taste, situated between the rivers Coral and Segre, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is the capital of the earldom of Cerdagne.

URGEL, an ancient city, earldom, and bishopric, on the banks of the river Segre, not far from the Pyrenees, and about ninety miles from Barcelona. It is walled, has an ancient castle, and several convents. The revenue of the bishop is nine thousand ducats per annum.

SALSONA, a town situated in the heart of the province, on the river Cordonera, about sixty miles from Barcelona. It has strong walls, two castles, two monasteries, and an university. It is the see of a bishop, who has a yearly emolument of four thousand ducats.

TERROSIA, a small town near Lerida, the air or soil of which is so salubrious as to cure the most outrageous insanity: hence it is a common observation in Catalonia, when a person appears to be agitated with passion, that he ought to be sent to Terrosia.

BELAGNER, a small town at the foot of a high mountain, on the river Segre, over which it has a bridge. It is nine miles north-east of Lerida.

VIGUE, a small city and earldom, seated in a fertile plain. Over the rivers Ter and Noguera, which almost encompass it, are several bridges. It is the see of a bishop, subject to the archbishop of Tarragona, whose revenue is six thousand ducats per annum. In the neighbouring mountains are found some amethysts, topazes, emeralds, and other stones. Near the town are some hot mineral springs: hence the Romans called it *Vicus Aquarias*, and *Aquæ Votonie*. Here are several convents.

MATARO, a small populous town: it contains several manufactures, and is considered as one of the richest and most active towns in Catalonia. The environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine much famed for its flavour. The view of the sea continues from Mataro to Barcelona.

The best red wine of Catalonia is made at Mataro, north of Barcelona; and the best white at Sitges, between that city and Tarragona. *Swinburne's Tr.* i. 100.

POBLEDO, a small town, the neighbourhood of which affords alum and vitriol.

COMPREDON, a town of considerable strength, seated on an eminence near the river Ter, with a citadel in the centre of it. In 1698 it was besieged and taken by the French.

AMPUZIAS, a sea-port, formerly a considerable place, but now much reduced.

ISLANDS

ISLANDS ON THE COAST OF SPAIN.

THE principal islands on the coast of Spain are Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, Fermentora, and Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. These, with the other smaller isles about them, once composed a kingdom, called the kingdom of Majorca; which was by degrees recovered from the Moors, and annexed to the kingdom of Arragon. At present they all belong to the crown of Spain; Minorca, which has long been in the possession of the English, being ceded to the court of Madrid by the peace of 1783.

Speaking of the Mediterranean, in which these islands lie, the chevalier de Bourgoanne makes the following animated observations:

From an eminence I discovered the Mediterranean. The sun, which had just risen, cast his beams upon the gently agitated surface of that sea. I imagined I saw a vast mirror placed at the extremity of the horizon; and, for the first time, I hailed those waters, which, though confined within narrow bounds, have been the theatre of the immortal deeds of the most famous nations of the earth, and of the first efforts of rising commerce, as well as that of numerous wrecks and combats. This, said I to myself, is the sea which ancient mythology peopled with so many wonderful beings, to which our ancestors paid the worship due only to the Supreme Being; and whose names their posterity cannot pronounce without respect. Jupiter was born in one of the islands. Latona chose Delos, in which to bring forth the twin deities she bore in her womb. The Titans, crushed by the thunder of Olympus, heaved up the mountains of Sicily. Eolus and Vulcan had their empire there, and the infernal rivers their mouths. The amorous Arethusa crossed an arm of this sea to join her waves to those of Alpheus. In less fabulous ages, Themistocles there displayed the victorious ensigns of the Greeks, and stained them with the blood of the Persians. The Romans there destroyed the Carthaginian navy. Octavius, triumphant, there defeated Anthony, who, crowding sail upon the waters, which had been witnesses to his disaster, hastened to console himself for his disgrace in the arms of the famous Egyptian queen. In more modern ages our ancestors, piously insane, traversed these seas to recover the Holy Land from profanation. Illustrious knights, inheriting their zeal, but capable of purifying from its extravagance, took up their abode in an island of this sea, to which they have given their name, and from this new bulwark of Christianity, combat barbarians more as enemies

mies to humanity than religion. The count of Toulouse triumphed off Malaga, the Ottoman fleet was destroyed at Chesmai, and the gallant Howe cruised here with as much safety as in one of the bays of Britain. *Bourgoanne's Tr.* ii. 283.

MAJORCA, the largest of the Mediterranean islands, is about sixty miles in length, and forty in breadth: it is also the nearest to the Spanish coast, being only one hundred miles from Barcelona. This island is divided into two parts; that towards the north and west is mountainous, but not barren; the other, lying south and east, is pretty level, and consists of corn lands, pastures, orchards, and vineyards. It has plenty of corn, wine, oil, honey, cheese, saffron, large and small cattle, wool, fish, rabbits, partridges, deer, wildfowls, and horses; but there are no wild beasts in it. The whole island is encompassed with strong towers, from which an enemy may be descried at a distance. It has several good harbours and anchoring places, and the air is wholesome, though sometimes sultry. Here are no rivers, but the island is plentifully supplied with water by the springs and wells. The inhabitants, in their manners and customs, resemble the Spaniards, and particularly the Catalonians. The language of the superior class is Spanish; that of the common people is a medley of Limosin, Greek, Latin, and Arabic.

This island, however, does not produce a sufficiency of articles for the consumption of the inhabitants. It receives corn from the French and Italian ports, cattle from those of Languedoc and Catalonia, and rice and silks from the coasts of the kingdom of Valencia. The French, English, and Dutch supply it with the other articles of which it has need: but the French possess three-fourths of the commerce of the island. The people of Majorca, like the inhabitants of most islands, have an inclination and aptitude for navigation. Their ship timber is made use of at Palma, which is their principal port; they bring cocoa, sugar, iron, and planks, from Marseilles, and their xebecs go to Cadiz, where they take in cargoes. Their flag, more exposed than any other to the insults of the rovers of Barbary, their fierce neighbours, may hereafter be displayed with greater security in the Mediterranean; and the port of Palma, being one of those which, since the year 1778, has a right to trade with Spanish America, must still increase their industry. The principal places in this island are,

MAJORCA, anciently *Palina*, a handsome, large, populous strong town, seated on the south-west side of the island, on a bay between two capes. It is well fortified, and has a cathedral, twenty-two other churches, a royal palace, several ho-

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pitals, squares, and handsome streets. Majorca is the residence of the viceroy, the seat of a court of inquisition and other courts, and the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Valencia, and enjoys an annual emolument of twenty thousand ducats. It was taken in 1706, and retaken in 1715; since which period it has continued in the hands of the Spaniards.

CALOBRA, is the most considerable harbour belonging to the island, on account of its secure entrance, the fine situation in which it stands, and the springs of fresh water near it.

PORTO PEDRO, a spacious good harbour, defended by a fort.

ALCUDI, a large town, consisting of about one thousand houses, lying between the two large harbours of Port Major and Port Minor, and is defended by two forts.

POLENCA, a considerable old town, containing about seven hundred houses. It has a good harbour, and most excellent wines, called Montona.

LLUGH MAYOR, a small town, indifferently supplied with water.

ST. VINCENT, a small bay, commanded by a fort.

MINORCA, an island in the Mediterranean, is situated about thirty-three miles north-east of Majorca. Its greatest length from east to west is thirty-eight miles; and its greatest breadth about fifteen. The air is pure and clear, but moist, and the vallies are not free from fogs: it is remarkable, however, that the air is so corrosive, that brass and iron can with difficulty be preserved from rust. The summers are dry, clear, calm, and very hot; the autumns moist, warm, and unequal. In winter, storms are neither long nor frequent, but sometimes very violent; and in spring the weather is variable. In summer the mornings and evenings are serene; and the middle of the day is cooled by refreshing breezes, which die away at the approach of night. About the autumnal equinox, the rain falls in such vast quantities, that the waters run down the hills in a torrent, tearing up trees by the roots, carrying away the cattle, and greatly damaging the vineyards, fields, and gardens. The surface of the island is unequal, and in many places divided by long, narrow, deep vales. In many places there is so little earth, that the whole island seems to be

one large irregular rock, covered here and there with mould, and an infinite variety of stones. The inhabitants get in their barley towards the latter end of May, and their wheat in June: September is the season for the vintage, and the wine is extremely good. Here are beans, vetches, and lentiles; and in some places fields of tobacco, flax, and hemp. The vineyards and gardens produce a few peas, for the tables of the rich. Besides the fruits common in England, here are pomegranates, lemons, citrons, oranges, almonds, and the Indian fig. The trees of the gardens are the laurel, poplar, Egyptian thorn, bead-tree, and the figtree; the last of which produces two crops in a year, of most excellent fruit. The aromatic plants perfume the air.

This island abounds in cattle, sheep, goats, hogs, rabbits, land-turtles, fowls, turkies, geese, ducks, &c. Here are lead-mines, plenty of fish, salt, honey, wax, capers, oil, cotton, and fine marble. The number of inhabitants is estimated at twenty-seven thousand. The natives are of a spare habit, but of a midling stature, well built, and of an olive complexion: their hair is generally black and curled. They are of a choleric disposition, and seldom forgive injuries; the quarrels of the fathers being often transmitted to their sons. The girls soon arrive at puberty, and shortly become sterile. Like the Spaniards, they are too indolent to cultivate the ground in a proper manner, and consequently have but little corn. They have a natural turn to poetry, and delight in music and dancing.

This island was taken from the Spaniards in 1708, by major general Stanhope, with the loss of only forty men. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the English, who kept it till 1756, when the French got possession of it, from admiral Byng's neglecting to relieve it. It was again given up to the English by the peace of 1763. It was, however, taken from them in the last war, and, as we have already observed, ceded to Spain by the treaty in 1783. The only places deserving notice, in this island, are

PORT-MAHON, a sea port town, having one of the finest harbours in Europe, being four miles in length, and about half a mile in breadth. The town, though small, has a brisk trade. Near it is St. Philip's Castle, a square court of four bastions which has always a good garrison. This fort, with the town and harbour, is situated at the south end of the island. The buildings of Mahon are all of freestone, and either covered with tiles, or terraced on the top like floors. The houses of the gentlemen, or burghers, are built on two or three sides of a quadrangle, and sometimes form a complete square; but the height

height of those in which the common people reside, does not exceed twelve feet. Most of the streets are narrow, and all of them unpaved.

CITADELLA, though the capital, is a small place, but well fortified. It is situated on the west coast, where the governor resides.

The island of **IVICA** lies about thirty-six miles west of Cape St. Martin, on the coast of Spain. This island is about forty miles in length, and twenty-two in breadth, and very mountainous; but fruitful where it has been cultivated. Dried figs and salt are its principal commodities; of which foreign ships, particularly Swedish, come thither to take their cargoes.

IVICA, the principal place, whence the island takes its name, is a small town in which the governor resides. It is situated on the south coast of the island, and has a good fort and harbour.

FERMENTORA, an island about six miles south of Ivica, is at present uninhabited.

CABRONA, an island on the south side of Majorca, is inhabited only by exiles.

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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AIR, SOIL, PRODUCE.

THIS country was formerly called Lusitania; but its boundaries were then different from what they are at present. Some are of opinion that Portugal is meant to signify *Portus Gallus*, or *Portus Gallorum*, on account of the multitudes of the French who came to the city of Porto, on the river Douro, in order to assist the Christians against the Moors. Others, perhaps with more probability, derive it from a town on the river Douro, by the ancients named *Cale*, but now called *Gaya*. Opposite to this place, some of the inhabitants built a new town with a harbour, and gave it the appellation of *Portucale*, or the port of *Cale*; which, by an uninterrupted prosperity, proved the origin of the present flourishing city of Porto; and from hence the whole country has received the name of Portugal. The old name of Lusitania was abolished, and the new one substituted, under Ferdinand the Great, king of Castile and Leon, who gave this country and Galicia to his third son Garcia. The most ancient manuscript now extant, in which the name of Portugal is used for the whole kingdom, is dated in 1069, and preserved in a convent at Arouca.

Portugal is the most western part of Europe, bounded on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the north and east by Spain; being in length upwards of three hundred miles, and in breadth one hundred and twenty, where broadest.

The climate here is much more temperate than in Spain, but not without some little difference in the several provinces: in the southern districts it would be extremely hot, were it not

refreshed by the salutary sea-breezes; but in the northern parts the air is much cooler, and the weather more subject to rains. The spring is delightful in this country. Lisbon has lately been much resorted to by valetudinarians, and consumptive persons, from Great Britain, and other places, on account of the purity of its air.

The months of November and December, says Mr. Twiss, are usually rainy in this country; when travelling is impracticable, because the waters gather together in the vallies to such a depth, that they cannot be forded. After the rains have subsided, it is necessary to wait about a month, till the waters are retired to their proper channels. Sometimes these heavy rains, which

“Unbroken floods and solid torrents pour,”

last till February, after which there hardly falls a drop for five or six months. *Twiss's Tr.* 36.

Though the soil is fruitful, agriculture is so much neglected, that half the country lies uncultivated; the inhabitants being principally supplied with corn by importation.

The kingdom of Portugal produces corn, oil, wine, oranges four and sweet, lemons, citrons, pears, apples, cherries, figs, damascenes, peaches, apricots, grapes, melons, chefnuts, almonds, nuts, meddlars, walnuts, hazle-nuts, filberds, alfarobas (a kind of sweet acorn), medronhos (strawberry-trees), mulberries, truffles, cabbages, turnips, cauliflowers, &c. with various medicinal and aromatic herbs and flowers. The quadrupeds are the same as in England. The birds are, cocks and hens, pigeons, geese, and turkies. These last are called *Peru*, in Portuguese, as the birds were originally imported from the country of the same name. The fish are, salmon, soles, tench, lampreys, *dorados*, tunny, mullet, john dories, *sardinhas*, sturgeon, trout, barbel, whiting, roach, congers, eels, carp, lobsters, oysters, and a great variety of other sorts. *Twiss's Tr.* 28.

The horses in Portugal are brisk and lively, but slight: the mules, being surer footed, are more used for draught and carriage. Pasture being scarce, there are not many herds of cattle, or flocks of sheep; and what they have are small and lean, though the flesh is tolerably good: the best meat which this country produces is that of hogs and kids.

Here is abundance of fine honey, and consequently of wax. The best honey, which is found in the fields, is almost white and of a most agreeable flavour; and the wood honey here is more grateful to the taste than that of any other countries.

MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, LAKES, BAYS.

THE face of Portugal is mountainous, or rather rocky, the mountains being chiefly barren : the chief are those which divide Algarva from Alentejo, those of Tralos Montes, and the Rock of Lisbon. The summits of the Sierras de Estrella are always covered with snow :

“ Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in snow
 “ That fell a thousand centuries ago,
 “ These mountains stand ; nor can the rising sun
 “ Unfix their frosts, and teach 'em how to run.”

ADD'ON.

These mountains contain all kinds of ores, particularly of silver, copper, tin, and iron, with a variety of gems, fine variegated marble, mill-stones, and many curious fossils of the lapidious kind. On the hill of Alcantara, not far from Lisbon, is a remarkable mine of saltpetre : but none of the mines are worked, the inhabitants being supplied with their contents from their foreign dominions..

To this account we shall add the observations of Mr. Twiss : Some magnets are found near Cintra ; and amber is sometimes met with on the coast near Setubal. Turquoises, amethysts, hyacinths, crystals, talc, and mercury, are also produced in Portugal. *Twiss's Tr.* 29.

The principal rivers are the Minho, which rises in Galicia in Spain, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean not far from Camminna ; the Lima, anciently the famed Lethe, has its source also in Galicia, and is received by the ocean a little below Viana ; the Cavado, the Douro, the Guadiana, and the Taja or Tagus : the last of which is the largest river in the kingdom, carrying some gold in its sands, and falling into the sea a little below Lisbon.

The ancients celebrated the golden sands of the Tagus ; and the Portuguese affirm, says Mr. Twiss, that king John III. had a sceptre made of the gold found in that river. Duarte Nunez, in his description of Portugal, says, that this sceptre is yet preserved in the royal treasury. The Tagus is navigable but a little way above Lisbon, occasioned by its running between inaccessible rocks, and its current is broke by many rapid cataracts. A company of Dutchmen, in the reign of Charles II. offered to trace roads over the rocks, and to make dikes and sluices, which would facilitate the passage of boats from Lisbon quite to Madrid, as they proposed to render the river Manzanares, which empties itself into the Tagus, also navigable. They required the revenue which was to amount from the taxes, to be levied on goods thus conveyed by water.

Several councils were accordingly called in Madrid and Lisbon; and the conclusion of their deliberations (according to Calmenares) was this: "If God had been willing to have those two rivers navigable, he did not want the assistance of men to render them so, because he was able to produce that great effect by a single *fiat*. Now, as he has not done it, it follows, that he did not think proper to do it; so that it would be contradicting his providence to endeavour to rectify what he appears to have left imperfect, for reasons known to himself." Thus vanished this useful project, in consequence of this philosophical determination. *Twiss's Tr.* 29.

A similar method of reasoning seems to be used by the Minorquins; who, according to Mr. Armstrong, never prune a tree (the vine excepted), thinking it irreligious, in some degree, to presume to direct its growth; and if you express your wonder that they forbear this useful practice, and inform them of the advantages which attend it in other countries, their answer is ever ready, "God knows best how a tree should grow!"

Portugal contains several roaring lakes and springs; some of which are absorbent even of the lightest substances, such as wood, cork, and feathers; some are medical and sanative; and some hot baths are found in the province of Algarva. The bays are those of Cadoan, or St. Ubes, south of Lisbon, and Lagos bay in Algarva.

POPULATION, PERSONS, DRESS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS.

ACCORDING to the best calculation, Portugal contains about two millions of inhabitants. The Portuguese are neither so tall, nor so well proportioned as the Spaniards, whose habits and customs they imitate; though the people of distinction affect more costly and superb dress. Here, as well as in other countries of the same degree of heat, the women are not so prolific as they are in colder climates; but they are said to be more beautiful when young, though their complexion is somewhat upon the olive; their features being generally regular, and their eyes black, sparkling, and expressive: they even retain this brilliancy in the eyes, after all their other charms are fled. Though the ladies are sprightly and full of vivacity, they are said to have a nice sense of female honour.

Mr. Barretti informs us, that they are in general much fairer than one would expect in so hot a latitude: almost all have open countenances and simpering looks: a good contrast to their men, whose skins are rather swarthy, and whose faces are fullen and grave even when they attempt to smile. The salu-

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tation of men to ladies consists in a short and quick genuflection: but this compliment the ladies scarcely return with a nod, especially to inferiors. The gentlemen embrace each other with great respect when they meet, and kiss each other's left shoulder. *Barretti's Tr. i. 161.*

This country, says the same author, is one of the hottest in Europe; yet its inhabitants are not melted into slenderness. I never saw any where so many fat men in one place as I have seen to-day. *Barretti's Tr. i. 136.*

The dress of the men, says Mr. Twiss, among the common people, is a large cloak and slouched hat: under the cloak they commonly wear a dagger, though that treacherous weapon is prohibited: the blades of some of these will strike through a crown piece. The women wear no caps, but tie a kind of network silk purse over their hair, with a long tassel behind, and a ribbon tied in a bow-knot over their forehead. This head-dress they call *redécilla*, and is worn indiscriminately by both sexes. The gentry dress entirely in the French fashion. The ladies wear very large and heavy pendants in their ears: the sleeves of their gowns are wide enough to admit their waist, which, however, seldom exceeds a span in diameter. Large nosegays are much in fashion with the fair sex among the Portuguese. A very erroneous notion, concerning them and the Spanish ladies, prevails in England: we are apt to imagine that they are inclined to gravity and reserve; whereas, in reality, we ought to adopt Voltaire's opinion of the ladies of the southern countries. He says, those of the northern climates have milk in their veins, whereas these have quicksilver in theirs. By this expression, mercury, in a medical light, is not to be understood, but that they are as volatile as that mineral. I never met with women more lively in any part of Europe: they are perpetually dancing, singing, laughing, and talking, and are sprightly and vivacious in the highest degree. *Twiss's Tr. 33.*

With these observations those of Mr. Barretti seem perfectly to agree. The Portuguese are of a disposition much more amorous than the English: but this is generally the case with all nations in warm climates; the natives of a cold region can hardly have right notions of the effect of a warm temperature. In northern latitudes, a great deal of cloathing and firing is required, to pass life away with some comfort; and where cloathing and firing are much wanting, much thought and time must be spent in procuring them. The case is somewhat different in those countries where fewer things are necessary to life. This is the reason why, in England, there are multitudes who have hardly been once in love in their lives. Many a debauchee have I seen in England, during ten years, but very seldom a true innamorato. In Portugal, all are in love, from the

the day of their nativity to that of their decease. *Camoens* knew what he was about, when he said,

——— *Venus bella*
Affeycoada a gente Lusitana.
“Fair Venus cherishes the Portuguese.”

Love is the predominant passion on the Tagus, as liberty is on the Thames. *Barrett's Tr.* i. 297.

Cortejos here are synonymous with the Italian cicisbei, but I do not mean to assert that all their ladies have such attendants; and to the honour of the British factory be it said, that the conduct of the ladies who belong to it, has exempted them from any censure on that account. *Twiss's Tr.* 34.

Here, as in France and Italy, they have the absurd custom of dressing their children too much. I hate to see a little girl with a tupee, and a small sword at the side of a little boy. The English are not guilty of such folly. In England, boys and girls, even when they are the sons and daughters of dukes and earls, are never thus made to appear like dwarfish men and women: and this may be the reason, that England abounds less with fops and coquets than either France or Italy. *Barrett's Tr.* i. 136.

The ladies of Lisbon ride on *burros*, or jack-asses, with a pack-saddle. A servant attends them with a sharp stick, to make the beast go faster when necessary: if it goes too fast, he stops it by pulling it by the tail. Gentlemen ride on horses, and servants on mules; as do those physicians who have no carriages. *Twiss's Tr.* 32.

The Portuguese are accused of being extremely haughty, treacherous, and crafty in their dealings; and, above all, of entertaining an intemperate passion for revenge. Among the lower class of people, thieving is very prevalent.

Swords are only worn by well-dressed people, and all ornaments of gold and silver lace, or embroidery, are prohibited to be worn on the cloaths of the Portuguese of both sexes. Their silk cloaths are sometimes elegantly embroidered with silk of a different colour, and many jewels are displayed on gala days. Topazes are plentiful here, and are extremely well set; but their silversmiths' workmanship is very clumsy. *Twiss's Tr.* 27.

KING, CONSTITUTION, NOBILITY, ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE king's titles are A. B. by the grace of God king of Portugal and the Algarves, on this and the other side of the sea of

of Africa; lord of Guinea, and of the navigation, conquests, and commerce, in Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, &c. Since the time of John IV. the king's eldest son is stiled the prince of Brazil. Her most faithful majesty Maria-Frances-Isabella, the present sovereign, received a severe blow in September 1788, by the death of Joseph-Francis-Xavier, prince of Brazil, and heir apparent to the crown of Portugal. In 1749, pope Benedict XIV. dignified the king with the title of His most faithful majesty. The government of Portugal is an absolute hereditary monarchy; but, with respect to the imposition of new taxes, the settlement of the succession, and other important concerns, the consent of the states are necessary; and these consist of the clergy, the high nobility, and the commons. The clergy are represented by archbishops and bishops; the high nobility are the dukes, marquises, counts, viscounts, and barons; and the representatives of the commons consist of the procurators, or agents, of the cities and towns. Among the commonalty are likewise reckoned the lower nobility, and the masterhips of the orders of knighthood. For the administration of the civil government, there is a council of state, with several secretaries; for military affairs a council of war; for the finances, a treasury court; and for the distribution of justice, several high tribunals, with others subordinate to them, in the several districts into which the kingdom is divided. The cities have their particular magistracy.

The proceedings of the courts are regulated by the Roman law, the royal edicts, the canon law, and the pope's mandates. Like the Spaniards, they usually transact their business in the mornings and evenings, and sleep at noon. The nobility are very numerous, many of whom are descended from natural sons of the royal family. The high nobility, who are also grantees of different classes, are permitted to be covered in the king's presence, and have the title of Dons, with a pension from the royal treasury, to enable them the better to support their dignity. In his letters, the king stiles them illustrious, and treats them as princes. A duke's sons are also grantees, and his daughters rank as marchionesses. The inferior nobility or gentry are termed *hidalgos*, i. e. gentlemen: they cannot assume the title of Don without the king's permission.

The principal order of knighthood in Portugal, is the order of Christ, instituted by king Denis, their sixth king, in 1283, soon after the abolition of the knights templars, and confirmed in 1317, by pope John XXII.

This order, says Mr. Twiss, is given almost to any one, provided he is a Roman catholic; and is so very common, that it is almost a disgrace to accept of it, though his late Portuguese majesty wore the insignia of it himself. I have seen a valet-
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de-chambre, the keeper of a billiard-table, and a musician, decorated with these insignia; which are, a star on the left breast, and a small enamelled red cross, charged with another white one, hanging by a ribbon at the button-hole. *Twiss's Tr.* 23.

The next order is that of St. James, the badge of which is a red sword in the shape of a cross.

The third is that of Avis, instituted in 1117 by Alphonso their first king, whose badge is a green cross, in the form of a lily at the button-hole. Though these three orders are all religious, yet the knights are at liberty to marry, by virtue of a bull of pope Julius III. in 1551.

Nobility is not hereditary in this kingdom; the king confers the titles of earl, marquis, duke, &c. in the same manner as knighthood is conferred in England. Frequently the son has a title, and the father none. *Twiss's Tr.* 23.

The Portuguese nobility is divided into three classes. When the *ecuyer* on horseback rides before a carriage, the Lisbon etiquette denotes it to belong to the first rank; the *ecuyer's* riding on one side shews the second rank; and when he rides behind, he belongs to the third class of nobility. Most of the carriages are two-wheeled, though on gala-days there are many four-wheeled coaches and chariots used, especially by the ambassadors and ministers. It is also customary for the gentlemen to sit uncovered in their carriages; but a servant returning in one is obliged to sit covered, by which means the persons sitting in other carriages which meet or pass it, are betrayed into no improper situation.

RELIGION, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, CLERGY, UNIVERSITIES, LEARNING, ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND LANGUAGE.

THE established religion of this country is the Roman catholic; but there are many concealed Jews, and these too even among the nobility, bishops, prebends, monks, and nuns; and the very inquisitors themselves. If a Jew pretends to be a Christian and a Roman catholic, while he is really a Jew, by going to mass, confession, &c. or if, after being converted, or pretending to be converted and pardoned, he relapses into Judaism, and is discovered, the inquisition lays hold of him. In the first case, if they renounce Judaism, they are only condemned to some corporal punishment or public shame, and then ordered to be instructed in the Christian religion. In the second they are condemned to the flames without mercy. Many, unable to conceal themselves, escape to Holland, and there openly profess Judaism.

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The inquisition, which was introduced by king John III. and has since been established in all the Portuguese dominions, Brazil excepted, is very active in detecting heresies and heretics; and no less vigorous in punishing them. In the dominions of Portugal, there are four especial high courts of the inquisition: at Lisbon, Coimbra, Evora, and Goa in the East Indies; each of which is independent, though with some subordination, to the supreme concil of inquisition. Impious and inhuman as this tribunal is, yet its festivals, or solemn burnings, called *Auto da Fe*, or the act of faith, afford the highest delight to the bigoted Portuguese, who, whilst their fellow creatures, the supposed heretics, are burning in the flames, cry aloud, *Que grande clemencia! Bente abençoado sea o santo officio.* "O what great goodness! Praised be the holy office." Even those of the first distinction among the nobility, think it an honour to lead the condemned criminals, as inferior servants, to the holy office. The power of the inquisition was, however, abridged, by king John IV. who commanded that all its sentences should be laid before the parliament, and that the accused should be permitted to have counsel to assist them in their defence,

The number of convents in Portugal is said to amount to nine hundred, and many of them extremely rich. The order of the Jesuits has been suppressed in this country, as well as in the kingdoms of France, Spain, and Naples, and the duchy of Parma. Besides a patriarch, here are several archbishops and bishops: the patriarch is always a cardinal, and of the royal family. The archbishops rank with marquisses, and the bishops with counts. The Portuguese have also archbishops in the other quarters of the world, as well as in Europe. The sums raised by the popes here, by virtue of their prerogatives, are thought to exceed the revenues of the crown; and the nuncios never fail of acquiring vast fortunes in a very short time.

Barretti's observations on the religion of the Portuguese, is too just to be omitted. There are, says he, many striking differences between the Portuguese and the English; but that which is most remarkable, is their different way of being devout, when by devotion we mean the outward shew of religion, independent of its spirit. See the English at church; they sit or stand with a composed look; sing their psalms and anthems with an even tone of voice; and not one in an hundred betrays the least enthusiasm; except a few of those two sects who are called Methodists and Quakers; who might be termed the Lutanian part of the British nation. The Portuguese, on the contrary, when at church, are devout to a superlative degree. They are almost all the time upon their knees; raise their eyes wistfully up, fix the fingers of one hand closely between those

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of the other ; sing very loud, or utter ejaculations with great earnestness, and often strike their breasts with their hands. Leave their churches, and look at their houses : you will see many crosses painted on their outward walls, or a Madona, or a St. Francis, or a St. Anthony. Look at one of their friars coming in : men, women, and children, will hastily rise, run to him, and humbly kiss his hand, or his sleeve, or the hem of his garment, or the beads which hang from his waist. Every evening you see them, in numbers, kneeling round a high crucifix, planted in the middle of a street, singing litanies with their utmost power of voice. None of them dare to die without going through many preparatory rites, which is not the case in England ; and when dead, they are buried in a habit which must be bought of a Franciscan or Dominican friar, of whose sanctity they had a good opinion. What words can express the devotion of the Portuguese to the Virgin Mary ! The southern Italians hardly rate her so high as the Portuguese : but the English never think of her. You may easily imagine that those who make nothing of the Virgin, make less than nothing of the saints ; which is not the case either in Italy or Portugal. Yet the Portuguese revere them a great deal more than the Italians do ; and above all, you cannot conceive what sublime notions they have of St. Anthony ! The twelve apostles, altogether, have not the hundredth part of the prayers directed to them that are to him. St. Anthony was a countryman of theirs ; and, as such, they take it for granted that he will regard them more than any other. But the great devotion of the Portuguese does not in the least interfere with their love of the other sex, or their love of dancing, which is another of their mighty loves. As soon as they have done with their evening singing of litanies before their crucifixes in the streets, and at their windows or balconies, if you take a ramble about the streets, you will see in houses and shops numbers of them dancing merrily to the sound of a guitar or two ; while some of the company, or the guitarists themselves, sing to the tune. Their dances are not of the cold insipid Frenchified kind : they chiefly consist in jumps and jerks, in languid postures, and languid falls, in a quick and incessant striking of their heels on the ground ; perfectly calculated to kindle the mind with joy, and the heart with pleasure. *Barretti's Tr. i. 299.*

There are two universities in this kingdom : one at Coimbra, founded in 1291, by king Denis ; the other at Evora, established in 1559. There is also the college of nobles at Lisbon, where the young nobility are educated in every branch of polite learning and the sciences. All the books formerly belonging to the banished Jesuits are kept here, which compose a very large library. In this college the English language is taught.

taught. In another college young gentlemen are instructed in the science of engineering, and when qualified obtain commissions in that corps. But while the papal power, and that of the ecclesiastics continue at such a height, very little progress can be made in real learning.

The Portuguese possess few books worth perusing, though they abound in books of physic, law, and divinity.

There are a great number of theatrical pieces, and among them it is probable there may be some not absolutely despicable. In the piece intitled *Auto de Santa Catharina*, the *dramatis personæ* are, St. Catharine, her mama, a hermit, Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, an emperor, an empress, a page, three doctors, and four angels. St. Catharine is married to Christ by the Virgin Mary, upon the stage, and at last she is beheaded, and four angels enter singing, and carry off her body: but to the credit of the two nations, I inform the reader, that this kind of absurd and disgusting stage performance, is at present prohibited by royal authority, both in Spain and Portugal. *Twiss's Tr.* 457.

Lately was published, in the Portuguese language, a new edition of the Life of Don John de Castro, fourth viceroy of India, 8vo. 450 pages. It was written by Jacinto Freyre de Andrada. This work is divided into four books: in the first we are entertained with an account of a marble cross, found at Goa, which had been made by St. Thomas; and how, on a particular day, it first sweated blood, then became pale, afterwards black, then again of a splendid blue; and, lastly, returned to its original colour. In the second book we are informed, that, during a battle against the Barbarian inhabitants of the Molucca islands, it rained ashes upon the enemies' heads, and by that means they were vanquished by the Portuguese. In the third book is the copy of a letter which Don John wrote from Diu, in 1546, to the city of Goa, to borrow money, with a few hairs of his beard inclosed by way of pledge. The inhabitants of Goa lent him the money, and sent his hairs back to him; which are still preserved by his descendants, in a crystal vase set in silver. Don John died in Goa in 1548, aged forty-eight, having governed that city three years; he was afterwards interred in the convent of Bemfica, near Lisbon.

A translation, in the Portuguese language, of Racine's tragedies was published at Lisbon, in blank verse, in 1762. To which are added notes, which seem little to the purpose.

The Portuguese have a dictionary of their own language, which is much commended both by themselves and foreigners; but it was not the work of a native. Father *Bluteau*, a French Jesuit, compiled it. It is printed in eight large quarto volumes.

Few

Few of the writers of this country, says Barretti, ever had a name abroad. *Oforio*, the Latin historian, is certainly a name much considered in the literary world, and that of *Camoens*, the Portuguese Epic, has travelled beyond Allentejo and Estremadura : yet the works of these are more commended than read. The Italian friars extol one of their sacred orators called *Vieira*, and put him upon a par with *Segneri*, an Italian. I have opened one of *Vieira's* volumes, and chance directed my eyes upon the proem of a sermon, in which the perfections of the circular figure are pompously enumerated : after which the Lusitanian Cicero (as his countrymen call him) proceeds to tell his audience, that " If the Supreme Being " was to show himself under any geometrical figure, that would " certainly be the circular, in preference to the triangular, the " square, the pentagonal, the duodecagonal, or any other known " to the geometricians." What could I do, after reading such a proem, but hastily replace the book on the shelf ! *Barretti's Tr. i. 242.*

The natives have an infinite number of genealogical books: if the authors of these have adhered to truth, no nation under the sun is so well apprised of their ancestors as this. There is hardly a family of any note throughout the kingdom, that cannot boast of an historian, and many have had more than one. Hence, say some foreigners, that noble elevation of mind, which makes the Portuguese look with the greatest disdain upon all other nations, and despise every thing that is not Portuguese.

The Portuguese language differs but little from that of Spain : Latin is the ground-work of both, but the former is more remote from it, and harsher to the ear than the Spanish. The Portuguese tongue is spoken on all the coasts of Africa and Asia as far as China, though blended with the dialects of the several nations in those distant regions.

C O I N S.

The Portuguese money consists of twelve golden coins, seven silver and three copper. Accounts are kept in reis, which is an imaginary denomination like English pounds. The par is $67\frac{1}{2}$ sterling for a thousand reis; according to which the sterling value of their coins is nearly as follows:

Gold

Gold Coins.

		£.	s.	d.
A five moidore piece, which is 24000 reis	-	6	15	0
A two and a half moidore piece 12000		3	7	6
A double Johannes 12800		3	12	0
N. B. These three pieces were prohibited being coined anew in 1732, by king John V.				
A Johannes, as it is commonly called 6400	-	1	16	0
A half ditto 3200		0	18	0
A quarter ditto 1600		0	9	0
An eighth ditto 800		0	4	6
A moeda de ouro, which literally } means a coin of gold, and is com- } monly called a moidore	4800	1	7	0
A half ditto 2400		0	13	6
A quarter ditto 1200		0	6	9
A cruzado novo, or new crown 480		0	2	8½
1/16th of a Johannes, or an old crown 400		0	2	3

* * Most of these coins are well known in England, as they were current there not many years ago.

Silver Coins.

A new crown of 480 reis is	0	2	8½
A half ditto, or twelve vintens, } which is twelve times twenty reis }	240	0	1 4¼
A quarter ditto, or six vintens 120	0	0	8⅛
An eighth ditto, or three vintens 60	0	0	4⅛
A taftao, or taftoon 100	0	0	6¾
A half ditto 50	0	0	3¾
A vinten: this is a Brazil coin, } and is as scarce as our silver penny }	20	0	0 1¾

Copper Coins.

These are a piece of ten reis, a piece of five, and a piece of three reis. The Portuguese book, called Mappa de Portugal, mentions the existence of another small piece, half the value of the last-mentioned coin, but they are so scarce as hardly ever to be met with.

An English guinea passes in Lisbon for 3600 reis, which is 134 reis, or nine-pence less than the value; a crown passes for 800 reis, which is 89 reis, or sixpence less; and a shilling for 160 reis, which is 18 reis, or five farthings, less than the worth. Thus one hundred pounds sterling is 355,556 reis,

reis, and 100,000 reis is 28*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* In cloth measure a vara is 43½ inches English, and a covado is 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ inches.

Revenue, Forces, Revolutions.

The revenues of the crown of Portugal, since the discovery of the Brazil mines, is very considerable, but cannot easily be ascertained. Some have asserted that, exclusive of all salaries and pensions, the annual amount is upwards of three millions sterling; others indeed suppose it to be considerably less, but it is very certain that the customs, and other taxes, run extravagantly high. Besides the royal demesnes, immense sums are produced by the hereditary estates of the house of Braganza, to which belong fifty villas, the monopoly of Brazil snuff, from the coinage, from the sale of indulgences, which the pope renews to the king every three years, by a special bull; the fifth of the gold brought from Brazil, which annually amounts to three hundred thousand pounds sterling; the farm of the Brazil diamonds; the masterships of the orders of knighthood, and other sources.

The forces of this kingdom, both by sea and land, are very inconsiderable, their land forces being the worst militia in Europe, and their navy of little importance. They would be an easy conquest to the Spaniards, were they not under the protection of Great Britain.

I made enquiry, says Mr. Twiss, about the state of the Portuguese navy and army, and was informed that the latter consisted of thirty-eight regiments of foot, of eight hundred and twenty-one men each, including officers; and of twelve regiments of cavalry, of four hundred horse to each. The horses are of different sizes and colours, and make a very uncouth appearance. The navy consists of eleven men of war, and four frigates. Four of these vessels are commanded by British captains: in the army are likewise a great number of British officers, who are mostly protestants and Scotchmen. *Twiss's Tr.* 23.

The British officers here have the same pay as in the English service, which is double that of the Portuguese.

An observation of Mr. Barretti, may not unaptly be introduced here: Neighbouring nations have, in general, a strong antipathy to each other, but that of the Portuguese to the Spaniards (I speak of the Portuguese rabble) is carried to a degree which borders upon madness. The reason is obvious: what chance the Portuguese have of conquering Spain is next to nothing; and people will always hate those, who must sometimes be fought against without any hopes of final victory. On the contrary, were the Spaniards to be left unmolested by the other

other European powers, Portugal would soon be theirs, if they thought proper to take it. *Barretti's Tr.* ii. 11.

In 1110, Alfonso VI. king of Castile, bestowed Portugal upon his son-in-law, Henry of Burgundy, for his essential services against the Moors. Alfonso Henry, his son, assumed the title of king; and his descendants sat on the throne of Portugal till 1580, when the male line of this house became extinct, and the next year the kingdom was united to that of Spain. But under the kings of this monarchy the Portuguese lost most of their foreign acquisitions, and were so intolerably oppressed at home that, in 1640, they shook off the Spanish yoke, electing John, duke of Braganza, for their king, whose posterity are still in possession of it. The viceroys under Philip II. III. and IV. of Spain, behaved with great rapacity and violence towards the Portuguese. The Spanish ministers treated them as vassals of Spain; and by their repeated acts of oppression and tyranny, so roused the resentment and courage of the Portuguese, that they revolted at Lisbon, on the first of December 1640. The people actually compelled John, duke of Braganza, the legitimate heir to the crown, to accept of it; and he succeeded to the throne, by the title of John IV. almost without bloodshed; and the foreign settlements acknowledged him as their sovereign. In consequence of which a war continued for many years between the two kingdoms; and all the efforts of the Spaniards to re-unite them proved ineffectual. A treaty was therefore concluded in February 1668, by which Portugal was declared to be free and independent. The Portuguese could not have supported themselves under their revolt from Spain, had not the latter been at war with England and Holland; and, upon the restoration of Charles II. of England, that prince, having married a princess of Portugal, prevailed upon the crown of Spain to give up all pretensions to that kingdom.

C O M M E R C E.

The commerce of the Portuguese is very considerable, especially with the English, who take great quantities of their wine, foreign commodities, and fruits, in return for its woollen manufactures, with which the Portuguese furnish their colonies and subjects in Asia, Africa, and America. The manufactures in Portugal are very inconsiderable: they make a little linen, and some coarse silk, and woollen, with a variety of straw-work; and are excellent at preserving and candying fruit. Their plantations in Brazil are extremely valuable, yielding gold, diamonds, copper, indigo, tobacco, ginger, sugar, cotton, hides, gums, drugs, dying-woods, &c.

From their plantations in Africa, they bring gold and ivory, and slaves to manure their sugar and tobacco plantations in Brazil. They have still several settlements in the East-Indies, though they are not so considerable as they have been; together with the Azores, or Western Isles, Madeira, and the Cape de Verde islands. The king's fifth share of the gold brought from Brazil, amounts to about three hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum; so that the whole yearly produce of gold in Brazil may be estimated at near two millions sterling. Lisbon is the greatest port in Europe, next to London and Amsterdam.

In Portugal, as we have already observed, accounts are kept in rees, crusadoes, &c. It is remarkable that, though such quantities of the coin of Portugal are carried into foreign countries, yet the exportation of it is prohibited under pain of death. Not much more than twenty years ago, Portugal gold coins were as plentiful and current in England as English guineas; but their currency was suddenly suppressed, and they could only be disposed of by weight, according to the market price of that precious metal of which they were composed. As many of these coins had been greatly diminished by various arts, considerable losses were sustained by those who had great quantities in their possession.

Tobacco is not allowed to be cultivated in any part of Portugal, or Spain, under pain of death. All kinds of it, as well as snuffs, excepting those which come from the Brazils, are strictly prohibited. *Twiss's Tr.* 31.

The chief article of commerce in Oporto is wine: twenty thousand pipes are annually exported. The cost is about 10 or 12*l.* each. Eighty thousand are the usual yearly produce; so that about three-fourths are consumed in the country. The merchants here have very spacious wine-vaults, some of which are capable of containing six or seven thousand pipes. The inhabitants of half the shops in the city are coopers, who sell their casks at about a moidore each.

PORTUGAL contains six provinces, and several islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

The first province is,

THE PROVINCE OF ENTREDOURO E MINHO.

THIS territory obtained its name from its situation between the two famed rivers, the Douro and the Minho, and is therefore called in Latin *Interamnensis*. The Douro divides it from Beira on the south; the Minho from Galicia on the north; it

it is bounded on the east by a ridge of mountains, which separate it from the province of *Tres os Montes*, or over the hills; and on the west by the ocean. It is seventy miles in length, and about fifty in breadth. In proportion to its extent, it is the most populous province in the whole kingdom; and, though mountainous, one of the most fruitful, yielding plenty of corn, wine, and fruit; but not a sufficient quantity of corn for the consumption of its inhabitants.

The fertility of the land is occasioned by the great number of rivers which water it; for, besides the Douro and Minho, there is the Lima, which rises in Gallicia, passes to Seias, and Ponte-de-Lima, and falls into the sea at Viana; the Tamego, which has its source in Gallicia, advances into this province, and discharges itself into the Douro; the Cavado; and the Rio D'Aves. The air is pure and wholesome.

The principal places in this province are,

BRAGA, an ancient city, situated in a pleasant plain between the rivers Cavado and Deste. It derives its name from a kind of garment used by the ancient inhabitants. It is said to have been built by the Greeks, but afterwards fell under the power of the Carthaginians, Romans, Swabians, Goths, and Moors, and lastly of the kings of Castile. The Romans gave it the title of *Augusta*. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal, and spiritual and temporal lord of the city and neighbouring country. Exclusive of the large cathedral, here are four parish churches, eight convents, and about twelve thousand inhabitants. This city has several noble endowments; such as a spacious hospital, a college, and a house of mercy, which is a charitable foundation for the relief of persons of respectable families fallen to decay, for marrying of young maidens, and placing out boys to learn employments. The revenue of the archbishop amounts to forty thousand crusadoes per annum, or six thousand pounds sterling. Between the church of St. Pedro, and the hospital, are some stately remains of antiquity, particularly of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. Braga is about one hundred and eighty miles north of Lisbon.

OPORTO, or **PORTO**, and its suburb Villanova, are each built on a hill, with the Douro between them, near its reception into the sea; a situation much resembling Newcastle upon Tyne, and its suburb Gateshead. The foot of the hill, on which Oporto stands, is washed by the river, where it forms a commodious harbour, much frequented by the English; but the bar at the entrance is somewhat dangerous. The streets are handsome, and well paved, and on the bank of the river is a fine quay, which runs the whole length of the town. It is defended by the castle of St. Joao de Fez, being fortified with an

old wall and towers. Next to Lisbon, it is a city of the greatest opulence, trade, and beauty, in the kingdom. It has seven parish churches, including the cathedral; about thirty-thousand inhabitants, several hospitals, and twelve convents, exclusive of four others without the walls; a house of mercy, a mint, and several courts of justice. It is also the see of a bishop, who styles himself *Episcopus Portucalensis*, and has a revenue of twenty thousand cruzades per annum.

The church of San Francisco, says Mr. Twiss, is full of wooden ornaments, profusely carved, and entirely gilt, which has a very disgusting effect. I observed many letters, directed to the most glorious St. Francis, hanging by threads of the walls. As they were all open, I took the liberty of reading some of them, and found they were only complimentary cards and letters of thanks, for cures which the writers thought they had received, by means of that saint's interest with the Virgin Mary, &c. The church dos Clerigos, situated on the highest part of the city, has a steeple much like that of the New Church in the Strand, which serves for a land-mark to mariners. *Twiss's Tr.* 49.

The same author informs us, that there is no bridge over the Douro, because, when the snows melt on the mountains, that river overflows its banks, and lays the lower part of the city under water, sometimes twelve or fourteen feet, running at the amazing rate of sixteen miles an hour, and carrying all the vessels to sea; many of which are lost in the sands, or beat to pieces against the shores. There are few carriages here, as the streets are steep and narrow: these are all paved with broad stones, as those in Florence are. Chairs and horse-litters are used here in bad weather: these litters are sedans, supported between two horses or mules. The boats on the river have an awning, like the Venetian gondolas, and are rowed by men standing forward, after the same manner as the Barcaruoli of Venice row, and sometimes by one man with a single oar. The merchants assemble daily, in the chief street, to transact business; and are protected from the sun by sail-cloths, hung across from the opposite houses. *Id.*

Here is a new prison and gate, of free-stone, built in a handsome style: the theatre, which is the vilest in the two kingdoms, is very old and shabby. It serves for Portuguese plays, and Italian operas.

The following intelligence respecting Oporto is drawn from the same authentic source, and may therefore be relied on: This city, which is the second in the kingdom, is said to contain thirty thousand inhabitants. Thirty English families reside here, who are chiefly concerned in the wine trade: this factory maintains a clergyman, who performs service on Sunday

day at each house alternately. Their burying-ground is only a field, at some distance from the town. A British consul also resides here. I was present at an assembly in the factory-house, where there were about twenty British ladies. Mr. Wood, to whom I was recommended, took me to his *quinta*, or country-house, about a mile off. The gardens are on the slope of a high hill; ten terraces rise gradually one above the other, each of them ornamented with a fountain, and various shady walks of orange and lemon trees, some of them remarkably large. The owner assured me that he had gathered from a single tree, no less than *sixteen thousand oranges* in one season! From the upper terrace is one of the finest prospects imaginable, equaling that from Mount Edgecomb, near Plymouth. To the east is the city of Oporto, with Villanova, which, by being so near, are very distinctly discovered. To the west, the sea, distant about two miles, with the mouth of the river, and ships continually entering into and sailing out of the harbour, form a moving picture; the river itself running in a serpentine course, not far from the foot of the hill on which the garden stands; the opposite shores being mountains covered with vines, and numbers of the like small country-houses in the environs, (though inferior in point of situation to this inexpressibly pleasing retreat) enliven the scene. This city was formerly subject to its particular lords, but now it belongs to the crown. It is one hundred and twenty miles north of Lisbon.

GUIMARANES, formerly a villa, originating from a convent of Benedictines, built there in 927; to which was immediately added a village, now extended to a town. It is environed with a good wall, and contains about five thousand inhabitants, several churches, three hospitals, a house of mercy, six convents, several courts of justice, a royal palace, and an old castle. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal, and gave birth to king Alfonso Henriques. It has a manufacture of linen and fine thread, and is about one hundred and fifty miles north of Lisbon.

VIANA DE FEZ DE LIMA, so called from its standing near the mouth of the Lima, about thirty miles north of Lisbon. It is a large well-built town, has a good harbour, a strong castle and walls, a considerable trade, several courts of justice, two parish churches, seven convents, an hospital, a casa de misericordia, and an harbour for small vessels. Here is also a magazine, with ammunition, warlike stores, and arms for upwards of twenty thousand men. The number of the inhabitants of this town is about seven thousand. It is the property

perty of the crown, and is supposed to be one of the pleasantest towns in Portugal.

PONTE DE LIMA, a handsome town, situated on the river Lima, over which it has a magnificent bridge, whence the town obtained its name. This place is pleasantly situated among fertile fields, and adorned with a superb palace. It is about one hundred and eighty miles north of Lisbon.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTO, a small town seated on the south side of the Douro, opposite to Oporto, and not far from the old town of Gaya; with respect to which it is called Villanova. It was built in 1225, by king Alfonso, and contains about three thousand inhabitants, one parish church, an hospital, and a convent.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVIERA, a small town on the Minho, said to have been built by king Denis. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with hills, is well fortified, and defended by fort Azevedo, on the side of Valenca. It bears the title of an earldom.

BARCELLOS, a small town on the river Cavado, fortified with walls and towers. It has a collegiate and parish church, a house of mercy, an hospital, and a convent.

VILLA DE CONDE, a small sea-port, with a fortified harbour, at the mouth of the river Ave.

VALENCA, a small strong town, seated on an eminence near the bank of the river Minho, not far from the frontiers of Spain. It contains two churches, one of which is collegiate, two convents, an hospital, and a house of mercy.

AMARANTE, a town on the Douro, containing about eleven hundred inhabitants.

CAMINHA, a small fortified town near the mouth of the Minho, where it forms a small island, on which a fort and convent is erected. It contains upwards of one thousand inhabitants, one parish church, three hospitals, and two convents. It appears to have been built by king Alfonso about the year 1265.

ESPOSENDE, a small town, with a harbour, near the mouth of the river Cavado. The harbour has a fort for its defence, though it is practicable only for small ships.

MONCAO,

MONCAO, a small town, seated on the Minho, founded by Alfonso III. It is fortified, and contains about six hundred inhabitants, a parish church, an hospital, and a convent.

VALLADARES, a small town.

THE PROVINCE OF TRAZ-OS-MONTES.

THIS province is situated on the east side of a chain of hills, which separate it from Entre Douro e Minho. To the south it is bounded by Beira and Leon, to the north by Galicia, and to the east by Leon. It is one hundred and twenty miles in length, and about eighty in breadth. On the west side there are high mountains, which are branches of the Pyrenees. This province does not produce much corn, but plenty of wine, fruits of several sorts, and abundance of game.

The principal river is the Douro, which crosses it from east to west, and divides it almost into two equal parts. The other rivers are the Tamega, Corgo, Tuela, and Sobor, which all fall into the Douro. It contains two cities, fifty-seven small towns, five hundred and forty-nine parishes, and about one hundred and thirty-five thousand inhabitants.

The principal places are,

BRAGANZA, a pretty large city, seated on an eminence, near the little river Fervença. It is divided into two parts, the old city and the town. The former stands on an hill, and is fortified with a double wall. That part which is next the town has five bastions, but no ditch; the citadel is on the opposite side. The town is in a plain, defended by a fort with four bastions. It contains about three thousand inhabitants, several convents, and a good castle. It has also a variety of silk manufactures, and is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom. The ancestors of the present royal family were dukes of Braganza, before they were advanced to the throne, in the person of John IV. king of that name. This town is supposed to have been the ancient *Cælia Briga*, *Brigantia*, or *Brigantium*. It is near the borders of Leon and Galicia, and about one hundred and twenty miles north of Lisbon.

CHAVES, a considerable fortified town, on the river Tamega, about six miles from the borders of Galicia, and two hundred north-east from Lisbon. It was built by the emperor Flavius Vespasian, in 78, and called *Aquæ Flaviæ*. It

It has still a Roman bridge of stone over the Tamega, and many other marks of its ancient grandeur. It is well fortified, and inclosed with a double wall, has a castle within the town, and a fort without. It has always a considerable garrison, and is the place of residence of the governor and treasurer-general. It has a collegiate church, two convents, two hospitals, and about two thousand inhabitants.

VILLA-REAL, or the **ROYAL TOWN**, obtained its name from its being founded by king Denis, in 1289; it is situated between two small rivers, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Lisbon. It is the best and largest town in the province, and contains two parish-churches, one house of mercy, one hospital, and three convents. The greater part of the houses stand without the walls, and those few that are within are called the Old Town.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, a fortified town on the frontiers of Spain, seated on the river Douro, and is well fortified. It is the see of a bishop, whose revenue amounts to ten thousand crusadoes per annum. It has a cathedral, an hospital, a seminary, and about seven hundred inhabitants. It belongs to the king, and is about one hundred and eighty miles east from Lisbon.

TORRE DE MONCORVO, a pretty large walled town, situated in a spacious plain, between the rivers Douro and Sabor. Besides a castle, it is surrounded with a wall and some bastions. It has a handsome church, an hospital, a convent, and about twelve hundred inhabitants. The family of Sampaeyos are hereditary governors of the castle. Here are several courts of justice.

ABREIRO, a small town.

VILLA FLOR, also a small town.

VIMIOSO, a small place, seated on the river Maças. It is well fortified.

MONTE ALEGRE, a small town, with a fortified castle.

THE PROVINCE OF BEIRA.

THIS is the largest province in Portugal, being bounded on the north by the province of Entre Douro e Minho, and Traz-oz-Montes; to the east by Spanish Estremadura and Alentejo; to the west by the sea; and to the south by Portuguese Estremadura, and the Tagus. It is about one hundred and forty miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Beira, the former being the northern part, and lying on the sea-coast, the latter towards Spain and Estremadura. It produces plenty of wine and oil, and would be equally productive of grain, were it properly cultivated; but the peasants are extremely indolent, and prefer begging to labour and industry; though it must be admitted that they meet with great discouragement from the oppression and haughtiness of their superiors.

This province is not very mountainous; but the mountain of Estrella, the Mons Herminius of the Romans, is remarkably high, and much celebrated. The ascent from Villa S. Romao to the summit requires two hours and an half. The mountain appears to be hollow in several places, and the noise of a rapid stream is distinctly heard running through it. It has also a fine quarry of alabaster; and, on the top, the traveller is agreeably surprized with verdant pastures, and rivulets of transparent water; but, what appears in an extraordinary manner to demand the attention of every beholder, is a lake on the mountain, encompassed with high rocks; the water of which is very clear and tepid, and has a kind of tremulous motion in the middle. From the strong attraction in it to one certain place, it is conjectured to be an aperture, through which it runs off, and which supplies another lake a little lower with its redundant limpid fluid. From these a river is formed, which descends in meanders to the foot of the mountain. From a valley in the Estrella, Lisbon is furnished with snow during the summer, though at the distance of sixty Portuguese miles.

This province is watered with several considerable rivers, which render the soil fruitful. The Douro passes through one end of it; the Vouga and the Mondega run across it; the Zezera, the Ponsul, the Aravil, and the Elia. The last three fall into the Tajo.

This territory is very agreeable, and plentifully productive of the necessaries of life. It yields fruit in abundance, and a sufficient quantity of wheat to supply the inhabitants, besides millet and rye in great plenty and perfection. Here is a kind of apple, called by the Portuguese *verdeais*, from their continuing

nuing sound throughout the year. Great quantities of chestnuts are also produced in this province, which contribute to the support of the poor, when there happens to be a scarcity of corn. Beira contains four cities, two hundred and thirty-four small towns, one thousand and ninety-four parishes, and about five hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. It gives title to the prince of Brazil's eldest son.

The most considerable places in this province are,

COIMBRA, a large city on the north bank of the Munda, or Mondego, over which it has a remarkable bridge, built in a curious style, with two rows of arches, one upon another, in such a manner that the passengers are under cover from one end of the bridge to the other. It was anciently a famed Roman colony, and has since been the residence of several kings of Portugal: many royal personages have also been interred in this city. It is the see of a bishop, who is count of Arganil, and has an annual revenue of forty thousand crusadoes. It has a tribunal of the inquisition, and a magnificent university. Here are a great number of churches, monasteries, and other handsome buildings; the principal of which are the cathedral, and Santa Cruz. The two finest convents belong to the Franciscan monks, and the nuns of St. Clara. The college of the university, which was the seat of the ancient kings, is a grand structure. The number of students belonging to this university is said to be two thousand. The tomb of queen Elizabeth is in the nunnery of St. Clara, on which her figure is erected, having a crown upon her head. It is encompassed with a ballustrade of silver. The Jesuits had a house here, which was one of the largest and most superb belonging to the society: their church is also a fine building, situated in the street Calzada, the most elegant in the whole city. Behind the university stands an aqueduct, raised on high stone piers, which conveys water to the town, and deposits it in a handsome marble basin, or reservoir. The number of inhabitants of Coimbra is about twelve thousand. The monks of the convent of the Holy Cross here, are all noblemen, and of the order of St. Augustine.

Coming from Pombal to this place, Mr. Twiss says, we dined by the side of the road, turning the mules and horse loose to graze, and spreading our provisions on the ground. These consisted of cold fowls, hard eggs, ham, cheese, and bread, together with water-creffes, of which we had stripped the brook in our way. The *boracha*, which is a leathern bag, and was filled with wine, went merrily about. Mine held four gallons: it was regularly filled every morning, and as regularly emptied. The wine is chiefly white, and costs about fourpence a quart. I climbed up a high hill near Pombal, to inspect

inspect a Moorish castle, the walls of which only are standing: the inside was full of rue, which had grown to a very great height. The country we went through this day was chiefly olive-grounds and corn-fields. Seven leagues march this day brought us to Coimbra, having dined at the village of Pondes. For the two last leagues the road is paved, and bordered by olive and pine-trees. Coimbra is an university, and is situated on a hill, near the river Mondego, over which is a very long and low bridge, with a great number of arches of different sizes. Five English families reside here; one of them is that of a physician. This city is celebrated for its curious cups and boxes of turned horn. On a hill in Coimbra is a church with a cupola, of very good architecture, plain and simple. In the church of Santa Cruz is a painting over the great altar, representing the assumption of a female saint. It is here attributed to Raphael: it appeared to me to be a very good Italian picture: but it was so dark that I could not ascertain the proof of the above assertion. I observed also a large organ, with horizontal pipes, in this church. Here is an aqueduct of twenty arches, which conveys water to the castle, built about the middle of the sixteenth century, by king Sebastian. From hence we proceeded three leagues to Amolhada: the road is good, and lies through plantations of olive-trees, vineyards, and corn-fields. We went through forests of pine and cork, dined at Sarden, &c. *Twiss's Tr.* 46.

The country about Coimbra is extremely pleasant, being planted with vineyards, which produce excellent wine, and covered with forests of olive-trees. This city is particularly noted for its excellent peaches. It is about ninety miles north of Lisbon.

LAMEGO, a city, standing on a plain surrounded with mountains, not far from the river Douro, and about one hundred and forty miles north-east of Lisbon. It is said to have been originally founded by some Greeks from Laconia. It contains about four thousand inhabitants, two churches, four convents, an hospital, several courts of justice, and a casa de misericordia. It is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to the patriarch of Lisbon, with a revenue of eighteen thousand crusadoes per annum. This city is famous for the convention of estates, held here by Alfonso Henriques.

UISEU, a city, pleasantly situated on a small river which falls into the Mondego, where the old town of Vacca is supposed to have stood. Besides a cathedral, it contains two parish churches, three convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, and several courts of justice. The bishop of Viseu is subject to

to the archbishop of Braga, and has an annual emolument of eighteen thousand crusadoes. Here are still remaining two ancient Roman towers; and in the church of St. Miguel de Fetal, which is without the walls, lies the body of king Roderigo. This town, which contains about one thousand inhabitants, was raised to a duchy by king John I. It is about one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Lisbon.

GUARDA, a city near the source of the Mondego, seated on a part of Mount Estrella. Besides a castle, it has strong fortifications both by art and nature. It contains about three thousand inhabitants, has a magnificent cathedral and four other churches, two convents, a house of mercy, an hospital, and courts of justice. The bishop, who is suffragan to the archbishop of Lisbon, has an annual income of twenty thousand crusadoes. This city was built by Sancho, king of Portugal, who gave it the name of Guarda, from its being a guard or fence against the kingdom of Leon. It is about one hundred and forty miles north-east of Lisbon.

CASTELLO BRANCO, a pretty large town, with a castle, seated between the rivers Ponsul and Veresa, which fall into the Tagus. It belongs to the order of Christ, and contains a palace, two parish churches, two hospitals, a house of mercy, and near four thousand inhabitants. The palace is the winter residence of the bishop of Guarda.

ALMEIDA, a town on the frontiers of the province of Beira, and but a league and an half distant from the Spanish castle in the kingdom of Leon. The town is well fortified; one hundred and ten guns, chiefly of brass, are planted on six bastions. There are two gates, a quadrangular castle in the middle of the town, and handsome barracks. It is situated near the river Coa, and contains a church, a convent, an hospital, and about two thousand inhabitants.

There is no inn in this town, says Mr. Twiss; but colonel Calder, who was governor in the absence of general Maclean, very politely offered me his house, where I spent two nights, being received by the hospitality peculiar to his nation. At that time, seven or eight other British officers, in the Portuguese service, resided here. *Twiss's Tr.* 55.

PINHEL, a strong town situated on a mountain, near the bank of a river of the same name. It is well fortified, and has six towers on its walls. It contains six parish churches, a convent, an hospital, and about fifteen hundred inhabitants.

PENA-

PENAMACOR, a town, with a castle, situated on the frontiers of Spain, thirty miles from Guarda. It contains about two thousand inhabitants.

AVEIRO, a considerable town, on a small bay, into which the river Vouga discharges itself: it has a harbour fit for vessels of burden. The bay is separated from the sea by sandbanks, and has several little islands, in which salt is made. The town contains between four and five thousand inhabitants, four churches, six convents, and several inferior courts of justice. It was erected into a duchy by John III. and is about one hundred and ten miles from Lisbon.

FIGUERA, a small seaport, about eight miles above Lisbon.

ESGUEIRA, a small town, containing about fifteen hundred inhabitants.

MIRANDA DE CORVO, a town on the river Dueca. It contains near three thousand inhabitants.

ARGANIL, a small town containing about one thousand inhabitants. It is also an earldom, and belongs to the bishop of Coimbra.

MIRA, a small town, containing about fourteen hundred inhabitants.

ANCIAO, a small town containing about twelve hundred inhabitants.

BUARCOS, a small town near the mouth of the river Mondego, was in a great measure destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1752.

TENMUGAL, a pretty considerable town, containing between two and three thousand inhabitants.

CANTAHADE, a small town, containing about twelve hundred inhabitants.

COLVILHAA, a large town, containing thirteen churches, and near four thousand inhabitants. Several manufactures of cloth, serges, and stockings, have been set up here: but the projectors have not been very successful.

PEN-

PENA

PENTELLA, a pretty large town containing upwards of two thousand inhabitants.

MONTEMOR O VELHO, a town seated on the river Mondego, containing six churches, four hospitals, one house of mercy, one convent, and near two thousand inhabitants.

FEIRA, a small town, seated in a pleasant spacious valley; about four miles from Oporto. It contains a church, a convent, an hospital, and about one thousand inhabitants.

S. JOAO de Pesqueira, a small town situated on the Douro, containing four churches, and about twelve hundred inhabitants.

THE PROVINCE OF ESTREMADURA.

THIS province, which is about eighty miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, is bounded on the north by Beira; on the east and south by Alentejo; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It derives its name from its remote situation beyond the Douro, in respect of Leon.

The rivers, besides the Tagus, which falls into the sea at Lisbon, are the Zezem, which has its source in the province of Beira, passes to Pedragan, and falls into the Tagus near Punheta; the Naban, which runs to Tomar, and falls into the Zezera; the Rio de Soura, issuing from the mountain Tapiæus, or Siera de Anzaon, passes to Soura, and loses itself in the Mondego; the Zadeon, which springs in Alentejo, steers from south to north, and, turning westward, enters Estremadura, and, after passing between these two provinces, discharges itself into the sea.

The soil of this province is supposed to exceed, in fertility, any other part of Portugal; producing collectively, what is only found separately in some of the other provinces. It is divided into six comercas: viz. Litria, Lisbon, Tomar, Santaren, and Alanquar, to the north of the Tagus; and that of Setubal to the south of that river. The district of Santaren produces corn in such abundance, and feeds so many flocks of sheep, that it may enter into competition with Sicily. The fruits and the wines are all excellent; and it was here that the sweet oranges brought from China were first planted, and of which there are very large quantities exported to other countries, with the other fruits and wines. The fields are embellished with fragrant flowers

flowers almost all the year, from which the bees extract great quantities of excellent honey. The olive trees are numerous, and furnish the natives with fine oil. The rivers abound with fish; and the mountains have various kinds of quarries.

The air here is indeed so soft and mild, that there is almost a perpetual spring. Here is an abundant produce of fruits of all kinds, particularly citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, dates, figs, &c. Great quantities of salt are also exported from this province. The people are more industrious, have more trade, and a greater variety of manufactures, than in the other provinces. It therefore naturally follows that they are less acquainted with poverty and distress. This territory is also rendered more valuable, from its commodious sea-ports, and the inland navigation of the Tagus. To these may be added the possession of the metropolis and the court; which alone are sufficient to turn the balance in its favour, and to render it more flourishing than the distant provinces. It contains three cities, one hundred and eleven small towns, three hundred and fifteen parishes, and about two hundred thousand inhabitants.

The principal places in the province of Estremadura are,

LISBON, or LISSABON, the capital not only of the province, but of the kingdom, was formerly very considerable for its extent, handsome structures, and opulence: it being also the residence of the kings of Portugal, and the see of an archbishop. It was anciently called *Olisippo*, and *Ulisippo*, which are supposed to be derived from the Phœnician *Ulis Ubbo*, signifying a pleasant bay; such as that on which this city stands. It extends from east to west along the river Tagus, near its influx into the sea, resembling an amphitheatre; and containing within its circuit seven hills, the names of which are St. Vincent de Fora, S. André, Castello, Santa Anna, S. Roque, and Santa Catharina. The city stands upon these seven hills, but the streets in general are narrow and dirty, and some of them very steep. The air here is excellent, being refreshed by the delightful sea-breezes, and those of the Tagus.

With this account, the following particulars from Mr. Twiss's Travels seem perfectly to agree, and furnish supplementary intelligence: On landing at Lisbon, says that accurate writer, I was conducted to an English inn, kept by one De War, on the hill of Buenos Ayres, where there is an ordinary every day, frequented by Englishmen who reside in Lisbon for their health, and by members of the factory. Since the earthquake, which happened on the 1st of November 1755, many new buildings have been erected; but the streets are

now in some places stopped up by the ruins occasioned by that devastation ; which recalled to my mind the similar situation in which I had seen the city of Dresden, caused by war and fire. This city is built on seven steep hills, and the streets are very badly paved with small sharp stones, which renders walking almost impracticable. The houses are generally two stories high, sometimes three, with no other chimney than that of the kitchen : they are built of a kind of half marble (*presque marbre*) with iron balconies, and wooden lattices to the ground floor, but are not remarkable for architecture. About one *fifth* of the inhabitants of Lisbon consists of blacks, mulattoes, or of some intermediate tint of black and white. *Twiss's Tr.*

Respecting these gradations of colour among the inhabitants of Lisbon, Mr. Barretti is more circumstantial than the traveller we have just quoted. His observations are as follow : One of the things which most surprises a stranger, as he rambles about this town, is the great number of negroes who swarm in every corner. Many of these unhappy wretches are natives of Africa, and many were born of African parents, either in Portugal, or in its ultramarine dominions. No ship comes from these regions without bringing some of either sex ; and when they are here, they are allowed to marry not only among themselves, but also with those of a different colour. These cross-marriages have filled the country with different breeds of human monsters. A black and a white produces a mulatto : then a mulatto joins with a black or a white, and two other creatures are engendered, both called mestices ; then the mestices white join with the mestices black, or with true blacks, true whites or mulattos ; and all branch out into so many and various kinds, that it becomes very difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish them by peculiar names, though they are all discriminated by their peculiar hues. To such a degree the original breed is here depraved, that to be a *blanco*, that is, a *perfect white*, is become a title of honour : therefore, when a Portuguese says he is a *blanco*, you are not only to understand that he is a white man, which is the real signification of the word ; but that he is an honest man, a man of honour, a man of family, a man of consequence and importance. To all these mongrel mixtures, you may add the Jewish. Portugal abounds with Jews who personate Christians, and often intermarry both with the white and the other generations. You will easily comprehend that this cannot much contribute towards the farther improvement of these genealogies, which make so good a figure on the shelves of the library at Mafra. These strange combinations have filled this city with such a variety of odd faces, as to make the traveller doubt whether Lisbon is in Europe ; and it may be foreseen that, in a few centuries, not a drop of pure

Portuguese blood will be left here; but all will be corrupted between Jews and negroes, notwithstanding their most holy tribunal of the sacred inquisition. To obviate one of the two evils (which might both be removed by a secular tribunal), the inquisition is always upon the watch to discover the Jews; and when any one is found out, I need not mention the treatment he would receive. Tell an inquisitor that you are Jew, because it has pleased God to make you a Jew, and that you do not think yourself entitled to undo what God has done, the good father will throw you into the fire, as sure as if you were a chip. But, as one evil produces another, the incessant diligence of the inquisition to detect the Jews, makes them redouble their arts of concealment, and (what completes the blessing) multiplies superstition and increases hypocrisy. Hence it happens that numbers of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, go about with long rosaries between their thumb and fingers, muttering *paters* and *aves*, that they may be deemed Christians if they are Jews, or not be mistaken for Jews if they are Christians. How the Jews can bear to live amidst incessant danger, is utterly inconceivable. There is a stubborn perverseness in their defying the law of Portugal, that almost justifies the inquisitorial rage. *Barretti's Tr. i. 273.*

In Lisbon, both men and women, of the better sort, seem to love gaudiness in dress. The ladies, like those of Tuscany and other parts of Italy, wear many artificial flowers stuck in their hair. It is a pretty fashion: I saw several beautiful faces to-day, and many a pair of brilliant eyes. *Barretti's Tr. i. 136.*

The churches in Lisbon are very fine; that belonging to the patriarchate is of astonishing magnificence, the ornaments and plate belonging to it containing the treasure of several Brazil fleets. The pomp assumed by the patriarch, on certain festivals, surpasses even that of the pope, the college of cardinals only excepted.

The patriarchal church stands on the top of one of the seven hills, on which Lisbon is built; the great altar is placed under the dome, and has a baldachino, or canopy over it, supported by four spirally-twisted columns of wood gilt, like that in St. Peter's at Rome. There is a very large organ, with horizontal pipes, in this church.

Mr. Twiss informs us (page 4.) that in the church of St.occo, is a chapel with three pieces in mosaic, made at Rome. The altar-piece represents the baptism by St. John, in which are seven figures as large as life: on one side is the Annunciation, which of course consists of only two figures, and on the other side the Gift of Tongues. The pavement of this chapel is likewise in mosaic, being a sphere, which is the arms of the Brazils. The altar itself is of silver, with figures in alto relievo.

lievo. On St. Cecilia's day, I went in the morning to the church of St. Rocco, to hear the musical *função*, which lasted three hours. The music performed was of Jomelli's composition, and the band was placed as follows: the organ over the church-door; and in the organ-gallery were ten eunuchs from the king's chapel: on one side were sixteen violins, six basses, three double basses, four tenors, two hautboys, a French-horn, and a trumpet; and, underneath them, about sixty voices for the chorusses: and on the other side were the same number of vocal and instrumental performers. The whole concert was under the direction of the celebrated Mr. David Perez; some of whose compositions have been lately published in London. The church was extremely crowded by persons of each sex. High mass was celebrated; during which time the women remained squatted on the ground, having all white muslin veils, and black silk cloaks. Our author then makes the following digression, which, as it concerns an English lady, we think entitled to a place: As I am on the subject of music, I must mention the talents on the harpsichord of the lady of Mr. May, an English merchant here. This lady equals any performer I ever heard on that instrument, for the rapidity of execution, and the delicacy and taste with which she plays the most difficult pieces: she is likewise well versed in the theory of music. The harpsichord, under her hands, was literally

"By flying fingers touch'd into a voice."

Here is a theatre for Italian operas: the other theatre is for Portuguese plays; there are four rows of boxes, and twenty-seven boxes in each row. The Italian house is nearly of the same size. The seats in the pit are appropriated solely to the men. The admittance money to the opera is a *crusado novo*, or two shillings and eight-pence halfpenny.

The inhabitants, before the earthquake, amounted to about one hundred and fifty thousand. The government of the city is lodged in a council, consisting of a president, six counsellors, and other inferior officers. The harbour has a sufficient quantity of water for the largest ships, and room enough for one thousand sail, without being incommoded. For its security there is a fort on each side of the mouth of the river; but there is a bar running across it, which is dangerous to pass without pilots.

There are two long rooms in this city, where the British factory assemble twice a week, during the winter, to dance and play at cards. The minuets composed by Don Pedro Antonio Avondano, who lives here, are much esteemed. Any British stranger, who does not intend to reside six months in Lisbon, is admitted gratis to these assemblies; but the subscription for

the inhabitants is seven moidores for each room. During the course of the winter, there are four grand balls, with suppers; to which many of the Portuguese nobility are invited.

The English factory has a burying ground in one of the skirts of the city, planted with walks of cypress trees, under which are the graves; where I had the mortification to see, says Mr. Twiss, many marble monuments, with long, pompous, flattering inscriptions, erected to the memory of some of the merchants, their wives, and their children; whilst the great author of *Tom Jones* is here interred, without a stone to indicate, that, "Here lies Henry Fielding."

On and about the spot where the royal palace stood, before it was demolished by the earthquake, many new streets are built, intersecting each other at right angles, parallel and straight, especially that called the Rua Augusta. On each side of these new streets is a foot-path, elevated somewhat above the pavement, and defended from carriages by posts. These houses are four or five stories in height. The Exchange is near the river, with porticos, under which the merchants assemble. This building forms one side of a square, in the midst of which is placed an equestrian statue of the late king Joseph V. who died the 24th of February 1777. The pedestal is said to be a single stone, which required eighty yoke of oxen to drag it from the quarry, about two miles from the spot where it now is.

The arsenal is a very large building, and near it is the fish-market, which is a very commodious one. It is plentifully supplied with fish, many of which are unknown in England; but with neither salmon nor cod: the former of which, however, the inhabitants procure from Oporto, by men employed for the purpose; who perform the journey in four days, on foot, taking the shortest route, without regarding the common roads, and deliver each fish at Lisbon for a moidore. The john dory is to be met with larger here than on the western coast of England: there are also fine red mullets, and very large conger-eels and skate. Near this market are also sold vegetables, fruits, tortoises, monkies, parrots, and Brazil birds.

Among the nunneries in Lisbon, that destined for the English deserves particular mention. Mr. Barretti has given an entertaining account of it, of which the following is the substance: I made a visit, says that sprightly Italian, to one of those many religious houses, which are maintained, in several parts of this kingdom, at the king's expence. It is called *The English nunnery*, because no girl is admitted in it who was not born a subject of England. Any such female, either left destitute in this country by parents unsuccessful in trade, or willing to come from the British isles, to devote herself in this place to chastity and confinement, may make sure of a liveli-

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hood in that nunnery: when she has once taken the veil, she need not fear the approaches of real want, while her soul and body shall keep each other company. The number of the nuns there amounts to little more than twenty; and it is the principal anxiety of this little community to keep the number full; that the government may not, in case of too many vacancies, take upon itself to fill them with Portuguese maidens; which the Englishwomen apprehend would create separate interests, and cause such feuds and parties among them, as they have hitherto been strangers to ever since the first foundation. Animated by this rare species of terror, the poor things set their brains upon the utmost stretch, whenever death deprives their community of a member; and all efforts are unanimously made towards the raising of a recruit. With this distant view, it is impossible to conceive how prettily they flatter all their visitors, especially those of their own sex: they also carry on an extensive epistolary correspondence with their friends and acquaintance in England and Ireland, by which means they have not yet failed to obtain the desired supply. Whoever can speak English, whether Catholic or Protestant, has a kind of right to visit them at any time of the day; and all their visitors are treated by them with such an endearing tenderness, that their parlatory is hardly ever empty from morning till night. The poor prisoners are liberal to every one, of chocolate, cakes, and sweetmeats; and take infinite pains, with their needles or otherwise, to increase the number of those visitors, and allure them to frequent calls.

Nuns, in all countries (continues he) are soft and obliging speakers; but these are certainly the softest and most obliging of any I have seen. Never did I hear, in a whole year, so many kind expressions as escaped their lips in the space of half an hour. On my informing them that I was an Italian, they expatiated on the immense goodness of cardinal Acciaioli, and the gentlemen of his court, who often did them the honour of seeing them. No nation, in their opinion, is so good as the Italian, none so witty, and none so wise. In a word, not a syllable issued from their lips, but what was dictated by modesty and meekness, humility and benevolence. It is impossible not to be pleased with their conversation, though you are convinced that they make it a study to treat every person with this gentleness of language, and blandishment of manners. What they, in reality, different from what they appear to be (which I am thoroughly persuaded is not the case) still the strong appearance of their innocence and goodness is irresistibly attracting; and the holy simplicity of their behaviour can never fail of making a friend of every man who is once introduced to their acquaintance. The king allows them a sum sufficient

enable them to find themselves in linen, victuals, and raiment ; by which they are relieved from the anxiety of procuring the principal necessities of life. But life, even by recluse women, cannot be passed very comfortably with mere necessities ; something more is required to preserve it from stagnation. Those minute superfluities, which the French call *douceurs*, so indispensibly necessary to render existence supportable, are left entirely to their industry ; and these they procure partly by work, and partly by making trifling presents, for which a return is sometimes liberally made. By these means they are enabled to furnish themselves with that chocolate, so plentifully distributed at their parlatory to their incessant visitors ; and with those other trifling matters which tend to alleviate the natural austerity of their condition. Some of them are allowed small pensions from their relations and friends ; but whatever individuals may receive, the whole is equally shared. *Barretti's Tr. i. 196.*

Mr. Twiss says but little of this nunnery ; but what he has said we shall repeat, as his account, so far as it goes, perfectly corresponds with that given by Mr. Barretti : I paid a visit one evening, says that gentleman, to the English nunnery of St. Bridget, in Lisbon, and found the ladies, who were at that time twenty-two in number, very *chatty* and entertaining. The reader will please to observe, that the grate was between them and me. *Twiss's Tr. 32.*

We cannot prevail on ourselves to omit some further particulars relating to the English nunnery at Lisbon, not doubting but our readers will forgive us, if we should trespass a little on their patience. As the reputation of this little community has never been sullied (which is not quite the case with the Portuguese nunneries), it seems astonishing that parents, in this country, should not think of sending their daughters among them as boarders, by way of giving them an innocent and proper education.

The story of lady Hill, the last abbess of the English nunnery, is well authenticated, and merits a place in our performance. This lady took the veil there, because (*perhaps*) her circumstances did not admit a more agreeable choice : but, soon after having made profession, a good estate in Ireland was vacated by a relation who died intestate, and of course devolved upon her by right of consanguinity. To get the estate without going, was supposed to be attended with difficulty and delay : her abbess therefore represented her case to the patriarch, who alone could dispense with her vow of perpetual confinement ; and the patriarch, not being a rigid bigot, on her bare promise of return, gave her leave to secularize her dress, and proceed on the necessary journey. She did so ; arrived in Ireland ;

produced her title ; took possession ; and found herself at once in a condition to live in splendour in her native country.

The temptation to continue in Ireland many would have thought irresistible, especially as the lady was agreeable in person, and then only in her twenty-third year. But if she was tempted, she was tempted in vain ; for she sold the estate as soon as she could find a purchaser, and, faithful to her vow and promise, hastily returned to the nunnery with the money ; which she expended in such a manner as to contribute much to the ease and convenience of her beloved community. This was done by a woman ! This superiority to wordly pleasure, and this fidelity to an onerous engagement, was found in a female breast. We shall conclude this story of lady Hill, by observing, that her companions, struck with admiration, as well as gratitude, chose her immediately for their superior ; and never ceased to pay her the veneration so deservedly due to her unshaken virtue.

From his frequent visits to the English nunnery, Mr. Barretti was induced to form the following project, which appears to be a rational one. The visiting the English nunnery, says he, has brought a scheme into my mind which I shall cherish long, and put in execution as soon as I can. Let me but be rich enough, and I will have four nunneries in Turin, and endow them with a revenue equal to the maintenance of twenty nuns in each. One of them shall be filled with Florentine women, one with French, one with Spanish, and one with English. I will take it for granted that, when my nunneries are erected, endowed, and filled with proper inhabitants, my countrymen will have sense enough to send their little girls to them for education ; and by the residence of about two years in each nunnery, all the girls in Piedmont will be able to speak four languages, besides their own ; which will certainly render them, upon the whole, the most lovely set of maidens to be found in Europe. But, as I am not for turning pretty girls into nuns, I intend to make it the fundamental law of my nunneries, that not any of the nuns shall be young and handsome. *Barretti's Tr.* i. 197.

The garden of the convent *Das Necessidades*, immediately under the hill of Buenos Ayres, is a very fine one, and is open to the decent part of the public. The king's hot-houses, in his garden of *Nossa Senhora de Ajuda*, or Our Lady of Help, near Bellem, are well entitled to notice. The ceilings are very neatly painted in fresco. The chief gardener is an Italian.

The country about Lisbon is agreeably diversified with groves of orange and lemon trees, intermixed with olive and vineyards. The roads are bordered with aloes, which make an uncommon appearance to a native of a colder climate, when they are in flower,

flower, the stem being then twelve or fourteen inches in height: these aloes blow the sixth or seventh year.

Most of the roads in the environs are paved with large stones. Near the city, in the valley of Alcantara, is situated the celebrated aqueduct which joins two hills. It is built with a kind of white marble.

The whole city of Lisbon is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the patriarch, who was appointed in 1717. Here is also an archbishop, who has a revenue of forty thousand cruzadoes per annum. The trade of this place, and the navigation to and from it, is so very considerable, that the custom-house, which lies on the Tagus, is the principal source of the king's European revenues. The prospect, at the entrance of that river from the sea, cannot be exceeded.

The king has a palace at Bellem, a handsome village about five miles from Lisbon. Of this royal palace, &c. Mr. Twiss has given the following account: I went to the king's palace at Bellem, and heard the Italian opera of Ezio performed there: the orchestra consisted of very accurate players. No ladies are ever admitted to this opera, neither are there any actresses; but, instead of the women, they have eunuchs dressed exactly as women are; so that, from the stage, they appear to be really what they represent. But the dancing between the acts, being likewise by men, with great black beards and broad shoulders, dressed in female apparel, was a disgusting sight. Many of the priests here are eunuchs. Misson, who travelled in Italy in 1668, and there saw two priests of the same kind, gives the following account of them: You know that a priest must be a complete man: it is a law without any exception. However, as it has been remarked, that that perfection of the body sometimes causes a disagreeable voice; and that, on the other hand, sweetness of voice is very necessary to insinuate things into the mind, whether at the church or at the opera, there has been found a means of conciliating these difficulties; and that it has been resolved, that a priest cut out for music, may exercise the sacerdotal functions, provided he has his necessities, or, if you please, his superfluities in his pocket. This theatre is small, and without any side-boxes: in the pit are ten benches, without any back, behind which is the king's box. The queen, princesses, and other ladies, were without caps, though ornamented with a great number of jewels, and their faces were not painted. The opera began at seven, and ended at ten, and, during the whole performance, the strictest silence was observed by the audience; who, between the acts, rose and stood with their faces towards the royal family. The cardinal patriarch sat in a small box appropriated to him, on the right hand side of the king's box. Any well-dressed men are admitted gratis

gratis to this spectacle. The palace of Bellem is a very mean wooden edifice, and has nothing worthy of remark within or without. There is not so much as a single picture, from any of the Italian schools, in the whole kingdom of Portugal. The few pictures which were formerly in Lisbon, were destroyed by the earthquake. *Twiss's Tr.* 10.

The same author informs us, that he has not been able to find any statues in Portugal, except two groups in the royal garden at Bellem, exposed to the air very injudiciously. No information could be obtained of the name of the statuary; but they were said to have been sent from Rome. Probably they were by Il Cavalier Bernini, or perhaps by Algardi, being supposed to be equal to any of the statues at Rome of those two great sculptors. These groups are of two figures each, as large as the life, and of white marble. One is the daughter giving suck to her father, and the other is a woman fainting, and reclining within the arms of another woman. These statues

———“seem'd to breathe,
“ And soften into flesh, beneath the touch
“ Of forming art, imagination flushed.”

They are indeed perfectly beautiful, and hitherto in good preservation. In so fine a climate as this is, they may probably remain unhurt for ages; as the Farnesian Hercules, the Perseus of Cellini, and many other invaluable statues have done, both at Rome and at Florence.

In this garden a large elephant is, to be seen, no less than twenty-two feet in height: it is kept in a yard partly covered, and partly exposed to the air, and may be viewed from the top of the wall. The rest of the menagerie consists of two lions, a leopard, and ten fine zebras, or wild asses. Some of the last-mentioned animals were brought from Angola, the others are natives of this place. They never can be sufficiently broke to endure a bit or rein, though it was attempted, to enable six of them to draw the prince of Beira's chariot. *Twiss's Tr.* 14.

A pillar is erected near the palace of Bellem, with an inscription, importing, that this is the spot on which the late duke of Aveira's palace stood: he was executed for shooting at the late king, on the third of September 1760, and the palace was erased.

The building of the church, of which the king laid the first stone in great solemnity, on the spot where he was shot at, is discontinued.

In the village of Bellem stands a famous convent of Jeronimites. The church is very large: the architecture of the whole edifice was originally Gothic, but part of it having been thrown down by the earthquake, it has been repaired in a different

ferent style. The two galleries, or cloisters, which run one over the other, contain a number of statues, some of the most popular saints, and some of saints whose names and characters are not generally known. There are one hundred, and thirty mafs-friars in this convent, and a great number of lay-friars: their cells are very good rooms. Those lodged on the water-side, may, from their windows, enjoy the sight of the ships incessantly sailing up and down the river. The back apartments command a spacious garden, and a piece of uneven ground, inclosed with a wall, and full of olive trees.

Among these trees are several little cells and chapels, belonging to sinners of low condition, who have repented, and are permitted to live there in perfect idleness; which method of consuming time they call *vida celeste, a heavenly life*: nor is the appellation much amiss, if taken in a poetical sense; as the privilege of living without labour is certainly the chief blessing of this life. They subsist upon mere accidental alms, of which they have plenty by the intercession of St. Jerome, who, like them, lived in a cell or cave in the midst of a desert; and of course makes it his particular business that his followers shall be abundantly supplied.

As this convent is of royal foundation, the friars belonging to it have a better chance for their dinners, than if their sole dependence was upon casual charities: they live very comfortably, and have no other obligation than that of praying an hour, every day, for their original benefactor, and his successor. This duty they are obliged to perform regularly, with or without inclination: but the pious founders of religious houses, never supposed, that frequent and regular praying could prove a hardship, taking it for granted that a number of men well fed, warmly clothed, and conveniently lodged, would never repine at the task of soliciting heaven for their deliverance out of purgatory. They concluded that, when worldly cares were removed, devotion would regularly take possession of the heart; but they have perhaps been frequently mistaken.

One of the friars belonging to this convent, says Barretti, shewed me the place, and encouraged me to eat of the fine grapes of the garden, and I assure you that there are hardly any so good in Italy: the figs are also very excellent. They have many Brazilian plants in their garden, particularly that called the Banana. They all grow in the open air, and with no particular culture that I could discover: this information will enable you to form a judgment of the heat of this region. Barretti's *Tr.* i. 171.

As we are now mentioning the environs of Lisbon, we must not omit to notice the castle of St. Julian, at the mouth of the Tagus, about fifteen miles from the capital. I rode to it from

from Lisbon on horseback, says Mr. Twiss : the road is paved the whole way, and extends along the banks of this noble river : the weather was extremely fine and warm. To the left, the grand view of the ships sailing various ways, the castle of Bellem, the castle of St. Julian, the immense rock called Cape Roque, and at last to the ocean ; and, to the right, groves of olive and lemon trees, laden with blossoms as well as fruit, aloe and Indian fig hedges, interspersed with convents, churches, and olive-yards, with the distant prospect of the opposite shore, contributed to render this one of the most agreeable rides I had ever enjoyed. Unfortunately, there is no inn nor house of any kind to put up at, so that I left my horse to the care of one of the soldiers, whilst I was observing the castle, and returned to Lisbon with a keen appetite ; which I suppose was likewise the case with my poor beast, after trotting thirty miles, on a paved, rugged, and hilly road, without baiting. The castle of St. Julian is an irregular pentagon, founded on the solid rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. It is garrisoned with two thousand and eighty men, as the officer who accompanied me informed me ; but I much doubt the truth of this assertion. It is planted with two hundred and five large brass cannon, one of which is eighteen feet in length, and was made at Diu. Opposite to this castle stands a smaller one on an island, which, together with St. Julian's, defends the entrance of this river. *Twiss's Tr.* 14.

Not many miles from Lisbon stands the palace called Caluz. It is built of wood, and two stories high. The furniture is in the French taste, extremely elegant, and quite new. The audience saloon is floored with marble, and pannelled with looking-glasses. Seven very large china vases are placed on each side of it. The concert room is two hundred feet in length, and its ceiling is very magnificent, being a white stucco, with a profusion of gilding. In one room the history of Don Quixote is represented, in eighteen compartments. In another are various pieces, whimsically representing young children quite naked, except some little ornament. One of them has a bag to his hair, and a sword girt about his naked loins, with a cane in his hand : he gallants his companion, who wears a muff and tippet, and a pair of high-heeled shoes ; her hair is powdered, she is decorated with a necklace and ear-rings, but, in other respects, she is naked. All these ludicrous pieces are intended only as furniture, and as such greatly enliven the apartments. There is a large garden behind this palace, with a labyrinth, and orange and lemon groves.

There is no news-paper or gazette in the Portuguese language : they were prohibited in 1763. The English, French, and Spanish newspapers are in the coffee-houses ; two of these

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houses of accommodation are extremely elegant: that of Casaco, in particular, is pannelled with looking-glasses.

It is difficult to ascertain the number of inhabitants in Lisbon: the different foreign factories are not numbered with the natives: the English factory alone is estimated at six hundred. The Dutch and German factories also consist of a great number of persons.

In 1716 pope Clement XI. declared, in a consistory, that by the attestations sent to him from Lisbon, it appeared that only the western part of that city contained near three hundred thousand inhabitants. In 1739 Antonio de Oliveria Freire, in his Chorographical Description of Portugal, attributes no less than eight hundred thousand to Lisbon. In 1754, the attestations sent to Rome, in order to procure bulls, assigned six hundred thousand inhabitants to the metropolis.

The earthquake, which happened in 1755, is said, by some, to have been the destruction of fifteen thousand persons; by others twenty-four thousand, and by others seventy thousand. It is, however, impossible to calculate this loss exactly, which, however great, is now not sensibly perceived: Lisbon may therefore, with propriety, be classed among the first-rate cities of Europe, for size and number of inhabitants. It seems deservedly to be ranked as the fourth, the other three being London, Paris, and Naples. *Twiss's Tr.* 26.

In one of the suburbs of Lisbon is a convent, over the door of which the arms of England and Portugal are hewn in stone, party per pale, the lion and unicorn for supporters, with the royal crown on the top.

A new public walk has been lately planted at Lisbon; at one end of which there is a fine prospect of the gallows, and at the other end, the hotel of the inquisition. I am happy in informing my readers, says Mr. Twiss, that the power of this infernal tribunal is very much diminished.

Mr. Twiss gives the following account of a singular execution which he saw at Lisbon: A man was condemned for stealing the plate and vestments out of a church, and afterwards setting fire to it to conceal the theft. He had been a year in prison, and was dragged from thence to the church he had burnt, tied by the legs to the tails of two horses; but the friars of the Misericordia had placed him on an ox's hide, so that he did not suffer much. Before the church was fixed a stake with a seat, on a scaffold elevated about six feet, under which faggots, torches, pitch-barrels, and other combustible materials, were placed. The scaffold was environed by a regiment of cavalry, behind which stood most of the monks of Lisbon, who had joined in the procession. He was fastened to the stake at half an hour past five, and fire was immediately put underneath
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the scaffold. In twenty-five minutes all was consumed to ashes. The rope, which tied his neck to the stake, was soon burnt, and then his body fell into the fire. He was probably stifled with the smoke before the flames reached him : the fire afterwards penetrated between his ribs, which were shortly consumed. This spectacle was very tremendous and awful. It was dark before the fire was put to the scaffold : each of the cavalry had a torch in his hand ; and the multitude of spectators was innumerable. *Twiss's Tr.* 35.

The country between Lisbon and Abrantes is a delicious plain, embellished with olive and other fruit trees.

LEIRIA, a city, situated in a delightful valley, to the west of the Toma, and between the rivers Lis and Lena. It has a castle, a cathedral and another church, four convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, and about three thousand five hundred inhabitants. In 1545, it was erected into a bishop's see, with a revenue of eighteen thousand crusadoes per annum. Here is a Moorish castle on a hill, and near the town is a glass manufactory, carried on by an Englishman.

SETUVAL, called *St. Ubes* by the Dutch, a strong town situated on a small bay of the sea, where the river Sandao discharges itself into that grand repository. It has a harbour capable of receiving ships of any burthen. Besides its old wall and towers, it is strengthened with eleven whole and two demi bastions, with several other out-works. Here is a strong citadel, called *St. Philip*, and a fort called *Outao*, near the harbour, which likewise serves for a light-house. It has also two smaller forts, four churches, ten convents, an hospital, an academy founded by John V. and several courts of justice. The town is under the jurisdiction of the order of *S. Iago*. On the opposite bank of the river stands *Troya*, where the ancient *Cætobriga* stood. The soil in the environs is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. This place is about twenty miles south of Lisbon.

SANTEREM, an ancient handsome town, situated on an eminence in a pleasant country near the river Tagus. It was taken from the Moors in 1147. Its modern name is a corruption of *St. Irene*, who lies buried at this place ; but its ancient name was *Scalabis* and *Julium Præsidium*. This town is built in the form of a half-moon, and is defended by a citadel, erected in the modern taste, called *Alcacova*. It contains thirteen churches, one of which is collegiate, and belonging to the order of *Avis* ; an academy of history, antiquities, and language, founded in 1747, eleven monasteries, two nunneries,

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ries, three hospitals, and several courts of justice. The number of inhabitants is about three thousand, who have a flourishing trade, to which the river contributes most essentially. Several kings of Portugal have kept their court here. This town is about forty-two miles north-east of Lisbon.

CINTRA, a pretty large town situated near the sea, at some little distance from the cape of the same name, and about sixteen miles west of Lisbon. The finest air, as well as the finest prospect of any part of Portugal, is to be had here. The town, which contains about two thousand inhabitants, is ornamented with four handsome churches and a castle. The mountain of Cintra is rich in ore, yields a great variety of plants, and has a vein of magnet.

Mr. Twiss informs us, that he made a jaunt from Lisbon to Cintra on horseback. The road is about eighteen miles, and paved all the way. I went to the English inn, as it is called, though kept by a Turinese; and it is a very good one. I immediately mounted a jack-ass, of which numbers are to be hired here, and, after three quarters of an hour's continual winding ascent, I found myself on the top of a high mountain, called Cabo de Penha; on the summit of which is a small convent, which was then inhabited by eleven poor Jeronymine monks. I had no barometer to compute the height of this mountain, neither could I get any information from these ignorant wretches. The place is inaccessible, but by the road the jack-ass carried me. The prospect is boundless, comprehending the beautiful quintas (or country houses) at the foot of the mountain, the palace of Mefra at a great distance, the expanded ocean, the Tagus, and the continent as far as the eye can carry. Udal ap Rhys, in his account of this place, says, "Here was an ancient temple, called *Templum Lunæ*, and, there being some similitude between *Cintra* and *Cynthia*, it is imagined that the first is only a corruption of the second." He further says, "The height and romantic form of this mountain, the prodigious breaks and cavities, and the vast masses of projecting and impending rocks, enriched with shrubs, or ennobled by tall and luxuriant trees, render it one of the most surprising and agreeable objects in the world." And so it certainly is:

"Here Nature's quiet wonders fill the mind."

I descended this mountain on foot near half way down; then I mounted my ass, and was carried in an hour and a half to the adjacent mountain, called Cape Roque, or the Rock of Lisbon, which is the most western point of the European continent,

continent, and bears latitude $38^{\circ} 54'$. On the top of it is situated a convent, wherein, at that time, twenty-two monks lived. It is commonly called the Cork Convent, by the English, this place being so damp, that every part in it is covered with cork, which grows here in great abundance. *Twiss's Tr.* 19.

The Cork convent, says Barretti, is properly a hermitage; and you have but one path to it, under a kind of arch irregularly cut through a piece of rock, by the hand of nature. That arch is about two hundred steps below the hermitage; and all the other parts, near that summit, are perfectly pathless, and not to be clambered. Near that arch we left our asses, in the custody of our guide, and ascended the rest of the mountain on foot. And here, ye muses nine, I invoke your assistance! Help me to an adequate description of the strangest, wildest, most romantic, and pleasing place that I ever beheld! The hermits had discovered us from afar, and were therefore ready to receive us. We bowed, shook hands, and seemed as well pleased as if a friendly intimacy had long subsisted between us. The Father Superior asked us if we had dined, and, being answered in the negative, dispatched one of his friars to provide something for us as soon as possible. He then conducted us to the place, which begins with a flat irregular area, about forty yards square. The area is fronted by a huge rock, variously perforated; and its various perforations, caverns, or holes, form the hermitage. The church of it is a hole; the sacristy a hole; the confession room a hole; the kitchen a hole; the dormitory a hole; the refectory a hole; every cell a hole; and the doors and windows of all these holes are still nothing else than so many other holes. But so narrow are those which form the doors of the cells, that should a man grow hydropic while he is in one of them, he never would be able to come out of it: and the cells themselves are so small, that no tall friar, when in his bed, has sufficient room to extend his legs; yet they lie in them at night, upon straw-bags, after having shut, with small planks, their doors and windows. Not a hole in the place deserves the epithet of spacious: the largest is that which they term the kitchen. A French cook would be angry at the prostitution of so noble a word, but the friars are not scrupulous. The smoke of that kitchen is carried out by a cylindrical perforation over the fire-place. *Barretti's Tr.* 223.

He thus continues his narrative: Dame Nature was certainly in a merry humour, when she projected the formation of this whimsical a place: you cannot conceive what little assistance she received from art, to fit it for its present inhabitants. The earthquake shook it to and fro, and they say with inconceivable violence: but that violence proved vain, at which I am not

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surprised; the demolition of the hermitage cannot be effected but by the fall of the mountain. What adds to the singularity of this natural edifice is, that every part in it is covered with cork; the walls, floors, and every thing. Hence the English sailors call it the Cork convent. The cork prevents the ill effects of the dampness, which would otherwise be very inconvenient, as many parts of its walls are covered with a thin moss, and the water distils through the pores of the rock in very small drops.

From the hermitage the inhabitants descend, by a range of irregular steps, to a piece of water, and to their several spots of garden. Not far from that water there is another hole, in which one of their predecessors had the patience to live the last twenty years of his life, without ever quitting it, day or night. This is made known by an inscription over that hole, and is absurdly supported by the testimony of the friars themselves, who were all born near two centuries after, according to the inscription; which I wish fairly destroyed, and the hole filled up, for their own sake, as a lie is unnecessary to induce people to visit the place. No human being could ever live in that hole, for several reasons, which I forbear to mention.

There is a piece of water on the eminence, which fertilizes several spots: the friars are all gardeners, and have vegetables of various sorts in great abundance, but no fruit. The many steps by which they descend to that water, they term jocularly their *evening walk*; and, abating the inconvenience of the steps, it is indeed a pleasant walk, shaded with many trees and bushes.

After having visited the whole hermitage, we were summoned to dinner. In the midst of that hole which is called the refectory, a stone serves for a table, whenever the rain obliges them to eat their food under shelter. But to-day, as the weather was very fine, we chose to dine in the area. Being a meagre day, we had an ample dish of salt fish, most favourably dressed, after the manner of the country, with garlick andamenta, a large sallad, and Dutch cheese; with pears, apples, grapes, and figs, ten times more than we could eat, good bread, and excellent wine. During the time of dinner, the hermits kept us in chat with the greatest good humour; informed us of the many English gentlemen and ladies who visited them, and replenished our glasses briskly. The wine was good, and we could not help drinking the English ladies.

These hermits are of the Franciscan order, and will not therefore touch money; but there is a Mary Magdalen, painted over a kind of altar in the church, and to Mary Magdalen you drop a piece of coin slyly. It would not otherwise be in the power of this little community to furnish their numerous visitors with meat and drink, or to entertain a number of poor

people who visit this place; partly out of devotion, and partly to get a meal. They admit ladies to visit the hermitage, when they are in company with gentlemen; otherwise not. Women of the lower class are not permitted to ascend beyond the arch before mentioned, but on some festival days.

About an hour after dinner we took our leave, and returned to our asses who had leisurely cropped the scattered thistles, while our guides feasted plentifully upon herrings, cheese, and fruit, conveyed to them, with a sufficient quantity of bread and wine, by one of the fathers.

And now I may truly say, that I have seen the strangest solitude that ever was inhabited by men, amidst the most pleasing assemblage of craggs, rocks, trees, and bushes, that can possibly be imagined; the whole commanding a most extensive and amazing prospect; from whence may be discovered a vast tract of the ocean, with many of the castles and habitations at the mouth of the Tagus, the top of the royal convent of Mafra, several villages and hamlets, with many single cottages dispersed over a long chain of irregular mountains; some of which are rocky and barren; some shaded with oaks, fir trees, and cork trees; and some covered with vines, olive trees, and lemon or orange groves; besides an infinity of other plants of every kind and generation. *Barretti's Tr.* i. 229.

Mr. Twiss, who, as we have already observed, visited this hermitage, says, Mr. Barretti has given an accurate description of it: the hermits were as sociable as when he was with them, and helped us to our glasses very briskly. I remained with them till late in the evening, and by moon-light returned in two hours to the inn at Cintra, being carried with the greatest safety over loose pieces of rock, and on the brink of precipices and steep descents, by my ass, which is so sure-footed that never made a false step. *Twiss's Tr.* 20.

Before the earthquake, the town of Cintra was well worth visiting: it was then decorated with a royal palace, which is now almost destroyed. It is said to have been, many centuries ago, one of the country seats of the Moorish kings, who wrested Portugal and Spain from the hands of the Vandals; whom both countries had been wrested from those of the Romans. Moorish, or not Moorish, it appears by its ruins, well as by what still remains standing, that it was once a great palace. Three of its halls are yet to be seen; every ceiling divided into little spaces, which have animals painted in them. But each ceiling has but one animal allotted towards its ornament, viz. one contains nothing but so many swans, another only stags, and the third only magpies. An odd taste of decoration! especially as the swans, stags, and magpies, are uniform, and the posture of each the same as that of the natural.

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Every swan has a golden chain round his neck ; every flag supports a coat of arms upon his back ; and every magpie has the words *per ben* written by its side.

The walls of these three apartments are incrustated with square pieces of marble, of different colours chequered ; and the floors are the same. On the ground-floor there is a small room where, before the earthquake, water was caused to spout from many little pipes concealed in the walls, on the touching of a spring ; and this is almost the whole that is left of that Moorish palace. From the windows of the hall where the stags are painted, there is a delightful prospect.

The English inn at Cintra is so called, because it is chiefly kept up by a society of English merchants, who go thither from Lisbon, either upon pleasure, or to buy up oranges and lemons. When these merchants are there, they are accommodated with the best apartments ; and they certainly are the best entitled to them, as themselves have fitted them for their own reception.

In this neighbourhood many English and Portuguese have very pretty country houses ; and not far from hence, there is a spot of ground, about a league in length, and a mile in breadth, all planted with oranges and lemons, whose flowers at a certain season, perfume a vast tract of country. The natives call it The Valley of Collares, and compare it to the garden of Eden.

THOMAR, a town seated on a pleasant plain, not far from the ruins of the old city of Nabancia, from which it is separated on the north by the river Nabas. It is six miles from Lisbon, and contains about three thousand six hundred inhabitants. It is indebted for its name to Thomas à Becket, the saint and patron of the place. This town is ornamented with two churches, one of which is collegiate, four convents, an hospital, and a house of mercy ; among which, the convent of the order of Christ, situated on a hill west of the town, is the principal. The superior of the convent bears the title of prior and general of the order of Christ. In 1752, the king founded an academy of sciences here. This place belonged formerly to the knights-templars ; and, on their suppression, the order of Christ succeeded to their possessions, as well as to the government of Thomar. The prelate of the order is invested with episcopal authority, within the town and district.

ABRANTES, a town seated on an eminence near the Tagus, about sixty miles north-east of Lisbon. It is fortified, and the hill on which it stands is covered with gardens and olive-yards, affording a fragrant odour, and a most enchant-

ing prospect. The country also along the Tagus, between this town and Lisbon, is extremely fertile, and famed for the richness of its peaches. Abrantes contains about three thousand five hundred inhabitants, four churches, the same number of convents, and an hospital. The importance of its situation for the security of Estremadura, induced Peter II. to have it fortified. Alfonso V. raised it to a county, and, in 1718, John V. promoted it to a marquissate, in favour of Rodrigo Annes de sa Ameida and Menezes.

MAFRA, a small town, or rather village, seated on a barren spot in the district of Torres Vedres, where John V. in pursuance of a vow, erected a magnificent palace and convent.

Barretti says, it is so inconsiderable a village, that the name of it would not be found in the map of Portugal, were it not for a vast pile which king John V. caused to be erected within musket-shot of it. It is about thirty miles from Lisbon, through a romantic country, producing orange, lemon, olive, mulberry, cypress, and palm-trees, hedges of wild pomegranate, rosemary, jessamines, aloes, prickly pear, bays, laurel, and myrtle. The land is well cultivated. Afterwards the country has a highland appearance, and the inclosures are of loose stones piled on each other, as in Derbyshire. To the left is a view of Cape Roque, and to the right of the royal park, three leagues in circumference, surrounded by a wall of fifteen feet in height.

The building is constructed of a kind of white marble, and is perfectly quadrangular, consisting of a church, two royal apartments, and a convent. The church and apartments compose one half of it, and the convent the other half.

The architect of the whole fabric was a German, John Frederies. It was begun in 1717, during the reign of John V. and finished in 1731. The church is placed in the middle of the chief front, towards the village, and is sufficiently spacious to contain upwards of a thousand people, exclusive of the choir; but it is so very dark, that all the fine things in it cannot be seen at a single glance: this circumstance is to be regretted, as neither gold nor silver, bronze, precious marbles, nor even the most valuable jewels, have been spared to render it an object of astonishment.

There are several altars in it, each as superb as art and money can make it. The principal one has a statue of massy silver, with several large candlesticks, and so many other valuable ornaments, that it is said to have cost half a million of crusadoes. *Barretti's Tr. i. 231.*

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The church has a cupola of the Corinthian order, with a gallery round the inside of it. There are six altars, says Mr. Twiss, over each of which is a marble basso relievo; and there are no less than six organs in this temple. Some few paintings are dispersed here, but they are only by obscure Italian masters. The whole building is covered with a flat roof, which forms an agreeable terrace for walking. There are several handsome court-yards, with porticos; and behind the castle is a pretty large garden. *Twiss's Tr.* 17.

Of the two royal apartments, that on the right side of the church, as you go in, is called the queen's, and that on the left the king's. Both are large enough to afford a commodious reception for their majesties and their attendants; each is composed of a long range of rooms, closets, and halls; and each communicates with the other, by means of a passage over part of the church. The two principal stair-cases, which lead up to the apartments, are wide, grand, and well-lighted. The palace is not furnished, as the king seldom resides here.

Each corner of the chief front supports a dome, somewhat in the form of a pavilion. Viewed at a proper distance, these domes have a fine effect, and contrast extremely well with the cupola, and the four belfreys in the church. The whole of the principal front is as superb as art can make it. The gate, in the middle of it, has on each side an insulated column of a kind of granite, found in this country, which is little inferior to the Egyptian. Each column was cut out of a single block, and each is about eighteen feet in circumference.

Mr. Twiss says, there is a grand flight of stairs, which projects one hundred and fifty-two feet in the square before the building. Under the portico, at the entrance, are twelve gigantic Italian marbles of saints, of tolerable workmanship. That of St. Sebastian is extremely well executed. This portico is of two orders of architecture, each of six columns, the first Ionic, the other Composite. The ingress to the church is by five doors. *Twiss's Tr.* 16.

On each side of the church is a tower, or belfry, having each forty-eight bells, which form chimes, or what the French call *carillon*, and the Spaniards *organo de las campanas*. The ascent to these towers is by one hundred and forty-two steps; and at each end of the facade, the three last windows are decorated with a small cupola. Upon the number of bells many curious chimes are rung, by means of some engines: but it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of those engines: they have cost, however, near a million of crusadoes. They are indeed the greatest object of curiosity in the whole place.

There are three hundred cells in the convent, each of twenty feet by eighteen; the kitchen is ninety-six by forty-two,

the new library is three hundred and eighty-one in length, and forty-three in breadth. In the whole building, it is said that there are eight hundred and seventy rooms, and five thousand two hundred windows. The floors are of brick nicely laid.

This part of the building consists of three dormitories, a refectory, an infirmary, a kitchen, a library, and some other places.

One of the three dormitories is about three hundred common steps in length, and wide enough for ten men to walk a-breast. The cells are not low and narrow, as in all other Franciscan convents, but spacious and high vaulted; so that each of them might be termed a room, fit for any Roman prelate to live in. The mass-friars here are about three hundred, and the lay-friars one hundred and fifty.

The furniture of each cell belonging to the mass-friars, consists of a narrow uncovered bed (not very soft), a table, a few chairs, a shelf for books, and very little else. The lay-friars have no shelves, as the greater part of them cannot read.

The refectory is very spacious: the long table admits of more than one hundred and fifty people on each side; yet there is room left for another table at one end of it, at which the king will sometimes dine with some of his grandees.

As I entered the refectory, says Barretti, a little before the friars went to dinner, the cloth was laid; and I could not help observing that, for every two, they have a mug containing about two bottles of wine. These mugs are all alike, of white earthen ware, with the arms of the king on each. Besides these, there is a trencher of Brazil wood for every two friars, with six figs upon it, two bunches of grapes, and two lemons. The rest of their dinner consists of three good dishes, fat or meagre, as the day may happen to be. Every friar has a wheaten loaf, which weighs about a pound. Should they want more, they ask for it. When the three hundred padres are at dinner, the hundred and fifty lay-friars wait behind with the greatest respect. The food, which gives them all so jolly and florid an appearance, is furnished by the king. Such faces I never saw before, not even in the pictures of Paul Veronese, who delighted much in painting handsome friars. The maintenance of this great family is said to cost the king two hundred thousand crusadoes a year. There is also the additional expence of their morning chocolate, their cloaths, their firing, their great consumption of wax in the church and in the cells, the candles and lamps in their dormitories and kitchen, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Their infirmary indeed is not attended with much expence: when any one of them begins to grow old, or to have his health impaired, he is conveyed to some other convent, and another who is young

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and healthy substituted in his room. Their library occupies a spacious hall, and another large apartment. The hall contains about seventy thousand volumes, and the room ten thousand. Among the last there are as many Portuguese books as could possibly be collected. I looked over the labels of a long quarto-shelf, on the right hand going in, and saw they were all genealogical. Besides the vast number of genealogies, in quarto and other sizes, there are, in the lesser library, many histories of the Portuguese conquests in various parts of the ultramarine world: then follow the theological and devotional books, which are not a few; whence it appears that the Portuguese are pious and skilful in divinity. But what abounds there without measure, are the lives of saints, male and female, foreign and domestic. St. Anthony alone is said to have upwards of a hundred volumes on those shelves, each relating his achievements in a manner different from the rest. No Alexander, no Augustus, no king of Prussia, was ever honoured with so much biography as good St. Anthony. According to the father librarian, the smallest library is the most valuable of the two; and, in one respect, he certainly is right. The books, of which the largest is composed, may be procured by money, or by other means; many of those in the latter perhaps cannot; because Portuguese books are become extremely scarce since the earthquake. The fire, which followed it, has destroyed many public and private libraries in the metropolis; a Portuguese book, held in estimation, is therefore very scarce and valuable. I skimmed over several Portuguese books, in the space of about four hours that I passed in the library. In a medical one, I read of a remedy for sore eyes, which seems no less excellent than singular. "The person thus afflicted, says the Portuguese physician, must neither read, nor look on any white wall." The good natured librarian was in raptures, to see me so inquisitive about the learning of his country: but, if I am allowed to draw inferences from the little I picked up there, the most famed Portuguese writers are at best but equal to our Achillini's and Ciampoli's in verse, and to our Ginglari's and Tesauro's in prose; whose distorted way of thinking, and turgidness of expression, have procured the appellation of *Secolo cattivo* to the last century, whenever we consider it in a literary light. Our tumid Calloandro's, Eromeña's, Dianea's, Coralbo's, and other books of that kind, seem translations from the Portuguese. *Barretti's Tr.* i. 236.

The large library at Mafra is certainly a very good one. Besides the best books in the learned languages, it contains some valuable manuscripts, particularly in Hebrew and Arabic.

The garden of this convent is pretty extensive, considering it has been in a manner cut out of the solid rock, and much of the earth in it brought thither from distant places. It has a large reservoir in the middle, besides several fountains. From some doors in the walls of it, a person may enter the royal park, enclosed also by a wall, which is fourteen or fifteen miles in circumference. This park is not embellished with that verdure which smiles all the year in the parks of England: it has much the appearance of a parched and rocky desert, thinly scattered with trees.

But it is the building which demands our greatest attention: few edifices in Europe have so majestic an appearance. The erection of it was occasioned by a vow, made by the arch-duchess who married king John V. On her approaching the coast of Portugal, the first land she discovered was the hills of Mafra, and the first favour she requested of her royal husband was, that he would erect a temple there to the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony; to whose joint protection she owed herself indebted for her safe landing in Portugal: his majesty, the most friar-ridden king that ever existed, readily granted her request. He even went so far beyond it as to add the palace, the convent, the garden, and the park, that he might duly honour the spot which had been honoured by the first glance of his august bride.

The inn at Mafra, says Mr. Twiss, is the best I met with in Portugal out of Lisbon. I was agreeably entertained with seeing my landlord and landlady dance the fandango to the music of the guittar. I must not omit that, before the dancing, I had for supper an excellent roasted fowl, with bacon and salad, pickled *sardinhas* (a kind of sprats), with eggs, chesnuts, apples, and oranges; and afterwards slept comfortably on a feather-bed. These good accommodations are owing to the members of the English factory, who make frequent excursions to Mafra on parties of pleasure, during their summer residence at Cintra. *Twiss's Tr.* 17.

TORRES VEDRAS, or **TURRES VETERES**, the Old Tower, is one of the most ancient towns in Portugal, situated in a valley among mountains. It is enriched with four churches, three convents, an hospital, and a castle, and contains upwards of two thousand inhabitants. It is also an earldom, and has several courts of justice.

CASCAES, a fortified sea-port on Cape de Roca, now called Cintra, one of the most delightful situations in the kingdom: it contains about two thousand inhabitants, and confers the title of marquis,

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POMBAL, a large town in the district of Leira, containing about four thousand inhabitants.

ALENQUER, a town seated on an eminence, near a small river which passes into the Tagus. It contains five churches, three convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, and about two thousand five hundred inhabitants. It gives the title of marquis, and stands about thirty miles north of Lisbon. The ancient Gerabriga is supposed to have stood here. Great numbers of mulberry trees are planted in the environs of this town.

CALDES, a small town in the district of Alenguar, famed for its baths, which are said to be an effectual cure in venereal disorders.

PENICHA, a fortified town, with a harbour, in the district of Leira. It stands on a peninsula, has a citadel and a fort, and contains about three thousand inhabitants.

ALCOBACA, a small town in the same district, situated between the little rivers Alcoa and Baca. It contains about one thousand inhabitants, and a convent of Cistercian monks, which is the richest abbey in the whole kingdom. Mr. Twiss gives the following description of this royal convent. It is of the order of St. Bernard, and was founded in 1151, by don Alfonso Henriques king of Portugal. The front consists of the church, which is situated in the middle of the convent. The latter has eighteen windows on each side, and is two stories in height. A noble flight of steps leads up to the church, which is two hundred and thirty-eight feet in length: the roof is supported by twenty-six marble pillars. Here is a fine organ, with one hundred and seventy-three horizontal pipes: two sepulchres of marble, with bad basso relievos, contain the bodies of Don Pedro I. and his queen: Sancho I. and Alfonso II. and III. are also buried here. Behind the great altar are eight small chapels. Here are at present one hundred and thirty monks, who are all noblemen, and have each a servant, which, with the cooks and gardeners, amount to above three hundred persons to be maintained: it is not therefore to be wondered at, that it is as difficult to procure an egg or an onion for many miles round, as it would be in travelling by land from Petersburg to Peking; for this great gulph swallows up every thing. The revenue of this convent amounts to 180,000 crusadoes per annum, or 24,375*l*. Round the cornice of a large hall are the statues of twenty of the kings of Portugal, as large as the life, made of plaister, and painted with the natural colours: and there is room for six more. In the

the garden of the cloister are four very large orange trees, with lemons grafted in them. The sacristy was thrown down by the great earthquake, but is now rebuilt. I was here shewn a golden chalice, very curiously carved and inlaid with precious stones; and in the library I saw Baskerville's Virgil, and Foulis's Homer, both which books were presented by George Pitt, Esq.

The kitchen is very large, and all tiled: the chimney stands in the centre, the funnel of which is thirty-four feet in length, and thirteen in breadth, and is supported by eight iron pillars. Under this funnel are a great number of caldrons of different sizes. A small rivulet is caused to steer its course through this kitchen, the convenience of which need not be pointed out. Seven cooks are constantly employed here.

The rabbit warren, which is adjacent to the kitchen, is a very singular one. It is a large area paved with square marble slabs, and walled in; several rows of low sheds are built, in parallel lines, from one end to the other; and under these are placed five thousand earthen pots, with lids, and furnished with straw, having a hole in one side to admit the conies, which consequently are all tame. At one end of the area is an inclosure, to separate the young from the bucks occasionally. They are readily caught by the hand, on lifting off the lid of the pot. Adjoining to the warren stands the pigeon-house, which is circular: a round column supports the roof; the inside is full of earthen pots, in which the pigeons build their nests. There are twenty-four rows of these pots, one hundred and twenty in each row; and round the column, in the middle, are likewise twenty-four rows, each containing twenty-four pots: the total number of which is three thousand four hundred and fifty-six. *Twiss's Tr.* 40.

The gardens, which are behind the convent, produce all kinds of fruit and kitchen stuff; and round these are olive and vineyards, and groves,

"Where the lemon and the piercing lime,
"With the deep orange, glowing thro' the green,
"Their lighter glories blend."

THOMSON'S SEASONS.

The vaults, which are under the convent, are very large, and filled with various kinds of wines. Several hundred mules are kept in the stables, to enable these worthy fathers to amuse themselves with riding. Mr. Twiss dined and supped with about twenty of the superior friars in a private room; the others all dined in the refectory; and in the evening, says he, the bottle went as briskly about as ever I saw it do in Scotland so that, with the aid of some musical instruments, we spent a very agreeable day. Soon after midnight I retired to my inn

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though earnestly prest to take a bed in the convent. Had I accepted the favour, I should perhaps have passed a week with these jovial companions, from whom I parted with much regret; but shall always entertain a grateful sense of their frankness and politeness. This convent is the richest and most magnificent that I know of; and its inhabitants compose the most agreeable body of ecclesiastics that I ever had the pleasure of being acquainted with.

PALMELLA, a small town, so called from the great number of palm-trees which surround it.

OBIDOS, a pretty considerable town, situated on a river which runs into the sea at a little distance from it. This place is ornamented with four churches. It is an earldom, and contains about two thousand five hundred inhabitants.

VILLA, a pretty large town near the Tagus, about fourteen miles from Lisbon, supposed to have obtained its name from the many privileges and immunities granted to its inhabitants.

SOURE, a pretty large town, and an earldom, containing upwards of three thousand inhabitants.

BELLAS, a small town, containing about twelve hundred inhabitants.

SARDOAL, a pretty large town, containing about eighteen hundred inhabitants.

BATALHA, a village not many miles distant from Alcobaca, in which is a royal convent, founded in 1426, by Don John I. The church is a fine Gothic building, resembling King's College chapel in Cambridge, and is seventy-one paces in length. The roof is supported by sixteen marble columns. In a circular chapel are deposited the remains of king John I. with his queen Philippa, in a marble sepulchre, his right hand locked in her's. This Philippa was the eldest daughter of the duke of Lancaster, uncle to king Richard II. of England, and was given in marriage to king John I. in 1386, at Oporto. Their arms are engraven at one end of the tomb, her's are quarterly the royal arms of England, charged with a label of three points, and argent a cross sable, encircled with a garter. Four of their sons are interred in as many small tombs placed in the wall. This chapel contains eight small pieces of painting on wood, in a style resembling that of Alber Durer: king Edward and his queen are buried near the great altar: their figures are very
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clumsily cut in stone, and lie hand in hand. The body of king John II. is preserved in a wooden chest, to which there is an ascent by several steps.

The ashes of Alfonso V. and his son, who died in 1481, repose in another chapel, which is a cube of twenty-three paces, in two chests. The roof of this chapel is vaulted in the shape of a star, with eight points, and is without support.

Another chapel contains a beautiful monument, erected to the count of Miranda, in 1740. It was made in Italy. It is a square tomb of black marble, with yellow veins, supported on the backs of three lions of yellow marble, *couchant* on three black marble cushions. On each side is a death's head, with a naked weeping boy of white marble; and on the top his coronet, lying on a cushion. The cloisters form a square, consisting of seven arches on each side. In the center is a wall, and at each corner a large orange tree.

Behind the church stands a spacious octagon chapel without a roof, as it was left unfinished. The carving in stone is very fine, and in the Gothic manner.

This convent, which is of the Dominican order, formerly contained one hundred and eighty monks; but only forty-eight reside here at present, who are all noblemen. The revenues are only eight thousand crusadoes per annum, nearly equal to a thousand guineas. These monks are but three leagues distant from those of Alcobaca, who are in possession of the good things, and seem to have divided the circumjacent lands according to the Montgomery equity, *Tout d'un côté & rien de l'autre; All of one side, and nothing of the other.* They have not therefore much to eat, and still less to drink.

There is no *venta* at Batalha; travellers are obliged to proceed, as they cannot expect to be well accommodated at the convent. As we have often had occasion to mention the term *venta*, it may be necessary to inform our readers, that it is generally a lone house, established by public authority, for the convenience of travellers. These hovels are frequently situated at the distance of eighteen or twenty miles, not only from each other, but from any other houses. The prices of the accommodations, in these places, are regulated monthly by government. The landlord is obliged to fix the paper, with the taxation, in some conspicuous part of the house; he therefore usually pastes it on the highest part of the roof, so that it cannot be read without the assistance of a telescope.

TORRAO, a town seated on the river Charrama, which falls into the Sado, and contains about twelve hundred inhabitants.

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ALMADA, a small town situated on a bay of the Tagus, opposite to the city of Lisbon, having a castle built upon a rock. It is the residence of a corregedor.

EGA, a small town, and a marquise, containing about a thousand inhabitants.

ANTONGUINA, a small town, situated near the sea, and defended by a castle. It is an earldom, and contains about thirteen thousand inhabitants.

ALGIBARROTA, a small town, containing about sixteen hundred inhabitants. It is remarkable for the victory obtained here by king John I. over the Castilians, in 1385.

THE PROVINCE OF ALENTEJO, OR ENTRE TAJO E GUADIANA.

THIS territory obtained the first of these titles, on account of its situation on the other side of the Tagus: the reason of the second is very obvious: it is one of the largest provinces of the kingdom. Its northern boundaries are Estremadura and Beira; to the east it borders on Spain; to the west on the sea; and to the south on Algarve. Its length is about one hundred and twenty miles, and its breadth one hundred and ten.

The two rivers in this province are, the Tagus and Guadiana. Though it has some mountains, it is, in general, level and fertile, yielding wheat, barley, wine, oil, fruits, game, fish, and gems, with marble, and several other beautiful sorts of stone. The fertility of this province in the productions necessary for an army, subjects it to the misfortune of being frequently the theatre of war; whence the kings of Portugal have been induced to cause several strong fortifications to be made in it. This territory contains four cities, eighty-eight smaller towns, three hundred and fifty-six parishes, and about two hundred and seventy thousand inhabitants.

EVORA, a considerable city, and the see of an archbishop, is situated on a little elevation in the very heart of the province. It is supposed to have been built by the Phœnicians; and it is certain that Julius Cæsar gave it the right of a Roman city, by the name *Liberalitas Julia*, as appears from an ancient inscription. Sartorius built a strong wall round it. This place was
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very considerable in the time of the Goths, and had the privilege of coining money. The Moors had it in their possession till 1166, when it was taken from them by king Alphonfus I. In the sixteenth century, it was advanced to the dignity of a metropolitan see, and, in 1559, the archbishop founded an university here. The number of the inhabitants is supposed to be about twelve thousand. This city is adorned with five churches, including a superb cathedral, twenty-one convents and colleges, a royal and several other hospitals, and a house of mercy. It is defended by a quadrangular fort, with four bastions, and an equal number of ravelines, and is famed for the institution of the order of Avis, answering to that of Calatrava in Spain. It is about sixty miles south-east of Lisbon.

PORTALEGRE, formerly *Portus Alacer*, a fortified city, containing near six thousand inhabitants, four parish churches, and a cathedral, five convents, several courts of justice, hospitals, and fountains. It is the see of a bishop, whose emolument is about five hundred pounds sterling per annum. It also gives the title of count to the marquis of Gouvea, and has a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth.

ELVAS, a city, with strong fortifications, and a castle called Santa Lucia, one hundred and twenty miles east of Lisbon. It was anciently called Helva, and by Pliny Alba. It is the see of a bishop, who has an annual income of ten thousand crusadoes. The number of inhabitants is about three thousand. Here are three parish churches and a cathedral, seven convents, an hospital, several courts of justice, and a noble aqueduct extending several miles, and supported in some places by a triple arch. On the side of the aqueduct is a forest of olive trees, two miles in length, divided into walks, with beautiful fountains in the middle. Near it is fort St. Lucia, which serves for a citadel. This city was bombarded by the French and Spaniards in 1706, but without effect. It has generally a garrison of one thousand men. The king founded an academy here for young gentlemen, in 1733.

BEJA, a city on an eminence, surrounded with fertile fields. It was formerly called *Pax Julia* and *Augusta*, and is about seventy-eight miles south-east of Lisbon. The town has three gates remaining, which are of Roman architecture; and many Roman antiquities have, at different times, been dug out of the earth. Besides a good castle for its defence, it contains four churches, seven convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, several courts of justice, and upwards of two thousand inhabitants.

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VILLA VICOSA, or the delightful town, is seated in a pleasant fertile country, about one hundred and five miles east of Lisbon, and contains near four thousand inhabitants, besides several churches, convents, a superb royal palace, embellished with a fine park, a castle, and other fortifications. Here marshal Staremberg defeated the French and Spaniards in 1710, the day after they had taken a great body of the English, commanded by general Stanhope.

ESTREMOZ, a large populous town, strongly fortified, about one hundred and five miles east of Lisbon. It is situated on a high mountain, and surrounded with a ditch, and is divided into the upper and lower town; of which the latter is the most regular, all its fortifications being covered with free-stones. The houses are white on the outside, and those of the most respectable inhabitants adorned with marble columns. This marble is procured from a rock near the town, and has been used for many of the most superb structures in Spain and Portugal. A tower erected in this town is wholly constructed of this marble, by king Denis I. The stones are so well polished, that, when the sun shines upon them, they glitter so exceedingly as to dazzle the eyes of the beholder. Here is a manufacture of red earthen-ware, formerly much admired in England. The earth of which it is composed has an agreeable smell, and the potters convert it into a great variety of curious utensils. This town contains three parish churches, six convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, and about five thousand five hundred inhabitants. Without the town is a spring, which pours forth its waters in so full a stream, that it is sufficient to turn a mill at its source; but it dries up in winter. In 1663, the Portuguese obtained a complete victory over the Spaniards near this place.

SERPA, a strong town, seated on an inaccessible eminence, contains two churches, and about four thousand inhabitants.

MOURA, a fortified town, near the river Guadiana, about one hundred miles east of Lisbon. It contains two churches, five convents, an hospital, several courts of justice, and about four thousand inhabitants.

OLIVENCA, one of the best fortifications in this province, stands in a delightful plain, about one hundred and seventeen miles east of Lisbon. It has nine bastions, eight ravelines, a castle, and some outworks; besides two churches, an hospital, and a convent. It is an ancient earldom, and contains about
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five thousand inhabitants. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1658, and restored by the treaty of Lisbon in 1668.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town strongly fortified in the modern stile, having four whole and five demi-bastions, with two forts, both lying about musket-shot from the town. It is situated in an extensive plain, about one hundred miles east of Lisbon, and contains a church, two convents, an hospital, a house of mercy, and about five thousand inhabitants.

AVIS, a small town seated on a rising ground, near a river of the same name, about sixty miles east of Lisbon. It has a church, an hospital, and a convent of the order of Avis, which is named from the town, and was first founded in the reign of Alphonso in 1211. It contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and has a large suburb without its walls.

BORBA, also a small town, seated on a hill. It has two churches, and about seventeen hundred inhabitants.

CRATO, a little town, is the principal seat of the priory of the order of Malta. The prior determines in all causes, both criminal and civil; and, by a *nullius diocesis* bull from the pope, is exempted from the united jurisdiction of bishops. Here is a church, a convent, and an hospital.

OURIQUE, a pretty large town, containing about two thousand inhabitants. Near this place, in 1149, a memorable battle was fought between Alphonso Henriques and the Moors.

VIMIERO, a small town and an earldom, seated on an acclivity, containing about sixteen hundred inhabitants.

REDONDO, a considerable town, and an earldom, having near three thousand inhabitants.

MONTEMOR O NOVO, a pretty large town, seated on the river Canha. It has a court of justice, and contains about four thousand inhabitants.

ALLCOUTIM, a small town seated on the river Guadiana. It is defended by a castle, and contains about one thousand inhabitants. King Emanuel created it an earldom; but it now belongs to the infantas.

VIDIGUEIRA, a little town, being an earldom belonging to the

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MERTOLA is a pretty considerable town on the river Guadiana. It has courts of justice, and about two thousand four hundred inhabitants.

ARROUCHES, a fortified town, situated in a hilly country, near the conflux of the two little rivers Alegrette and Cayo. It is a marquisate, and contains a church, a convent, an hospital, and about one thousand inhabitants.

NIZA, a small town and a marquisate, containing about one thousand nine hundred inhabitants.

CURUCHE, a pretty large town, the number of its inhabitants amounting to two thousand four hundred.

THE KINGDOM OF ALGARVE.

THIS territory is bounded on the north by that of Alentejo, from which it is separated by the Caldeirao and Monachique mountains; on the east it borders on Andalusia; and to the south and west is terminated by the ocean. Its length is about one hundred miles, and its breadth twenty-eight. Its name is of Moorish extraction, but geographers have not ascertained the meaning of it. Under the name of Algarve was formerly included a much larger territory than at present, extending not only along the whole coast from Cape St. Vincent, to the city of Almeria in the kingdom of Granada, but even to the opposite part of Africa. The boundaries, however, are now reduced, as specified above. The present Algarve was given by Alphonso X. king of Castile, to Alphonso III. king of Portugal, as a portion, when he married Beatrix, his natural daughter.

Though very mountainous, it produces abundance of wine, oil, and corn, and abounds in fruits of every kind, particularly in figs, grapes, and almonds. The Moors were in possession of this province for the space of one hundred and eighty years, but they were driven from it by Alphonso III. about the year 1260.

The present Algarve consists of four cities, twelve smaller towns, sixty villages, sixty-seven parishes, and about sixty thousand inhabitants.

The principal places in this province are,

LACOS, a town on the south coast, with a harbour on a large bay, about one hundred and ten miles south of Lisbon. It is said to stand on the ruins of the famous city of Lacobriga. Its situation will not admit of a regular fortification, but the harbour is well secured by the two forts of Bandeira and Pinhao. The number of the inhabitants is about two thousand five hundred. Here are also two churches, four convents, and several courts of justice. Both the governor and captain-general of Algarve reside in this place.

TAVIRA, a city, on a bay, having a harbour defended by two forts, which are pleasantly situated. It is divided into the east and west town by the river Sequa, and is supposed to be the *Balsa* of the ancients. Besides its walls, it is defended by a castle, and contains near five thousand inhabitants, two churches, five convents, some courts of justice, and an hospital. It is one hundred and twelve miles south-east of Lisbon.

FARO, a city standing in a level country, and on a bay, with a modern fortification and castle; the bay furnishing it with a good harbour. It is separated, by a narrow arm of the sea, from Cape St. Mary, called by Pliny *Promontorium Cunium*. It contains about four thousand five hundred inhabitants, a cathedral and another church, and four convents. It is the see of a bishop, who has an annual income of five thousand crusadoes. The jurisdiction of this city belongs to the queens of Portugal.

LOULE, a town pleasantly situated on a plain, being defended with a wall and castle, and containing upwards of four thousand inhabitants, several convents, a rich hospital, and a handsome church. It has also a house of mercy, and is said to have sprung out of the ruins of the old town of Quarteira.

VILLE NOVO DE PORTIMAO, a fortified town situated on a river, which forms a spacious and secure harbour, about half a mile in breadth, and three fathoms deep. It is defended by the forts of Santa Catharina, and St. Joao. The sand banks in it render the entrance very dangerous, without the assistance of a pilot. It contains about sixteen hundred inhabitants, and is an earldom belonging to the family of Lara. **castro.**

ALBUFIRA, a small town containing about eighteen hundred inhabitants.

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SYLVES, a small town, containing about sixteen hundred inhabitants. It belongs to the queen, and has a church, a convent, a house of mercy, and an hospital.

CASTROMARIM, a little fortified town, seated at the mouth of the river Guadiana. It contains about one thousand inhabitants, and has a castle in its arms.

THE AZORES, OR TERCEIRA ISLANDS.

THESE islands were discovered by the Flemings, in the middle of the fifteenth century, but are now in the possession of the Portuguese. They obtained the name of Azores from the great number of hawks found on them when discovered; and the other, from the principal island among them. They are also called the Western Islands, from their situation in respect to Portugal; being situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between twenty-five and thirty-two degrees west longitude, and between thirty-seven and forty north latitude, nine hundred miles west of Portugal, and the same distance east of Newfoundland, lying almost in the midway between Europe and America. The most considerable of them are,

S. MIGUEL, or S. MICHAEL, the most fruitful and populous of the whole. It was discovered by Goncalo Velho Cabral, on the 8th of May, 1444, which being the festival of the appearance of St. Michael, occasioned its having that title. It is about one hundred miles in circumference, producing plenty of corn and wine. Its two principal harbours lie on the south side; and are called Ponta Delgata and Villa-Franca; but are both defenceless. The number of inhabitants is supposed to amount to fifty thousand, exclusive of fourteen hundred ecclesiastics, monks, and nuns. In 1474, Ruy Goncalves de Camera purchased the captainship of this island for thirty-two thousand crusadoes; but the count of Ribeira Grande received an emolument of thirty thousand per annum from it. In 1753, however, the king reassumed the captainship of S. Miguel, and, by way of equivalent, created the count das Ribeira, marquis of Villa Franca, giving him some lordships and commanderies of the orders of knighthood.

PONTA DELGATA, the capital town and harbour in the island of S. Miguel, was only a village from 1445, to 1499, when

when king Emanuel erected it into a town, and, in 1546 John III. raised it to a city. It is seated in a level country, in an open harbour defended by a fort, and contains three churches, seven convents, a town-house, a custom-house, and poor-house, besides several courts of justice.

VILLA-FRANCA is the most ancient town in the island, and obtained its name from its being originally a free port. It has two parish-churches, and two convents.

ROBEIRA GRANDE lies to the north of the island, in a large bay, being seated at the foot of a mountain. It has also two parish-churches, and two convents.

TERCEIRA, another of the islands, was so called from its being the third that was discovered. It is esteemed the principal of the Azores, from its having the best harbour, and a city, which is the residence of the governor and the bishop. S. Miguel is, however, much larger. The city, named Angra, stands on the south side of the island, and has a spacious harbour. It is populous, and has broad, handsome, well-paved streets, a cathedral and five other churches, a poor-house, an hospital, and eight convents. The civil government is lodged in the hands of two ordinary judges, &c. The bishop has all the nine islands of the Azores under him, and is himself a suffragan to the patriarch of Lisbon. Besides other fortifications, the castle of S. Joao Bautista is a good defence to it, having one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, principally brass. It was declared a city in 1533.

PICO obtained its name from a mountain of a vast height. This island is almost as large as that of S. Miguel, carries on a great trade in its own excellent wines, and abounds in cedar, as well as a red tough wood, called Teixos, which is much valued. Its principal harbour is on the south of the island, called Villa das Lagens.

The other islands are St. Jorge, Fayal, St. Maria, Graciosa, Flores, and Corvo; all of which have one or more harbours.

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A P P E N D I X.

SOME new observations having been made by a late traveller, on the countries which are the objects of this volume, we shall, by way of appendix, introduce them. They are extracted from a work just published, under the title of "A Journey through Spain, in the years 1786, and 1787. By Joseph Townsend, A. M. rector of Pewsey, Wilts; and late of Clare-Hall, Cambridge." His directions for travelling in Spain are well intitled to the attention of our readers.

Directions to the Itinerant in Spain.

To travel commodiously in Spain, a man should have a good constitution, two good servants, letters of credit for the principal cities, and a proper introduction to the best families, both of the native inhabitants and of strangers settled in the country: the language will be easily acquired.

His servants should be a Spaniard and a Swiss, of which, one should be sufficiently acquainted with the art of cooking, and with the superior art of providing for the journey, which implies a perfect knowledge of the country through which he is to pass, that he may secure a stock of wine, bread, and meat, in places where these excel, and such a stock as may be sufficient to carry him through the districts in which these are not to be obtained. For himself, his servants, and his baggage, he should purchase three strong mules, able to support the load which is to be put upon them. In his baggage he should have sheets, a mattress, a blanket, and a quilt, a table-cloth, knives, forks, and spoons, with a copper vessel sufficiently capacious to boil his meat. This should be furnished with a cover and a lock. Each of the servants should have a gun, slung by the side of his mule.

To travel as an œconomist in Spain, a man must be contented to take his chance for conveyance; and either go by

the post wherever it is established, or join with officers going to their various stations; to hire a coach, or quietly resign himself to a calash, a calasine, a horse, a mule, or a *borrico*. These last are the most convenient for the purpose of crossing the country, or of wandering among the mountains. If he is to traverse any district infested by banditti, it will be safe for him to go by the common carriers; in which case he will be mounted on a good mule, and take the place which would have been occupied by some bale of goods. Any one who is fond of botany, for short excursions, will make choice of a *borrico*. These are always to be had, when, as in some villages, neither horse nor mule are to be obtained. I have used this honourable appellation for the most patient of all animals, because I would not shock the delicacy of a young traveller, by telling him at his first setting out, that he may sometimes find himself under the necessity of riding upon an ass. He must, however, know, for his consolation, that an ass does not appear so contemptible in Spain as in the colder regions of the north.

The best time for him to begin this expedition is in autumn, when he may go by Bayonne, Burgos, Valladolid, and Segovia, hastening to the court of St. Ildefonso. Here he is to procure letters for the chief cities in Spain. On these will depend the whole pleasure of the excursion. During the winter he may see all the south of Spain, Toledo, Cordova, Seville, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Carthagen, Murcia, Alicante, Valencia, and Barcelona. Returning by Saragossa to Aranjuez in the spring, he may follow the Merino flock to the mountains of the north; while the country, on which he has turned his back, is rendered unfit for travelling by the dissolving heats, by want of provisions, and by malignant fevers. This season will be best employed in Galicia, the Asturias, and the provinces of Biscay, taking Salamanca and Leon in the way.

Had I received such instructions, previous to my Spanish journey, I should have escaped a severe fit of illness, which was occasioned by the intensity of the summer's heat. In England, intermittents are commonly ascribed to marsh miasma, but in Spain their origin is attributed to the stroke of the mid-day sun; and I am inclined to think this may often be the genuine cause. *Townsend's Journey*, i. 1.

Processions in the Holy Week at BARCELONA.

The same author says, that, on Wednesday the 12th of April, 1787, I arrived at Barcelona, and early the next morning, I visited the churches, to see the preparations they had made

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made for the entertainment of the evening, in which they were to represent the last sufferings of the Redeemer. In every church I found two images, as large as life, distinguished from the rest, as being stationary, and the more immediate objects of their devotion; the one representing Christ as taken from the cross, the other the Virgin in all her best attire, pierced by seven swords, and leaning over the recumbent body of her son. Behind these images, a theatre with colonades, supporting a multitude of wax tapers, dazzled the sight; whilst the ear was charmed by the harmonious chaunting of the choir.

More than a hundred thousand persons all the morning crowded the streets, hurrying from church to church to express the warmth of their zeal, and the fervor of their devotion, by bowing themselves in each, and kissing the feet of the most revered image. Most of the spectators were natives of the city; but many upon such occasions resort to Barcelona from the adjacent villages, and some from distant provinces.

Towards the close of the day the pageant appeared, moving with slow and solemn pace along the streets, and conducted with the most perfect regularity. The last supper of Christ, with his disciples; the treachery of Judas, attended by the priests, together with the guards; the flagellation; the crucifixion; the taking from the cross; the anointing of the body; and the burial; with every transaction of the closing scene; and the events subsequent to the passion of our Lord, were represented by images large as life, placed in proper order on lofty stages; many of which were elegant, and all as highly ornamented as carving and gilding, rich silks, brocades and velvets, with curious embroidery, all executed by their most skilful artists, could render them. No expence was spared, either in the materials, the workmanship, or the wax-lights, which, with the most splendid profusion, were consumed upon this occasion. Each of these stages was supported on the shoulders of six men, who were completely hid by a covering of black velvet hanging round the margin of the stage, and reaching nearly to the ground. This procession was preceded by Roman centurions, clothed in their purple armour, and the soldiers of the garrison brought up the rear. The intermediate space was occupied by the groups of images above described, attended by eight hundred burgeses clothed in black buckram, with flowing trains, each carrying a flambeau in his hand. Besides these, one hundred and fourscore penitents engaged my more particular attention. Like the former, they carried each a flambeau; but their dress was singular, somewhat resembling that of the blue-coat boys of Christ's hospital in London, being a jacket and coat in one, reaching to their heels, made of

dark brown shalloon, with a bonnet on their head, like what is called a fool's cap, being a cone covering the head and face completely, and having holes for the eyes. The design of this peculiar form is to conceal the penitents, and to spare their blushes. These were followed by twenty others, who, either from remorse of conscience, or having been guilty of more atrocious crimes, or for hire, or with the most benevolent intention of adding to the common fund of merit for the service of the church, walked in the procession bare-footed, dragging heavy chains, and bearing large crosses on their shoulders: but, for their comfort, they had assigned to them the post of honour; for, immediately after them, followed the sacred corpse, placed in a glass coffin, and attended by twenty-five priests, dressed in their richest robes. Near the body a well-chosen band, with hautboys, clarinets, French-horns, and flutes, played the softest and most solemn music. This part of the procession wanted nothing to heighten the effect. I am persuaded that every one, who had a soul for harmony, felt the starting tear.

When the pageant was over, the people retired privately to their habitations; and, though more than a hundred thousand persons had been assembled to view this spectacle, no accident of any kind was heard of. The day following before eight in morning, another procession of the same kind, but more elegant than the former, was conducted through the streets; and in the evening a third, at which assisted all the nobles of Barcelona, each attended by two servants, and, in rotation, carrying a crucifix as large as the life, and so heavy, that no one for any length of time could sustain the weight of it. In each of these processions were many children, some not exceeding three years old, carrying little crosses, with each a flambeau in his hand. Flambeaus are used in all processions, even in the middle of the day.

The succeeding day, at nine in the morning, when, as being Saturday, I had no expectation of such an event, the Resurrection was announced by bells ringing, drums beating, cannons firing, people shouting, colours flying, and, in a moment, all the signs of mourning were succeeded by tokens of the most frantic joy. i. 106.

The Penitential Service, as performed at BARCELONA.

Of the discipline, constantly exercised on these occasions, Mr. Townsend gives the following very curious relation: Visiting the churches at all hours, whenever any service was performed, I made a party with some friends to hear a penitential service in

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in the convent of St. Felipe Neri, on Friday evening of April 28. The first part of the *miserere* was no sooner ended than the doors were shut, the lights were extinguished, and we remained in perfect darkness. At this moment, when the eye could not find an object to distract the mind, the attention was awakened by the voice of harmony; for the whole congregation joined in the *miserere*, which they sung with pleasing solemnity; at first with soft pleasing notes; but, having laid bare their backs, and prepared them for the scourge, they all began nearly at the same instant to use the discipline, raising their voices, and quickening the time, increasing by degrees both in velocity and violence, scourging themselves with greater vehemence as they proceeded, and singing louder and harsher, till at the end of twenty minutes, all distinction of sound was lost, and the whole ended in one deep groan. Prepared as I had been to expect something terrible, yet this so far surpassed my expectation, that my blood ran cold; and one of the company, not remarkable for sensibility of nerves, burst into tears.

This discipline is repeated every Friday in the year, oftener in Lent, and is their daily practice during the holy week. I was not at liberty to ask what advantage they derived, or what benefits they expected to receive from this severity; yet, from the prevalence of vice in Spain, I fear this practice has little, if any, tendency to reform their morals. i. 123.

But the same author informs us, in the third volume of his journey, p. 407, that these scourges are less violently given at Cadiz: I went, says he, to the Franciscans to hear a penitential sermon delivered by a father of that society, who was famous for his discourses. This being finished, all the lights were extinguished, and instantly the scourges were applied. We could readily distinguish a difference in the sound, according as the part subjected to discipline was more or less covered with elastic muscles, and in proportion to the degree of energy with which it was applied: but moderation was the prevailing sentiment, and many hardly let the left hand know what the right hand did. How much more fervent is the zeal of the Catalans, who seem as if the scourge drew blood at every stroke! Here not a voice was to be heard; but at Barcelona the people uttered not only groans and howlings, but a mixture between both, more horrible than either.

Superstition respecting the Patronage of Saints.

It is happy for the people that they have another source of hope, under the various diseases incident to the human frame, besides

besides the skill of their physicians; a source of hope that never fails them at any season of distress. Thus, for instance, St. Anthony, the abbot, secures his votaries from fire; and St. Anthony of Padua delivers them from water: St. Barbara is the refuge of the timid, in times of thunder and of war; St. Blas cures disorders of the throat; St. Lucia heals all diseases of the eyes; St. Nicholas is the patron of young women, who desire to be married; St. Raymond is their powerful protector during pregnancy; and St. Lazaro assists them when in labour; St. Polonio preserves the teeth; St. Domingo cures the fever; and St. Roque is invoked under apprehensions of the plague. And thus, in all diseases, under every pressure of affliction, some saint is accessible by prayer, whose peculiar province it is to relieve the object of distress. iii. 215.

Beggars.

Though we have, in the body of the work, made frequent observations on the swarms of beggars which infest this country, the following additional remarks, by Mr. Townsend, cannot be considered as superfluous. He begins with an anecdote of the *present* bishop of Malaga (that is, the bishop in 1787, who probably continues so at this time.) The capuchin fathers, says he, use the discipline on Wednesdays and Fridays, about seven in the evening; because at that time, immediately after the vespers, they rehearse their matins; but all the religious orders, who rise at midnight to this service, perform their flagellation in its proper season; and many of them do it with such violence, that, in the morning, the places where they stood, are found sprinkled with their blood. The bishop of Malaga, though distinguished for his benevolence and piety, and in the opinion of mankind, free from every stain, is nevertheless said to practise secret discipline with more severity than the most zealous of the monks.

This good bishop, not satisfied with giving thus his body to be scourged, gives more than half his goods to feed the poor, who assemble every morning at his door, to receive each a little bit of money, and from thence disperse themselves among the convents, where they never fail to get some bread and broth.

Besides these general benefactors, many of the merchants are extremely liberal in their donations to the poor; and, among them, no one is more distinguished than D. Joseph Martinis, a gentleman equally celebrated for the extent of his information, the hospitality of his table, and the bountiful assistance which

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he never fails to give to objects of distress. The poor are at all times welcome to his doors, where money is daily distributed, and for them his caldron daily boils. His most intimate friend assured me, that, with his own hands, he gave them more than eight hundred pounds a year. About eleven in the morning they began to swarm about his habitation, young and old, the feeble and the robust, men, women, and children, cloathed in rags, and half devoured by vermin; where, seated on the ground, they employ themselves in the most disgusting occupation, till the hour for distributing the meat and broth arrives; after which, they either lie down to sleep, or disperse themselves about the streets to beg; varying, as it may be readily conceived, their plan, according to the variation of the season.

With such encouragement for beggars, no wonder that they should abound in Malaga, where the lazy can have no inducement to employ themselves in labour; and where the profligate, when they have wasted their substance, may know for a certainty, that they never shall be in want of bread. Hence it comes to pass, that in the city, few traces of industry are seen; while filth and nastiness, immorality and vice, wretchedness and poverty, the inevitable consequences of undistinguishing benevolence, prevail. How evident is it from hence, that, he who finds employment for the poor, is their greatest friend; whilst he who indiscriminately feeds them, should be ranked among their enemies!

Multitudes of beggars, infesting every street, mark a bad police; and certainly few cities have more cause than Malaga to complain of this. iii. 15.

Being on the subject of charity, the *present* archbishop of Granada, (*viz.* in 1787) cannot escape our notice: This metropolitan has an income of two millions and a half of reals, or twenty-five thousand pounds a year; with which he lives in some degree of splendour, maintains great hospitality, and distributes largely to objects of distress.

He is well lodged, has good equipages, and is served, like other prelates, chiefly by ecclesiastics; being constantly attended by his confessor, chaplains, secretaries, and pages. The confessor, chaplains, and secretaries, dine with the archbishop: he is served on plate, has adopted the French cookery, and does well the honours of the table.

His bounty to the poor is such, that we can hardly conceive his income to equal his expenditure. Exclusive of private pensions to families, and occasional relief in seasons of distress, he provides nurses in the country for 440 orphans and deserted children: he sends poor patients to the hot baths at the distance

distance of eight leagues from Granada, where he actually maintains fourscore; and he daily distributes bread to all the poor, who assemble at his doors. Once, as he did me the honour to inform me, he had the curiosity to count the number of these miserable creatures, and found the men two thousand, the women on that day three thousand and twenty-four; but, at another time, the women were four thousand. In this bounty he is imitated by forty convents, at which are distributed bread and broth, without discrimination, to all who present themselves.

These beggars are certainly objects of distress; but the question is, Are they proper objects of compassion, and should they be sure to meet with indiscriminate relief? Without it they must perish; with it they propagate the race. Without it they would have no existence; with it they increase and multiply the objects of distress. Surely then charity ceases to deserve that name, when it extends the bounds of human misery. Were it possible to banish poverty and wretchedness by any other means than by industry and unremitted application, benevolence might be safely permitted to stretch forth the hand, and without distinction to cloath the naked, feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, and furnish habitations for the desolate: but the misfortune is, that undistinguishing benevolence offers a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice.

In the conduct of our archbishop, who is distinguished thus by the goodness of his heart, and no less admired for his understanding, I was struck with one instance of mistaken benevolence, not however uncommon. Pleased and perfectly satisfied with his principal cook, who is likewise his confectioner, he was determined to part with this man, rather than advance his wages something more than five reals, or a shilling a day; and this upon a principle of œconomy, that he might have the more to give in charity: yet this faithful servant had a wife and five children, iii. 57.

Bathing.

The following observations on the mode of bathing in Spain, have escaped the notice of preceding travellers: In summer (says Mr. Townsend) the inhabitants of these sultry regions, excluding as much as possible the sun, confine themselves to their habitations throughout the day; but, when the overwhelming heat is succeeded by the refreshing coolness of the evening, they wander abroad, and when the light is gone, all the

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the young people bathe for hours in the sea. The sexes, however, do not bathe promiscuously, but separate, and at a convenient distance from each other. At such seasons, to prevent intrusion, the spot where the ladies are is guarded by centinels with their loaded muskets; and should a gentleman be so indifereet as to swim round to them, it must be at the hazard of his life. Whenever, therefore, a young person is determined to intrude, he goes in disguise, as the female attendant of some easy fair one, and in that character passes unobserved.

This practice of bathing every night, is not intended so much for pleasure as for health, being meant to obviate every inconvenience experienced from the heat. Yet, notwithstanding all precautions, the diseases of a relaxed fibre are most prevalent; for, not to mention those which arise from irritability of the nerves as the consequence of debility, tertians and putrid fevers rage with such violence, that more than three thousand died last year (1786) in the hospital of St. Juan de Dios, besides multitudes in the city, and its environs. iii. 22.

Criminals.

Drawing near Barcelona, says Mr. Townsend, we had to cross a river; in which we counted fifty felons, cloathed in green, and employed in clearing the channel; whilst centinels, stationed at convenient distances, prevented their escape. It is curious to observe this mark of contempt for the Moors, in cloathing their vilest criminals, and even their hangmen, in green, the sacred colour of Mahometans, more especially in Africa. i. 104.

An Account of a BULL-FEAST at MADRID.

On the 18th of June 1787 (says Mr. Townsend), I attended at the bull-feast. The amphitheatre is three hundred and thirty feet diameter, and the arena two hundred and twenty-five. It is said to contain fifteen thousand spectators. The feast is presided by a magistrate, attended by his two alguazils, to regulate the whole, and to preserve order in the assembly.

At the appointed moment, immediately on a signal from the magistrate, two folding doors fly open, and a bull rushes furiously into the arena; but, upon seeing the assembled multitude, he makes a pause and looks round, as if seeking some object on which to spend his rage. Opposed to him he sees a
picador

picador mounted on his horse, armed with a lance, and coming on to meet him. As they draw near, they stop, then move a few inches, surveying their antagonist with a fixed attention, each in his turn advancing slowly, as if doubtful what part to take; till at length the bull, stooping with his head, and collecting all his strength, shuts his eyes, and with impetuosity rushes upon his adversary. The *picador*, calm and recollected, fixing himself firmly in his seat, and holding the lance under his right arm, directs the point of it to the shoulder of the raging animal, and turns him aside; but sometimes he is not able to accomplish this.

One bull rushed upon the lance, and rising almost upright upon his haunches, broke it to shivers; then with his forehead, as with a battering-ram, he smote the *picador* on the breast, beat him down, and overthrew the horse. Instantly the *chulos*, active young men, with little cloaks or banners, attracted his attention, and gave the horsemen an opportunity to escape. When he was retired, a second *picador*, armed like the former, offered battle to the bull. Flushed with conquest, the furious beast sprung forward; but being with dexterity diverted by the lance, he returned to the charge before the horse could face about, and fixing his horn between the thighs, tossed him in the air, and overthrew the rider. The *chulos* again appeared, and the man escaped, being relieved by the first *picador*, who had again entered the arena, mounted on a fresh horse. To this animal the first attack proved fatal, for the bull avoiding, by a sudden turn, the lance, pierced the chest, and struck him to the heart.

Sometimes the bull tears open the belly of the horse, the rider is thrown upon his back, and the poor wounded creature runs about with his bowels trailing on the ground. In one morning I saw thirteen horses killed; but sometimes there are many more. These animals have so much spirit, that the rider can make them face the bull, even when they have received the mortal wound.

When the bull, finding his antagonist constantly remounted, will no longer make battle, the *banderilleros*, or *chulos*, are set loose upon him. These are eight young men, each with a bundle of *banderillas*, or little arrows, in his hand, which he is to fix into the neck of the bull; not however attacking him from behind, but meeting him in front. For this purpose they provoke him to attack them, and when he is preparing to take them on his horn, at the very moment that he makes a little stop, and shuts his eyes, they fix their *banderillas*, and escape. If they cannot bring him to this point, they present the *moleta*, or little scarlet banner, always carried in their left hand.

hand, and, provoking him to push at that, pass by him. When he turns quick upon them, they place their confidence in flight, and, to amuse him, they let fall their moleta. This very often is sufficient, he stops to smell at it, then tramples it under foot; but sometimes with his eyes fixed upon the man who let it fall, he follows with such velocity, that the banderillero can scarcely leap over the fence, before he is overtaken by the bull. I have seen bulls clear this fence almost at the same instant with the man, though it is near six feet high. Beyond this fence there is another, at the distance of about five feet, which is considerably higher, to protect the spectators, who are seated immediately behind it.

When he has made battle for about twenty minutes, his time is come, and he must die. The matador appears, and silent expectation is visible in every countenance; with the left hand he holds the moleta, in his right hand the sword. During the combat, he has been studying the character of the bull, and watching all his motions: if this animal was *claro*, that is, impetuous and without disguise, the matador draws near with confidence, certain of a speedy victory; but if he was cautious, circumspect, and crafty, and he was cool and recollected, slow in forming his resolutions, but quick in their execution, he is called *oscuro*, and before him even a veteran will tremble. The matador draws near, views him with a fixed attention, and endeavours to provoke him, but in vain; or, having provoked him, makes him lunge, but is eluded by the watchful animal, who instantly becomes assailable, and the champion flies, but he looks back upon the bull, that he may know how to regulate his flight. One of these, called Pepillo, was so active, and possessed such recollection, that when pursued, and near the barrier, at the very instant when the furious animal had closed his eyes to toss him, he put his foot between the horns, and with this borrowed motion, cleared the fence, and came down upon his feet.

Whilst I was in Spain, two matadors were killed at Cadiz. If the matador is an adept in his profession, and calm, he contrives to irritate the bull, and the furious animal rushes blindly on the well-directed point. The part first aimed at is the cerebellum, or that part of the spinal marrow which is contiguous to it, and the sword enters between the vertebræ, or where the last of these is united to the head. With this blow the creature staggers, and, without losing one drop of blood, falls lifeless to the ground. If this stroke is not practicable, the sword is directed to the heart, and death, though speedy, is not quite so sudden.

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When the bull has at any time cleared the arena, he tears up the ground with fury; and when he has killed a horse, if unmolested by the chulos, he tramples indignant on his enemy.

The moment the poor creature falls at the feet of the matador, the trumpets sound, and three mules enter to drag him off. The bull-feasts are every week, frequently twice in the week during the summer; and each day six victims suffer in the morning, and twelve in the evening.

The fondness of the Spaniards for this diversion is hardly to be conceived: men, women, and children, rich and poor, all give the preference to it beyond all other public spectacles; and, for my own part, I am ready to confess, that the keenest sportsman cannot be less attentive to his own danger, or to the sufferings of the game he is pursuing, than I was to the sufferings of the bull, or to the danger of those by whom he was attacked.

The price of admission differs considerably, accordingly as you are covered or exposed, in the sun or in the shade. A box for the day, which may conveniently accommodate eight or ten people in the shade, will cost 3*l.* 12*s.* but in the sun 1*l.* 16*s.* and between both 2*l.* 8*s.* A seat, if covered in the shade, and in the front bench, costs 7*s.* 3*d.* for the day. The cheapest seat for the day, exposed to the weather, is about 1*s.* 2*d.* *Townsend's Journey*, i. 341.

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HISTORY OF SPAIN.

THE Phœnicians, about two hundred and forty years before the vulgar æra, called the Carthaginians into Spain. These were conquered by the Romans, who were in their turn vanquished by the Goths.

About the beginning of the fifth century, the Suavi, the Vandals, and the Alani, divided this kingdom among them; but, in 584, the Goths again became its masters. These were invaded by the Saracens, who, towards the conclusion of the seventh century, had possessed themselves of the finest kingdoms of Asia and Africa; and, not satisfied with the immense regions which formerly composed great part of the Assyrian, Greek, and Roman empires, they crossed the Mediterranean, ravaged Spain, and established themselves in the southern provinces of that kingdom.

The Mahometan religion was already established in many countries. Mahomet, its founder, died in 633; and his countrymen, the Arabs or Saracens, readily embraced it. The Koran promised Heaven, and an eternity of sensual pleasure, to such as fell in battle; and, animated with the violent spirit of fanaticism, their valour was irresistible. They threatened the whole universe with subjection.

The Saracens, already masters of Mauritania, now Barbary, (a name which it acquired from the barbarity of their descendants), made a descent upon Spain; and by the decisive battle of Xeres in Andalusia, terminated the empire of the Visigoths. Musa, viceroy of Africa, under the calif Walid, came over in 712, to complete the conquest. The Mahometan, uniting the spirit of toleration with the zeal for making proselytes, offered the inhabitants their own religion and laws, on condition of their paying him the same subsidy which their sovereign had

demanded ; and such as embraced the religion of the conquerors should enjoy all their privileges. Many of the cities submitted without resistance ; others were reduced by force, burnt, and pillaged. Oppas, archbishop of Seville, and uncle to the children of Witiza, the last king of the Visigoths, joined the Saracens, sacrificing his country and his religion to his hatred against Rodrigo.

But Pelayo, a prince of the royal blood, continued firm in his duty ; and when he could no longer oppose the infidels in the field, he retired to the mountains of Oviedo, followed by a multitude of Christians. Here he afterwards formed a principality, the parent of all the other Spanish kingdoms.

Spain, at first, was very miserable under the dominion of the Saracens, or Moors. The emirs or governors, being dependent on the viceroy of Africa, who permitted them to continue but a short time in their government, were more active in fleecing the nation, than in the administration of justice, or the preservation of good order. Civil dissensions arose among the Moslems themselves ; and the califs, who held their court at Damascus, were then unable to quell those disorders. The competitors for the califat even favoured the projects of the rebels. That august dignity, which included both the highest regal and sacerdotal eminence, passed from the family of Ommiades to that of Abbassides, in the year 750. It was a bloody revolution, and gave birth to another highly advantageous to Spain ; which it delivered from its oppressors, but was injurious to the Christian faith.

Almanzar, known also by the name of Abderaman, a prince who escaped in the massacre of the Ommiades, founded an independent kingdom in Spain, consisting of all those provinces which had been subject to the califs. He fixed his residence at Cordova, which he made the seat of the arts, of magnificence, and of pleasure. By his artful policy, he almost banished Christianity from his dominions, without persecuting the Christians : this he effected by depriving the bishops of their dioceses ; by bestowing all honours and emoluments on the followers of his prophet ; and by encouraging intermarriages between the Christians and Mahometans.

On the death of Almanzar, the Moorish king, dissensions arose among his children, which afforded some relief to the Spanish Christians. The little kingdom of the Asturias, or of Leon and Oviedo, as it was afterwards called, founded by Pelayo, increased under Alphonso III. surnamed the Great ; the effect of his great valour and wisdom. Garcus Ximenes, a descendant from the ancient Spaniards, had also founded in 758 the kingdom of Navarre, which became one of the most

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considerable Christian principalities in Spain. Still, however, the Moors possessed Valencia, Andalusia, Portugal, Granada, Tortosa, and the interior part of the country, as far as the mountains of Castile and Saragossa; the most fertile provinces in Spain, and comprehending three fourths of that country.

But had the Christians been more united than their enemies, an opportunity now presented itself of crushing the Mahometan power; though perpetually at war with the Moors, they were continually sacrificing each other. The reign of Alfonso III. abounded with conspiracies and revolts; his wife, and even his two sons, were among the number of the rebels. To Garcias, the eldest, he resigned his crown in 911; he even fought under his command, and died in 912.

His brother Ordonno succeeded him, and died in 923. His brother Fruela II. was then placed on the throne, which he filled but thirteen months, and died detested by his subjects, on account of his tyranny. Alfonso IV. son of Ordonno II. was then proclaimed king of Leon and the Asturias. After reigning three years, he abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro II. and became a monk in the monastery of Sahagun: soon after which he repented, and attempted to regain the throne; but his brother caused his eyes to be put out.

In 938, Ramiro II. gained the celebrated victory of Simancas, when the Moors lost eighty thousand men. In a pilgrimage to Compostella, he had made a promise to St. James, that, if he should prove victorious, all his subjects should annually make an offering of a certain measure of wheat to the church of that saint; the church was enriched, and the name of St. James became the alarm to battle, among the Spaniards.

Nothing is so irresistible as the valour inspired by enthusiasm. The name of St. James was long terrible among the Moors, and long the companion of victory: but Mahomet Almanzar, the great general and prime minister of Hisslem, king of Cordova, contrived another artifice to turn the current of success. Observing his troops beginning to desert, in a battle on the banks of the river Ezla, he dismounted from his horse, sat down on the field, cast his turban on the ground, and, folding his arms across his breast in an attitude of despair, declared he would meet his fate in that situation, since his army had thought proper to abandon him. This stratagem had the desired effect; his troops returned, and were victorious. The Moors were now convinced that they could conquer in spite of St. James. This general is said to have vanquished the Christian princes in no less than fifty engagements; he took the city of Leon by assault, sacked Compostella,

tella, pillaged St. James's church, and carried the gates in triumph to Cordova, on the shoulders of his army. But that triumph effected his ruin; a flux became general in his army, which the Christians considered as a punishment inflicted by St. James. The flame of enthusiasm rekindled, and Almanzar was defeated. In addition to the triumph of the Christians, as well as to his own disgrace, he was so much ashamed of his misfortune, that he refused every kind of sustenance, and resolutely starved himself.

Remira II. died in 950, after having declared his son Ordonna III. his successor. Ordonna died in 955; and his son Ordonna IV. reigned one year, when he was murdered by his uncle Sancho I. surnamed the Fat, who placed himself on the throne. Sancho was poisoned in 967, and the crown was given to his son Ramiro III. under the regency of his mother Theresa; and Elvira, sister to the late king, who was a nun in a monastery at Leon. A French author makes the following reflections upon this event: "This is perhaps the only example we find in history, of a turbulent and warlike people suffering themselves to be governed by a nun; and of two women, who being jointly entrusted with the government, had the common good in view in all their actions, without division, without quarrels, without rivalry, and without jealousy."

About this time reigned the first king of Castile; so that Spain was governed by four different kings; which were those of Leon and the Asturias, of Navarre, of Castile, and the Moorish king of Cordova. Ramira III. died in 982, and was succeeded by his son Bermudo II. who died in 999. Alfonso V. succeeded him, and reigned till 1027, when he was killed by an arrow at the siege of Viseu, in Portugal. His son, Bermudo III. then filled the throne; and, in 1037, Garcia IV. king of Navarre, aided by his brother Ferdinand I. king of Castile, gave battle to Bermudo, who was defeated and killed; and with him ended the male posterity of the Gothic kings, descended from Pelayo. Ferdinand advanced towards the city of Leon, at the head of his victorious army, caused himself to be crowned there, and united that kingdom to Castile, by virtue of his marriage with Donna Sancha, sister to the late king Bermudo.

A new king sprung up in Arragon about this time; Ferdinand divided his kingdoms among his three sons, and died in 1065.

Sancho, Ferdinand's eldest son, seized on the possessions of both his brothers; in which he was assisted by Don Rodrigo Dias de Vivar, so well known by the name of the *Cid*, which, in the

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the Morisco language, signifies *lord*. Rodrigo married Chimene, daughter of Gomez de Gormas, whom he had murdered, and began his great exploits; but Sancho was murdered in one of those unjust expeditions, and the two brothers again enjoyed their territories.

Besides the many kings at this time in Spain, there were many independent lords, who came on horseback completely armed, attended by several squires, to make a tender of their services to the princes and princesses engaged in war. The princes who engaged these lords, girded them with a belt, and presented them with a sword, giving them at the same time a slight blow with it on the shoulder. Hence the origin of knights-errant, and of the frequent single combats, which so long desolated Spain.

One of the most remarkable of these combats, was engaged in after the murder of the king, whose death has been already mentioned, and who was assassinated while he was besieging his sister Auraca in the city of Zamora. Three knights maintained the honour of the infanta against Don Diego de Lara, who had traduced her. Don Diego killed two of the infanta's knights, and, the bridle being cut belonging to the horse of the third, the animal carried his master out of the list, and the combat was declared undecided.

But of all the Spanish knights, the Cid was most eminently distinguished among the Moors; many were proud of entering themselves under his banner; and these knights, attended by their squires and horsemen, composed an army covered with iron, and mounted on the finest steeds the country could produce. With this force he vanquished several Moorish kings; and, having fortified the city of Alcazar, he there erected a little sovereignty.

Sancho was succeeded by his brother Alfonso VI. after he had taken an oath that he was innocent of his brother's death. He confined his younger brother, and took Galicia from him.

But the most gallant of all the enterprizes in which the Cid and his followers were engaged, was the siege of Toledo, which Alphonso VI. undertook against the Moors. Hyaia, the Moorish king, was the son of Almamon, a noble and generous prince, and who had given an asylum to Alphonso, in this very city of Toledo, when persecuted by his brother Sancho. They had long lived together in the strictest friendship; and, when Alphonso became king by the death of Sancho, he gave him part of his treasures, and shed tears at his departure. But in those days, every thing against infidels was lawful and meritorious. Several Moorish princes went out of the city to reproach Alphonso with his ingratitude, and many remarkable combats were fought under the walls.

The siege had lasted a whole year, when Toledo capitulated. The terms agreed on were, that the Moors should enjoy their religion and laws, and not be injured in their property or persons. Shortly after New Castile submitted to the Cid, who took possession of it in the name of Alphonso; and Madrid, then a small place, but now the capital of Spain, came for the first time into the hands of the Christians.

Alphonso augmented the dominions he had acquired by the valour of the Cid, by marrying Zaid, daughter of Abenhabet, king of Seville, with whom he received several towns as a marriage portion. During these transactions the Cid, and his army of knights, subdued the kingdom of Valencia. Few of the kings in Spain were, at that time, so powerful as himself; yet he never assumed the regal title, but continued faithful to his master Alfonso. He governed Valencia, however, with all the authority of a sovereign, receiving ambassadors, and being treated with the highest respect by all nations. He died in 1099. The tragedy of Peter Corneille, named after him, which has been translated into almost all the European languages, is said to have given a greater lustre to his name than all his military exploits.

The death of Alphonso VI. happened in 1109, and he was succeeded by Alphonso VII. He was succeeded by Alphonso VIII. in 1126; and the latter by Sancho III. in 1157, who reigned only a year. Ferdinand II. afterwards reigned a very short time, during the minority of Alphonso IX. and died in 1188.

Alphonso then assumed the reins of government: The Moors might, at this time, have been driven entirely out of Spain without much difficulty, had the Spanish Christians been united among themselves; but they were perpetually at war with one another. From a sense of common danger, however, they at length united, and implored the aid of the other Christian princes of Europe. Mahomet Ben Joseph, miramolin of Africa crossed the sea with an army of near one hundred thousand men; and, being joined by the Moors in Andalusia, thought himself certain of subduing all Spain. The attention of Europe was roused by the rumour of this great armament: adventurers consequently came from all quarters, and united their forces with the kings of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre: the king of Portugal also furnished a body of troops; and the Christian and Mahometan armies met in the defiles of the Black Mountain, or Sierra Morena, in the province of Toledo. Alphonso commanded the centre of the Christian army, and the cross was carried before him by the archbishop of Toledo. The miramolin performed a similar task in the Moorish army: he was habited in a rich robe, with the Koran in one hand, and

a sabre

a sabre in the other. The battle was long and obstinate, but the Christians were at length victorious. This happened on the 10th of July, 1212. The anniversary is still celebrated in Toledo.

The consequences attendant upon this victory were not equal to what might have been expected. The Moors of Andalusia were recruited by the remains of the African army, while the Christian forces were almost instantly dispersed. But civil dissensions, both in Spain and Africa, now rent the Moorish states; and new sovereigns sprung up, which totally destroyed the power of the Infidels.

HENRY I. succeeded Alphonso IX. in 1214, and was killed the following year by the fall of a tile upon his head.

FERDINAND III. called St. Ferdinand by his countrymen, was then proclaimed. The period seemed now arrived, when the expulsion of the Moors from Spain might easily have been effected. Ferdinand took from the infidels the celebrated city of Cordova, the residence of the first Moorish kings. James I. of Arragon dispossessed them of the island of Majorca, and drove them from the kingdom of Valencia. Ferdinand also subdued the province of Murcia, and made himself master of Seville in 1248, the most opulent city belonging to the Moors. He even raised troops for the reduction of the kingdom of Morocco; but death put an end to his conquests: and, if divine honours are due to those who have been the deliverers of their country, Spain justly reveres the name of Ferdinand III. he died in 1252; and, in 1671, was canonized by pope Clement X. who graciously permitted the Spaniards to celebrate the festival of their new saint.

ALPHONSO X. surnamed the Wise, or the astronomer, succeeded him: he was also elected emperor at Frankfort, in 1257; and, at the same time, another party elected Richard earl of Cornwall, and brother to Henry III. of England. Alphonso went to Beaucaire, where he had an interview with pope Gregory X. who refused to confirm his title of emperor. This prince exalted the glory of Spain: he rivalled the Arabians in the sciences, digested the celebrated Spanish code called Las Partidas, and caused the astronomical tables to be drawn up which are still named after him, and do honour to his memory. In his old age his son Sancho rebelled against him; and he was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of leaguings with the Moors against his own blood. The rebels were subdued, but the reverend old king did not live to enjoy the fruits of his victory: he died in 1284.

SANCHO IV. was then crowned, in prejudice to the offspring of a former marriage. He was surnamed the Brave, and died in 1295.

FERDINAND IV. his son, succeeded him, and took Gibraltar from the Moors. The Spanish historians call him Ferdinand the Summoned, for the following reason: That monarch having, in a transport of rage, ordered two noblemen to be thrown from a rock in the kingdom of Jaen, those noblemen, immediately before the fatal order was carried into execution, summoned him to appear in the presence of God within a month from that time, and at the expiration of that month he died. Voltaire's remark upon this story deserves attention. His words are these: "It is to be wished that this story were true, or at least believed to be so, by all who think they have a right to follow their own imperious wills, to the ruin of their fellow creatures." His death happened in 1312.

ADPHONSO XI. was his successor: he laid siege to the town of Algeiras, which was in the possession of the Moors, who defended it with cannon against the feeble machines of war then in use to batter down walls. This is the first time that we find artillery mentioned in history. In conjunction with the king of Portugal, he killed two hundred thousand Moors, on the 30th of October 1340. After this battle, it is said the ground was covered with dead bodies for three leagues in compass; and that the booty taken was so great, that the price of gold fell almost one sixth. This siege lasted two years, but at length the town capitulated, by order of the kings of Morocco and Granada, on condition of a truce of ten years taking place between them and the king of Castile. Alphonso died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar, on the 27th of March 1350.

PETER I. his son, surnamed the Cruel, succeeded him. He was but sixteen years of age when he ascended the throne. He was a prince equally debauched, bloody, and perfidious. He began his reign with the murder of his father's mistress, Leonora de Gusman: his nobles fell every day victims of his severity. He put to death his cousin, and one of his natural brothers, from groundless jealousy; and he caused his queen Blanche, the daughter of the duke of Bourbon, to be thrown into prison, and afterwards poisoned; that he might enjoy in quiet the embraces of Mary de Padella, with whom he was violently enamoured. He afterwards married Jane de Castro, whom he abandoned shortly after. Henry, count of Trastámara, the king's natural brother, alarmed at the fate of his family,

mily, and dreading his own, took arms against the tyrant ; but not succeeding in the attempt, he fled to France, where he found the people much irritated against Peter, on account of the murder of the French princess. He asked permission of the French king to enlist the *companies* in his service, and to lead them into Castile against his brother. The French king, pleased with the project, employed De Guesclin in negotiating with the leaders of these handitti.

The treaty was soon concluded, and Guesclin, having completed his levies, took the field. A body of experienced and hardy soldiers, conducted by so able a general, easily prevailed over the king of Castile, whose subjects were ready to join the enemy against their oppressor. Peter fled from his dominions, took shelter in Guienne, and craved the protection of the prince of Wales, whom his father had invested with the sovereignty of the ceded provinces, under the title of the principality of Aquitaine. The prince complied with the request of the dethroned monarch ; and, having obtained his father's consent, levied an army, and proceeded on the enterprize.

By the interposition of the prince of Wales, the companies were recalled from Henry, count of Trastamara : but, by the assistance of the king of Arragon, he was able to meet the enemy with an army of one hundred thousand men ; three times the number of those commanded by the Black Prince. Notwithstanding this superiority, Du Guesclin, and all his experienced officers, advised him to delay a decisive action ; so high an opinion did they entertain of the conduct and valour of the English hero !

Confiding in his numbers, Henry ventured to give Edward battle, on the banks of the Ebro, between Najara, and Navarrete ; where the French and Spaniards were defeated, with the loss of twenty thousand men ; and Du Guesclin, with several officers of distinction taken prisoners. Castile submitted to the victor, Peter was restored to the throne, and Edward returned to Guienne in triumph.

This gallant hero, in a short time, had reason to repent of his connection with a man like Peter, lost to every sense of virtue and honour. The ungrateful monster refused the stipulated pay to the English forces. Edward abandoned him : he treated his subjects with the utmost barbarity ; their animosity was roused against him ; and Du Guesclin having obtained his ransom, returned to Castile with the count of Trastamara, and a new-levied army. They were joined by the Spanish malcontents, and, having no longer the valiant Black Prince to encounter, Peter was completely vanquished, in the neighbourhood of Toledo, on the fourteenth of March 1369. The tyrant then took refuge in a castle, where he was besieged by the victors,

victors, and taken prisoner, in endeavouring to make his escape. Being conducted to his brother Henry, afterwards Henry II. he rushed on him, though unarmed, in a transport of rage; when Henry, in resentment of his cruelties, slew him with his own hand; and, notwithstanding he was illegitimate, ascended the throne of Castile, which he transmitted to his posterity.

HENRY II. was next proclaimed king, and died in 1379. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN I. who, in 1390, was killed by a fall from his horse.

HENRY III. his son, then ascended the throne. The first clock which was seen in Spain, was placed in the cathedral of Seville, in 1400. In 1402 Henry received ambassadors and magnificent presents from the famous Tamerlane; and, in 1405, he enacted laws, by which he ordered Jews, and the concubines of ecclesiastics, to wear a distinguished mark on their cloaths. He died in 1406.

JOHN II. succeeded his father Henry III. being then but fourteen months old, under the regency of his mother and his uncle. At the age of thirteen he took the reins of government into his own hands. In 1434, an ambassador was sent to him, from Charles VII. king of France, requesting his assistance against the English. This ambassador was received by John sitting on a magnificent throne, with a tame lion at his feet, in allusion to his crown of Leon. He died in 1454.

HENRY IV. his son, surnamed the Impotent, though surrounded continually with women, began his reign in 1454. He was enervated by his pleasures, and every thing in his court conspired to set the Castilians an example of the most abject flattery, and most abandoned licentiousness. The queen, a daughter of Portugal, lived as openly with her parasites and her gallants, as the king did with his minions and his mistresses. Pleasure was the only object, and effeminacy the only recommendation to favour. The affairs of the state were neglected, and getting daily into great disorder; till the nobility, in conjunction with the archbishop of Toledo, combining against the flagitious administration of Henry, arrogated to themselves, as one of the privileges of their order, the right of bringing their sovereign to justice, which was accomplished in the following unprecedented manner:

The malcontent nobility were summoned to meet near Avila, where a spacious theatre was erected on a plain: an image represented

presenting the king was seated on a throne, clad in royal robes, with a crown on its head, a sceptre in its hand, and the sword of justice by its side. The accusation against Henry was read, and the sentence of deposition pronounced, in the presence of a numerous assembly. At the conclusion of the first article of the charge, the archbishop of Toledo advanced, and tore the crown from the head of the royal image; after the second had been read, the Conde de Placentia snatched the sword of justice from its side; and, when the last was finished, Don Diego Lopes de Stuniga tumbled it headlong from the throne. At that instant, Don Alphonso, Henry's brother, was proclaimed king of Castile and Leon, though he had not then completed the twelfth year of his age. This extraordinary proceeding was followed by all the horrors of a civil war; and it was suspected that Henry was poisoned, by the contrivance of Isabella, his sister.

Isabella married the king of Arragon, and they were jointly proclaimed sovereigns of Castile and Arragon, under the names of FERDINAND V. and ISABELLA.

Their Catholic majesties (for such was the title they now bore) were induced, by intemperate zeal, to establish an ecclesiastical tribunal, equally contrary to the natural rights of mankind, and to the mild spirit of the gospel, the court of inquisition; and in the *auto-de-fe*, in 1471, seven persons were burnt alive.

They conquered upwards of seventy cities and towns, which were possessed by the Mahometans; among which was the city of Granada. When every other place of eminence was reduced, the siege of Granada was undertaken. Abdali, after a gallant defence for eight months, and all hopes of relief being given up, capitulated: the terms granted him were, that he should enjoy the revenue of certain places in the fertile mountains of Alpujarros; that the inhabitants should have quiet possession of their property, be governed by their own laws, and have the free exercise of their own religion.

Thus ended the empire of the Arabs or Moors in Spain, after a continuance of about eight hundred years. They introduced the arts and sciences into Europe, at a time when it was lost in darkness: they possessed many of the luxuries of life, when they were not even known among the neighbouring nations; and they seem to have given birth to that romantic gallantry, which so eminently prevailed in the ages of chivalry.

After the conquest of Granada the Jews were expelled, or rather pillaged and banished, after having engrossed much of the wealth and commerce of Spain. The inquisition exerted its rage against these unhappy people, many of whom pretended

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to embrace Christianity, in order to preserve their property. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered America. In 1496, the title of *Catholic* was granted to the kings of Spain, by pope Alexander VI. In 1504, queen Isabella died. In 1509, Oran, in Africa, was taken by the Spaniards; and, in the same year, Henry the VIIIth of England married Catharine of Arragon, daughter to Ferdinand; but afterwards Henry divorced her, and separated himself from the Romish church. In 1513, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay, in South America, were discovered, and the city of Panama founded. Ferdinand died in 1516, having first caused himself to be invested with the Dominican habit.

Till this period, Spain has consisted of many sovereignties; but afterwards it became a distinct monarchy, and may more properly be distinguished by reigns.

CHARLES, KING OF SPAIN;

Being also CHARLES V. as EMPEROR of GERMANY.

CHARLES, grandson of Ferdinand, inherited his extensive dominions. He was born at Ghent on the 24th of February 1500, and succeeded to the crown of Spain and the states of Burgundy in 1517. Two years after, on the death of Maximilian I. he was elected emperor.

He had hitherto resided in the Low Countries, which he inherited as heir of the house of Burgundy. Cardinal Ximenes, archbishop of Toledo, a wise and virtuous man, had been appointed, by the will of Ferdinand, sole regent of Castile, till the arrival of his grandson. This man, whose character is as singular as it is illustrious, and who possessed the abilities of a great statesman, with the abject devotion of a superstitious monk, preserved order and tranquillity in Spain, notwithstanding the discontents of a turbulent and high-spirited nobility. On their disputing his right to the regency, he coolly shewed them the will of Ferdinand, and the ratification of it by Charles. Finding them still dissatisfied, he led them insensibly towards a balcony, whence they had a view of a large body of troops under arms, and a formidable train of artillery: "Behold," said the cardinal, raising his voice and extending his arm, "the powers which I have received from his Catholic majesty: by these I govern Castile! and will govern it, till your master and mine shall come to take possession of his kingdom." So resolute, so bold a declaration, silenced all opposition, and Ximenes maintained his authority till the arrival of Charles.

The fate of this minister is truly interesting. The young king was received with universal acclamations of joy; but

Ximenes

Ximenes was seized with an alarming disorder, supposed to be the effect of poison: and, when he recovered, Charles, who had been prejudiced against him by the Spanish grandees and his Flemish courtiers, slighted his advice, and suffered him daily to sink into neglect. The cardinal could not suffer this treatment with his usual fortitude. He expected more gratitude from a prince, to whom he had delivered a kingdom more flourishing than it had been in any former age, and more extensive authority than the most illustrious of his ancestors had ever possessed: Conscious of his own integrity and merit, he could not conceal his indignation and resentment. While these passions agitated the soul of Ximenes, he received a letter from the king, genteelly dismissing him from his councils; under pretence of easing his age of that burden, which he had so ably and so long sustained. The epistle proved fatal to the minister: his haughty spirit could not survive disgrace, nor his generous heart the stings of ingratitude. He read it, and expired in a few hours.

Charles having succeeded to the throne of Spain, in consequence of the death of one grandfather, another was endeavouring to obtain for him the imperial crown. It was, however, offered to Frederic, surnamed the Wise, duke of Saxony, who refused it with great magnanimity. Two candidates now remained: Charles, king of Spain, and Francis I. king of France.

During this competition for the empire, the two candidates were upon the most friendly terms. Francis, in particular, declared, with great pleasantry, that his brother Charles and he were fairly and openly suitors to the same mistress: "The most assiduous and fortunate," added he, "will win her; and the other must rest contented." But Francis was not able to put in practice that moderation which he seemed to promise: the preference was no sooner given to his rival, than he discovered all the passions: rural to disappointed ambition. He could not suppress his indignation at being disappointed in his favourite pursuit, and rejected, in the face of all Europe, for a youth yet unknown to fame. Charles could not but resent such contempt; and from this jealousy, as much as from opposition of interests, arose that emulation between those two great monarchs, which involved them in almost perpetual hostilities.

Persons resolved to quarrel, can easily find a cause of discord. Charles and Francis had many interfering claims in Italy; and, beside these, the latter thought himself obliged in honour to restore the kingdom of Navarre to his dominions, unjustly seized by the crown of Spain. They soon began to negotiate; and as Henry VIII of England was the third prince of

of the age in power and in dignity, each of the rivals solicited his friendship. Francis knew the disposition of Henry, as well as that of his minister. He intreated an interview with the king of England, near Calais, hoping, by familiar conversation, to be able to attach him to his friendship and interest; while he gratified the cardinal's vanity, by giving him an opportunity of displaying his magnificence in the presence of the two courts, and of shewing to the two nations his influence over their monarchs.

Charles, dreading the effects of this projected interview between the two princes, endeavoured to defeat its purpose, and to obtain the favour of the English monarch, and minister, by an act of complaisance still more flattering and more uncommon. Relying on Henry's generosity for his safety, he landed at Dover, in his way from Spain to the Low Countries. The king of England, then on his way to France, flattered with such an instance of confidence, hastened to receive his royal guest; and Charles, during his short stay, had the address to give Henry favourable impressions of him, and to detach Wolsey entirely from the interests of Francis. On the day of Charles's departure, Henry, attended by his whole court, set out for Calais, in order to meet Francis. His interview was in an open plain between Guisnes and Ardres; where the two kings, and their attendants, displayed their magnificence with such emulation and profuse expence, as procured it the name of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Feats of chivalry, parties of gallantry, and such exercises as were then thought elegant or manly, occupied the two courts during the time they continued together, which was eighteen days.

After quitting this scene of dissipation, the king of England paid a visit to Charles and Margaret of Savoy, at Gravelines, and engaged them to accompany him to Calais; where the emperor compleated the impression which he had begun to make on Henry and his favourite, and effaced all the friendship to which the generous nature of Francis had given birth.

Charles then repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he was solemnly invested with the crown and sceptre of Charlemagne. The Spaniards, dissatisfied with the departure of their sovereign, whose election to the empire they foresaw would interfere with the administration of his own kingdom; and incensed at the avarice of the Flemings, to whom the direction of public affairs had been committed since the death of cardinal Ximenes, broke out into open rebellion.

Some hostilities having taken place, an unsuccessful congress was held at Calais, under the mediation of the king of England. This only exasperated the parties which it was intended to reconcile. A league was soon after concluded, by the intrigues of

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Wolsey, between pope Leo X. Henry VIII. and Charles, against France. The French, commanded by Admiral Bonivet, were defeated at Biagros; and, in 1525, lost the famous battle of Pavia, in which Francis I. was taken prisoner, and afterwards carried into Spain; but he returned the following year, and entered into an alliance with pope Clement VII. the princes of Italy, and the king of England.

The Constable of Bourbon, then the emperor's general, marched to Rome, and was killed before that city, in 1527: his death, however, did not prevent its being taken and plundered; and the inhabitants were treated with great cruelty by the army, which was composed of Imperialists, Italians, and Spaniards. Charles, pretending to disapprove of these proceedings, cloathed himself in mourning, and caused public processions to be made for the deliverance of the pope.

On the 5th of August, 1529, Charles concluded a treaty of peace with Francis. He then obliged Solyman to raise the siege of Vienna; placed Mulei Hassan on the throne of Tunis, and, in 1536, carried the war into Provence; from whence he was obliged to retire, with the loss of his whole army, after having in vain formed the siege of Marseilles. In 1538, he agreed to a truce with France; and the following year demanded a passage through that kingdom, to enable him to chastise the inhabitants of Ghent, who had revolted: promising the French king, to grant the investiture of Milan to which of his children he pleased. But Charles, after having chastised the inhabitants of Ghent, refused to perform his promise: a war was therefore commenced in 1542; but the Imperialists being defeated at Cerizoles, in 1544, a peace was concluded the next year at Crepi.

The protestants in Germany, who were so called from their protesting, in 1529, against the decree of the diet of Spire, which enjoined their conforming to the Romish religion, entered into a league offensive and defensive at Smalkald; by which they obliged Charles to grant them liberty of conscience, till a general council was called. That prince, however, defeated the Lutherans, at the battle of Mulburgh, in 1547; in which Frederic, elector of Saxony, and the landgrave of Hesse, were taken prisoners. But the year after he published the Interim, a provisional regulation in favour of the Lutherans, relating to the article of faith, necessary to be believed till the decision of a general council. But Maurice, elector of Saxony, and Joachim, elector of Brandenburg, entering into a league with the French king, Henry II. against the emperor; they, in 1552, obliged him to consent to a peace, by the treaty of Passan; by which the Lutherans were to enjoy religious liberty. The same year Charles turned his arms against the French, and invested

invested Metz with a powerful army; but was obliged to raise the siege, that city being bravely defended by Francis duke of Guise. The following year, however, he took and destroyed Therouen, which was the last effort of his ambition; for, at Brussels, on the 25th of October, 1555, he resigned the crown of Spain in favour of his son Philip II; and, after concluding a truce with Henry II. at Vencelles, abdicated the empire in favour of his brother Ferdinand, in 1556. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in the province of Estremadura, and died there on the 21st of September, 1558, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

When Charles resigned his dominions, he was but fifty-six years of age; a time of life when objects of ambition operate with full force on the human mind. Various have been the conjectures of historians, concerning a resolution so singular and unexpected. In his last speech to the assembly of the states of the Low Countries, he thus concluded: "My health is broken, and my vigour exhausted by the rage of an incurable distemper; my growing infirmities admonish me to retire; nor am I so fond of reigning, as to retain the sceptre in an impotent hand, which is no longer able to protect my subjects." As no prince ever governed so extensive an empire, including his American conquest, so no one seems to have been endowed with more capacity for dominion. His actions are his most eloquent panegyric, and his history his best character.

PHILIP III.

PHILIP, the son of the emperor Charles V. and Isabella of Portugal, was born the 21st of May, 1527, and in 1545 married Mary, the daughter of John III. king of Portugal; by whom he had Don Carlos, who was murdered in prison in 1558, supposed by his own order. In the beginning of the year 1554, articles of marriage were agreed on between this prince, and Mary, queen of England; by which he was to enjoy the title of king of England, while the marriage subsisted, but that she was to have the administration of affairs, the sole disposal of the revenues of the kingdom, and the nomination to all offices and employments. Philip landed in England with a magnificent retinue, and the queen met him at Winchester; where they celebrated their nuptials with great solemnity, on the 25th of July, in the same year.

Though Philip endeavoured to ingratiate himself with the English, they discovered a constant jealousy and distrust of all his actions: When a motion was made, that the parliament should consent to Philip's being publicly crowned, as the queen's

queen's husband, it met with so cool a reception that it was instantly withdrawn.

His queen, wholly governed by his insinuations, declared war against France, pursuant to his instructions to her, conveyed only in a letter. The ample harvests of gold and silver, transmitted to him from the new world, made him a more powerful prince than his father, who had only tasted the first fruits of them.

The French monarchs had been long ambitious of subduing the duchy of Milan, and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The pope had some intention of raising an army, and desired Henry II. of France, to let him have the famous Francis, duke of Guise, to command it; but most of the cardinals were in Philip's pay. Pope Paul was ill obeyed; he had but few troops, which few served only to expose Rome to be taken and sacked by the duke of Alva, Philip's general. The duke of Guise arrived in Italy, and approached Rome with a small force, where he received intelligence that the French had lost the battle of St. Quintin. Mary of England had furnished her husband with ten thousand English forces against the French. Philip came to London to see these troops embark, but did not take the command of them upon himself. This army, joined with the flower of the Spanish troops, commanded by the duke of Savoy, Philibert Emanuel, one of the greatest generals of his age, gained so complete a victory over the French army at St. Quintin, in Picardy, that hardly any of their infantry was left; the whole being either killed or taken prisoners. This happened on St. Laurence's day, in 1557; in memory of which Philip built the church, monastery, and palace of the Escorial, sacred to the memory of that saint.

To repair the loss of St. Quintin, the French took Dunkirk and Thionville from Spain, and Calais from the English. Mary had left but a weak garrison in Calais, and her fleet arrived only to see the standards of France planted on the walls. This loss completed the aversion which the English had conceived to her. Mary was so chagrined at this misfortune, and finding herself despised by Philip, on whom she doated, that it threw her into a deep melancholy, and accelerated her death. But while the duke of Guise thus revived the drooping spirits of the French, Philip's army obtained another considerable victory over marshal de Fermes, near Gravelines, under the command of count Egmont.

Both monarchs growing weary of hostilities, a treaty of peace was concluded between them at Chateau Cambresis. This war, like many others, ended in marriage. Philip espoused, for his third wife, the princess Isabella, daughter of Henry II. who had been promised to his son Don Carlos; and this un-

happy match is said to have occasioned the untimely death of Don Carlos and the princess. All the causes of discord, which had so long embroiled the powerful monarchs of France and Spain, seemed to be wholly removed, or finally terminated by this famous treaty, which re-established peace in Europe; almost every prince and state in Christendom being comprehended as allies either of Henry or Philip.

In 1559, Philip ordered two *autos-de-fé*, or religious executions, in Valladolid, at one of which he was present; seventy unhappy wretches, of both sexes, were there burnt alive; and in 1568, sent the duke of Alva to massacre those inhabitants of the Netherlands who refused to embrace the Catholic faith. Fortune threw another sovereignty into the hands of Philip. In 1580, he united Portugal to his dominions; though the Braganza family of Portugal asserted a prior right. Anthony, prior of Crato, was chosen king by the states of the kingdom; but Philip II. of Spain, insisted that the crown belonged to him; his mother being the eldest daughter of the grandmother of the princes of Braganza: he therefore sent the duke of Alva with a powerful force, who subdued the country, and proclaimed his master king of Portugal, on the 12th of September, 1580.

In 1586 Philip finished the building of the Escorial; and, in 1588, fitted out a prodigious armament, which had for its object no less than the entire conquest of England, though he had before sought queen Elizabeth in marriage: but this fleet, which was called the Invincible Armada, was destroyed, partly by storms, and partly by the conduct and valour of the English. Philip, whose command of temper was equal to his ambition, received the news of so humiliating a disaster with an air of tranquillity. "I sent my fleet," said he, "to combat the English, not the elements: God be praised that the calamity is not greater."

He afterwards powerfully assisted the party of the league in France, which induced Henry IV. to declare war against him, in 1595; but that war was concluded by the peace of Vervins, in 1598. Soon after the conclusion of this peace between France and Spain, the king of Spain breathed his last at Madrid, on the 13th of September, 1598, when he was far advanced in his seventy-second year, and after a reign of forty-three years. Philip left behind him the character of a dark, jealous, haughty, vindictive, and inexorable tyrant: with great talents for governing, he did not acquire the reputation of a great prince; his head fitted him for the throne of Spain, and his indefatigable application for the sovereignty of both Indies; but his heart, and his habit of thinking, only for the office of grand inquisitor. Hence he was long the terror, but never the admiration

admiration of Europe: This prince first caused to be printed at Antwerp that beautiful Polyglot Bible which bears his name. He also subdued those islands, which, from his name, were called the Philippines.

PHILIP III.

PHILIP III. son of Philip II. by Anne of Austria, succeeded him. He was born at Madrid on the 14th of August, 1578, and ascended the throne on the death of his father. Philip II. had ceded the Low Countries to his daughter Isabella, who was married to the archduke Albert, on condition that, in default of heirs, these provinces should revert to Spain.

The dread of again falling under the Spanish yoke stimulated the Dutch to great exertion. Their leader, Maurice, prince of Orange, maintained the glory of his family. No siege, in modern history, can be compared to that of Ostend. It was taken by the Spanish general, Spinola, on the 21st of September, 1604, after three years and as many months, and the loss of upwards of 70000 men. Ambrose Spinola, who gloriously concluded this siege, was a Genoese, and is a great example of the strength of genius. While his brother Frederic was distinguishing himself in the army, Ambrose was engaged in trade; but at length resolved to join him; when, the former being killed, he supplied his place, shewing himself at once an able captain, though without experience.

The Dutch liberty, through the mediation of France and England, was at length established on a firm footing, by a truce of twelve years, concluded at the Hague; by which Philip III. acknowledged the United Provinces as free and independent states; and obliged himself to allow them a free trade in America and the Indies.

In 1610 Philip issued an edict, obliging all the Moors, and their descendants, to quit his dominions in thirty days. Spain, by this impolitic step, lost upwards of nine hundred thousand of her industrious inhabitants; which, with bloody wars, and frequent emigrations, reduced the nation to a state of languor, from which it has never since recovered. A project equally detestable was concerted, for rendering the Spanish branch of the house of Austria absolute in Italy. The duke of Ossuna, viceroy of Naples, and the marquis of Villa Franca, who was the Spanish ambassador at Venice, undertook to subject the Venetians, and the rest of the Italian states. They formed a horrid conspiracy to obtain possession of Venice. That city was to have been set on fire in different parts, by ruffians already lodged within its walls; while the troops sent from the Mi-

lanese should attack it on one side, and some armed vessels from Naples on the other. But this infamous plot was discovered, by the vigilance of the senate, in 1618. Most of the conspirators were privately drowned.

Another project was formed in 1620, for extending the Spanish dominion in Italy; but, in the midst of all these ambitious schemes, to which of himself he was not much inclined, Philip III. departed this life, on the 31st of March 1621, in the forty-third year of his age, and the twenty-third of his reign.

P H I L I P IV.

HE was succeeded on the thrones of Spain and Portugal by Philip IV. his son by Margaret of Austria. He was born on the 8th of April 1605. He was a prince of a much more enterprising disposition than his father. In 1621, the truce of twelve years expired, which had been concluded with the Dutch; in consequence of which, the war was resumed and carried on successfully by the Spaniards, while they had general Spinola at their head; but, in 1624, their fleet was defeated by the Dutch. In 1633, Philip took possession of the Netherlands, on account of the death of his aunt Elizabeth-Clara-Eugenia. Two years after a long and bloody war broke out between him and France, occasioned by the Spaniards taking the city of Treves, and carrying off the elector, who had put himself under the protection of France.

Philip's affairs were now critically situated: he was unfortunate in Italy, Catalonia revolted, and Portugal threw off the Spanish yoke. A private conspiracy had been formed for upwards of three years, in favour of the duke of Braganza, whose grandfather had been deprived of his right to the crown by Philip II. The conspirators were now determined to execute the design which they had formed: it was accomplished almost without loss of blood. Olivarez, Philip's minister, had imprudently recalled the Spanish garrison from Lisbon; a few troops only were left to guard the kingdom. Vaseoncelles, the Spanish secretary, and one of his clerks, were the only victims sacrificed to the public vengeance.

The example of the capital was followed by every town in Portugal almost on the same day. The duke of Braganza was unanimously proclaimed king, on the 1st of December 1640, by the name of John IV. without the least disturbance or opposition. Vessels were dispatched to all the Portuguese settlements, in Asia, Africa, and elsewhere; and they all, with one accord, expelled the Spanish governors. Portugal was now an independent kingdom. All Europe rung with the news of this

this singular revolution: while Philip, lost in the labyrinth of licentious pleasure, or bewildered in the maze of idle amusement in the Escorial, was wholly ignorant of the event.

In 1641, the Catalans submitted to Philip; but, in 1647, he renounced all pretensions to the Seven United Provinces, and declared them free and independent. The Spaniards, however, reduced the Neapolitans; and recovered Barcelona, after a tedious siege. He took Casal from the duke of Savoy, and attached the duke of Mantua to their interest, by restoring that place to him: they reduced Gravelines, and again made themselves masters of Dunkirk.

For a time, the balance between France and Spain was held almost even; but when Mazarene, by sacrificing to the pride of Cromwell, drew England to the assistance of France, Spain was no longer able to maintain the contest. Dunkirk surrendered, and was delivered to the English, according to treaty. Dixmude, Furnes, Oudenarde, Mons, Ypres, and Graveline, also submitted to the arms of France; and Spain began to think it necessary to sue for peace. In 1659, it was agreed, after several conferences between cardinal Mazarine and Don Lewis de Haro, in the Isle of Pheasants, that the Infanta should be given to Lewis XIV. to prevent more effusion of blood. This is called the peace of the Pyrenees, or the Pyrenean treaty.

Philip IV. resigned his breath on the 17th of September 1665, in the sixty-first year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his reign. In 1653, he permitted the cruel tribunal of the Inquisition to celebrate an *auto-de-fé*, in which seventy-two Jews and heretics were burnt, whipped, or banished.

C H A R L E S II.

WHEN Charles II. succeeded his father Philip IV. he was an infant under four years of age. Though the late king had nominated his widow, Anne of Austria, regent to the young prince, yet he also appointed a council, called a junta in Spain, without whose advice she could do nothing of importance. Her confessor, father Nitard, became her favourite, and her influence occasioned him to be appointed inquisitor-general; but he became odious to the public, and she was obliged to dismiss him. She therefore sent him to Rome, with the title of ambassador from the crown of Spain, and procured him a hat from his holiness.

In his early age, the young king discovered an understanding and spirit superior to his years; and, though but indifferently educated, he displayed a better genius for government,

and a greater capacity than was possessed by either his grandfather or father. The queen regent was wholly devoted to the German interest, ambitious in the extreme, and fond of power, though incapable of properly exercising it.

The king had left a natural son, named Don Juan, for whom he had made no provision. He was now in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and was, in every respect, an accomplished gentleman. He had distinguished himself by his valour: he had reduced the kingdom of Naples when in rebellion; and had governed all the Spanish dominions in Italy, with the title of vicar-general. He had also commanded against the Portuguese, and, at the time of his father's death, was at the head of the privy council; from whence the queen removed him, with an intent to have sent him into Flanders. She thought indeed that he had embarked for that country, and therefore instantly ordered his favourite Don Joseph Malladas to be apprehended and strangled, by a warrant under her own hand.

Don Juan was at Barcelona when he was informed of this transaction, but he speedily repaired to the neighbourhood of Madrid. The queen, exceedingly enraged at this step, caused his secretary to be seized, and banished the prince himself. The regent wishing to remove Don Juan to some distance from her, appointed him viceroy of Arragon; to which place he retired, applying himself with diligence to discharge the duties of his high office. In the mean time, Anne found out a new favourite, who became as absolute, and as much despised as father Nitard had been. On the 19th of November, 1675, the king was declared major, according to the laws of Spain, having then acquired the age of fourteen. But the queen caused a proclamation to be drawn in the king's name, declaring, that the burthen of public affairs being too heavy for him to bear in his tender age, he was desirous, as well out of regard to the welfare of his subjects, as for his own ease, to commit the care of the government into the hands of the queen-mother, and of the junta. She had not a doubt of the king's consent; but when this declaration was presented some days after for him to sign, he absolutely refused, with this remarkable expression: "I hope that God, from whose providence I receive my dominions, will be graciously pleased to give me the capacity of governing the people whom he has committed to my charge."

The actions of the young prince would doubtless have been suitable to this declaration; but his chocolate was *so prepared*, that in a short time his health and intellects were so much impaired, that the queen remained in full possession of her authority.

The favourite Don Ferdinand de Valenzuala was, all this time, in such full possession of the queen's favour, that, from a private gentleman, she had made him a grandee of Spain of the first class.

Many remonstrances had been made to the queen, respecting taxes, the king's education, and the security of the kingdom, but without effect. The patriots therefore had recourse to another: they applied to the king, requesting him to withdraw secretly to Buon Retira, send for Don Juan thither, and reform the government by his advice: he attended to his council, met Don Juan, and a total revolution ensued. The queen-mother was confined in a convent at Toledo, and the marquis de Valenzuala took shelter in the monastery of the Escorial; but, being taken ill, was discovered, and sent to prison, degraded from all his dignities, and afterwards transported as an exile to the Philippines: from thence he was to be conducted to Peru, and there treated like a slave.

Don Juan, now having full possession of royal authority, was thought to abuse it, or to exercise it improperly. One of the charges against him was, that he intended to get himself made infant of Castile, which would have enabled him to succeed to the kingdom. Affected at these groundless accusations, a fever ensued, which terminated his life; but not till he had given proofs that they were the effect of calumny.

In 1679, Charles married, at Burgos, the princess Louisa of Orleans, niece of Lewis IV. of France; and, by way of rejoicing at these nuptials, an *auto-de-fé* was ordered, in which twenty-two victims of the inquisition perished in the flames, and sixty others were condemned to corporal punishment. The Spaniards were highly pleased with their new queen, on her first appearance; but they grew out of humour with her, because she had no children. She did not live long, and died without issue.

A fresh war breaking out in France, the weakness of the Spanish monarchy became visible to all Europe. The English and Dutch forces were employed in defending the Spanish provinces in the Low Countries; and the English fleet covered the coast of Spain for several successive years.

In 1690, the king married a princess of the house of Neubourg, by whom he had no children; and, as his health declined daily, all Europe shewed more concern for the succession, than was discovered even in Spain. He signed his will on the 2d of October 1700; after which he grew better than he had long been, and continued so for about a fortnight; but he then relapsed, and died on the 26th of October 1700. By his will he declared the duke of Anjou to be his successor, on

condition that he should never be capable of succeeding to the crown of France.

P H I L I P V.

PHILIP V. duke of Anjou, the second son of Lewis, dauphin of France, who was born at Versailles on the 19th of December 1683, was called to the crown of Spain by the will of Charles II. king of Spain, and made his public entry at Madrid on the 14th of April 1701. According to the rights of consanguinity, none but the imperial or French families could have any title to the crown of Spain. Charles II. had received many causes of disgust from the court of Vienna; which induced the grandees of Spain to favour the claims of the house of Bourbon, and cardinal Portocarrero, archbishop of Toledo, persuaded the dying monarch to make a will, in which the duke of Anjou was appointed his successor in all his dominions.

As soon as the French king was informed of the death of Charles II. of Spain, and that his grandson the duke of Anjou was called to the succession, he prepared for maintaining him in the succession of that kingdom, which he foresaw would be disputed by the house of Austria and its allies. The elector of Bavaria admitted the French troops into the Netherlands, of which he was governor; and the prince of Vaudemont declared for king Philip in Italy. England and Holland dissembled, and acknowledged king Philip, though they were then determined to contest his title to that crown.

When the grand alliance was formed, nothing more was proposed than the obtaining a proper barrier for the Dutch, and a reasonable equivalent for the house of Austria: but when the archduke Charles had assumed the title of king of Spain, and the allies had been remarkably successful in the beginning of the war, they projected the entire conquest of the Spanish monarchy. On neglecting, however, to send proper reinforcements to Charles in 1706, Philip began to recover strength; and in April 1707, the duke of Berwick, who commanded his forces, obtained so complete a victory at Almanza, and pursued it with so much spirit and diligence, that, before the end of the year, the face of affairs in that kingdom was entirely changed. The allies indeed made a considerable progress; and, in 1710, gained the battle of Saragossa, opening a passage for Charles III. to Madrid; into which city he made his public entry in the middle of the next month. But the Spaniards afterwards adhered so firmly to king Philip, that, before
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the close of that year, Charles was driven back into Catalonia, after having been defeated.

The emperor Joseph died in April 1711, leaving king Charles III. the sole heir-male of the house of Austria. This circumstance made a considerable alteration in the state of affairs; because it appeared now equally dangerous to give the Spanish, as well as the Imperial dominions, to this prince, or to leave them to a branch of the house of Bourbon; and no expedient could be thought of to prevent one or other of these events. The house of Austria then possessed the Spanish Netherlands, and all the dominions that had belonged to that crown on the continent of Italy, which gave an opportunity to the French court, to insinuate to the ministry in England the expediency of putting an end to so long a war, on terms agreeable to the first scheme of the grand alliance; and this, in the end, brought about the peace of Utrecht, which was concluded in 1713.

The queen of France, consort to king Philip, and daughter of the duke of Savoy, died on the 14th of February 1714: leaving two sons, Don Lewis, and Don Ferdinand. This enabled Philip to strengthen his interest by a second marriage, which he concluded in a few months, with the princess Elizabeth Farnese, daughter of the duke of Parma, heiress not only of the duchy, but also expectant heiress of Tuscany. He made himself master of the island of Sardinia in 1717, and of the kingdom of Naples in the following year; but restored them in 1720, on his acceding to the treaty of the quadruple alliance. He concluded a peace with England in 1721; and, whatever might be his motive, on the 15th of January 1724, he actually resigned the kingdom to his son Don Lewis, prince of Asturias, who was a youth of great abilities; but on the 30th of August following he died of the small-pox, without leaving any issue by his wife Louisa Elizabeth, of Orleans.

On the demise of Lewis, the Spaniards endeavoured to prevail on Philip V. to resume the government, which he consented to with some reluctance. He concluded a peace with the emperor; and, in 1731, Anthony Farnese, duke of Parma and Placentia, dying without male issue, he sent the Infant Don Carlos, his son by his second wife, to take possession of the states of the duke; and accordingly the Infant made his public entry into Florence, Parma, and Placentia, in 1732. In the following year Philip undertook the conquest of Naples and Sicily, in favour of Don Carlos; and that prince became the peaceable possessor of those kingdoms, on the 12th of July 1735.

Worn out with age and infirmities, Philip V. departed this life on the 29th of June 1746, in the sixty-third year of his age,

age, and the forty-sixth of his reign. Though endowed with few great qualities, he had still fewer vices. He was governed by his two queens, who were both Italians, and both princesses of great talents.

Besides the prince of Asturias, by his first queen, Philip left, by his second consort, three sons and three daughters: Don Carlos, whom he had seated on the throne of the Sicilies, and married to a Saxon princess; Don Philip, married to the eldest of the French princesses; the cardinal Don Lewis, archbishop of Toledo and Seville; Mary-Anne-Victoria, queen-regent of Portugal; Maria-Teresa, married to the dauphin of France; and Maria-Antonietta-Ferdinanda, duchess of Savoy.

FERDINAND VI.

WHEN Ferdinand succeeded his father, he was in the thirty-third year of his age. He had married, in 1729, the infanta Mary Magdalena of Portugal, by whom he had no issue. At first he embraced with ardour the principles of the union between the two branches of the Bourbon family; and resolved to pursue the objects for which that union had been formed. Taking part with France, he engaged in the general war of Europe, which was concluded by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,

During the continuance of peace, arts and sciences were successfully cultivated; manufactures and commerce flourished; society became polished; and the intercourse of mankind, of nations, and of ranks, was rendered more facile and general than in any former period.

A plan had been formed by the French ministry, of dispossessing the English of their principal settlements in America and the East Indies. Attempts had been made by them to engage the court of Spain, whose American treasures were now got home in safety, to enter into their grand scheme, and proposals for a family compact, such as has since been formed among the branches of the house of Bourbon, were exhibited to the Spanish ministry in 1753, by the duke de Duras, the French ambassador, under the direction of the duke de Noailles. But by the penetration and vigilance of Mr. Keene, the British ambassador at Madrid, the purposes of these intrigues were defeated. His exertions were supported by the credit of the judicious Mr. Wall, a gentleman of Irish extraction, who had long resided in the court of London as ambassador from his Catholic majesty.

Ferdinand, naturally pacific, seemed regardless of the splendid allurements of the court of Versailles, and all the insinuation

ations to the disadvantage of that of Great Britain. Disdaining ambitious views, he placed his glory in reviving commerce, and encouraging arts and manufactures, which had been too long neglected among his subjects. He disgraced his prime-minister, the marquis de la Encenada, for urging him to alter his measures; and placing Wall at the head of his administration, continued wisely to pursue the same pacific measures. By the disgrace of that minister, which happened in 1754, when every thing seemed ripe for a perpetual league between France and Spain, a fatal blow was given to the projects of the court of Versailles.

The pacific Ferdinand VI. † breathed his last on the 10th of August 1759, in the forty-sixth year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign. He was succeeded on the throne of Spain by his brother Don Carlos, king of Naples and Sicily.

C H A R L E S III.

IT was provided by an article in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that Philip should have ascended the throne of the two Sicilies; and Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, should have reverted to the house of Austria; except certain exceptions, made by the same treaty, in favour of the king of Sardinia. But as Don Carlos, now king of Spain, had never acceded to that treaty, he left the crown of the two Sicilies, by will, to his third son Don Ferdinand; the second being thought unfit for government, and the eldest being designed for the Spanish succession. Don Philip acquiesced in this disposition; and the court of Vienna, through the mediation of France, permitted him to remain in possession of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastella, without making any claim to these territories. Money was employed to quiet the king of Sardinia, and that money was advanced by Lewis XV.

These good offices, added to the ties of consanguinity, had some effect on the mind of his Catholic majesty; and, though he had hitherto been almost neutral, and professed a friendship for Great Britain, France entertained strong hopes of drawing him into her views. The Spanish empire in America, if that of France should be annihilated, he foresaw must in a manner lie at the mercy of England; as no power could remain, should a contest happen between the two crowns, able to hold the balance in the New World. This reasonable jealousy, roused by the French court, induced Charles to seek refuge in that grand *Family Compact*, which has so long and ardently been

† This monarch, and his father Philip V. are both said to have died insane.
wished

wished for by the court of Versailles. France and England now entered into a treaty; though, at the same time, hostilities were every where carried on, as if no such negotiation had been agitated.

But the campaign was distinguished by few memorable events. The war which had been long carried on in Westphalia, was as indecisive as ever. The king of Prussia, seeming weary of ineffectual efforts, acted only on the defensive. The Austrians took Schweidnitz by surprize, and the Russians made themselves masters of Colberg. Several actions indeed happened at sea, between single ships and small squadrons, much to the honour of the British flag: Belleisle was taken from the French, after a violent repulse. The courts of London and Versailles, not agreeing in some of the articles of the proposed treaty, the negotiation between France and England was finally broken off on the 20th of September, 1761.

On the 15th of July, the French minister had presented to the court of London a private memorial, signifying the desire of his most Christian majesty, that the king of Spain might be invited to guarantee the treaty between the two crowns; and he proposed, with the consent and communication of his Catholic majesty, that the three points in dispute between England and Spain, should be finally settled in this negociation: These were, the restitution of some ships taken under Spanish colours; the liberty claimed by Spain to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland; and the demolition of certain settlements, made by the English logwood-cutters in the Bay of Honduras.

In answer to this memorial, Mr. Pitt, the British minister, declared, that his Britannic majesty would not suffer the disputes with Spain to be blended in the negociation of peace between the two crowns; and that it would be considered as an affront, if any farther mention was made of such a circumstance. He also called upon the Spanish minister, to disavow the propositions, said to be made with the knowledge of his court, and expressed his astonishment at seeing a proposal for accommodating disputes between friends, coming through the medium of an enemy! to find matters of such magnitude offered for deliberation by a French envoy, when the king of Spain had an ambassador in London, from whom no intimation of such business had been received. The court of Versailles made an apology; but the Spanish ambassador avowed and justified the step taken by the French envoy, as entirely conformable to the sentiments of his master. He said the kings of France and Spain were united, not only by the ties of blood, but those of mutual interest.

The Family Compact was signed on the 25th of August, 1761. Mr. Wall, the Spanish minister, applauded the magnanimity

nanimity of the king of Great Britain, in not suffering France to be appealed to, as a tribunal, in his disputes with Spain: but he refused to give up any of the three points in dispute, acknowledging that the most perfect amity subsisted between the courts of France and Spain: that, in consequence of that harmony, the Most Christian king had offered to assist his Catholic majesty, if the dispute between Great Britain and Spain should give birth to hostilities.

The intentions of Spain were now too apparent to be misunderstood: Mr. Pitt declared in council, that such behaviour was a declaration of war; that England ought, from prudence as well as spirit, to strike the first blow; that, if any war could provide its own resources, it must be a war with Spain; that her supplies lay at a distance, and might be easily intercepted; that her flota, or American plate-fleet, on which she had great dependance, was not yet arrived; and that the taking of it would strengthen England, as much as it would weaken her. "Such a necessary step, added he, would be a lesson to the king of Spain, and to all Europe, how dangerous it was to presume to dictate in the affairs of Great Britain." Mr. Pitt was, however, over-ruled in council, and he resigned the seals of office.

Declarations of war were, however, issued by the courts of London and Madrid, in the beginning of 1762, and the greatest preparations were made by both, for commencing hostilities with vigour and effect. England took from his Catholic majesty the port and city of Havannah in the island of Cuba, in consequence of which she became entirely mistress of the navigation of the Spanish plate fleets. But, notwithstanding the success of the English, a peace was hastily concluded, by which the Havannah was restored to Spain.

In 1775, an expedition was concerted against Algiers by the Spanish ministry, which had a very unsuccessful termination: the troops, which amounted to upwards of twenty-four thousand, commanded by lieutenant-general Conde de O'Reilly, landed about a league and a half to the east of the city of Algiers; but were disgracefully driven back, and obliged to retreat to their ships for shelter, having sustained a very heavy loss. In the year 1783, and 1784, they renewed their attack by sea to destroy it, but after losing many lives, they were obliged to retire.

When the war between Great-Britain and her American colonies had continued for some time, and France had taken part with the latter, the court of Madrid was also induced to commence hostilities against Great Britain. The Spaniards closely besieged Gibraltar both by sea and land. The whole power of the French and Spanish monarchies were exerted up-
on

on this occasion. The preparations were indeed immense. The quantities of powder, shot, shells, and provisions, were almost incredible. On the morning of the 13th of September, the batteries were opened, and the cannonade and bombardment on all sides began. The prodigious showers of red hot balls, bombs, and carcases which were thrown from the garrison, under the command of general Elliot, (afterwards lord Heathfield) astonished the commanders of the allied forces. The battering ships alone, on which the enemy placed a great dependence, received no less than four thousand red hot balls in the course of the day. The English, at length, were victorious; and their generous efforts afterwards preserved the lives of more than four hundred men, who, when day-light appeared, were seen floating upon pieces of timber, and in the midst of the flames of those ships, which were only in part consumed. Captain Roger Curtis, of the Brilliant frigate, was particularly distinguished on this occasion. This victory spread a blaze of glory over the whole garrison, and will immortalize the names of general Elliot, and lieutenant-general Boyd.

The Spaniards, however, took the island of Minorca, and the province of West Florida. The French reduced the islands of St. Christopher, Nevis, and Montserrat; and were proceeding to attack Jamaica, with a powerful fleet and army under the count de Grasse; when, admiral Rodney coming up with them, on the twelfth of April 1781, an obstinate engagement ensued, which continued from morning till night, and the French received a terrible overthrow. The Ville de Paris, of 110 guns, (the admiral's own ship) was taken, and four others of the line. Another was sunk during the engagement, and two were afterwards taken by Sir Samuel Hood. Upwards of four hundred men were killed on board the Ville de Paris only; though the English, in the whole, had only two hundred and fifty-three killed; and one thousand and fifty wounded. Admiral Rodney was rewarded for his services on this occasion, with an English barony, and Sir Samuel Hood was elevated to the same rank in the Irish peerage. Other naval and military operations, of less importance, occasionally took place.

A peace, however, was concluded, at Paris, on the 3d of September 1783. By this treaty, Great-Britain acknowledged the Thirteen United Provinces of North America to be free, sovereign, and independent states. She restored to France the island of St. Lucie, and ceded that of Tobago. She received in exchange, the restitution of Grenada and the Grenadines, the island of St. Vincent, Dominique, St. Nevis, and Montserrat. In the East Indies she restored to France the places she had taken from her during the war, she permitted Spain to

retain

retain Minorca and West Florida, and ceded to her the province of East Florida; for which she received the restitution of the Bahama islands. The Dutch suffered the English to retain the town of Negapatnam, and its dependencies.

After the ratification of this treaty, his Catholic majesty seemed pacifically disposed till February 1788, when he gave orders for augmenting the marine establishment in Spain. This, in the time of profound peace, was considered as an extraordinary circumstance. Perhaps he expected the arrival of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean seas. Had he any other project in view, such as commencing hostilities against his Britannic majesty, or by any means disturbing the repose of Europe, death arrested his hand; for he departed this life on the 13th of January, 1789, in the seventy-third year of his age, and the thirteenth of his reign.

He left issue, Charles, the present king; Maria-Josepha, born in 1744; Maria-Louisa, born in 1745, and married, in 1765, to the archduke Leopold of Austria, great duke of Tuscany, and now emperor of Germany; Philip-Anthony, duke of Calabria, born in 1747, declared incapable of succeeding to the throne, on account of an invincible weakness of understanding; Ferdinand-Anthony, king of Naples, born in 1751, married in 1768, to the archduchess Maria-Carolina-Louisa, sister to the late emperor of Germany; Gabriel-Anthony, born in 1752, grand-prior of the kingdom of Spain; Anthony Paschal, born in 1756; and Francis Xavier, born in 1757.

C H A R L E S IV.

CHARLES-ANTHONY, the present sovereign, succeeded his father on the throne of Spain. He was born in 1748, and in 1765 married to Louisa-Maria-Theresa, princess of Parma. Soon after he ascended the throne, he made hostile preparations against Great Britain; but the British ministry, with great vigilance and spirit, more than kept pace with him; they remonstrated, and he evaded. At length Charles condescended to be explicit, and wisely agreed to an accommodation in 1790. Great Britain never had a more tremendous fleet. It is possible that his Catholic majesty thought it too tremendous!

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S U M M A R Y

O F T H E

HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL comprehends the greatest part of the ancient Lusitania, and shared the fate of the other Spanish provinces, in the contests between the Carthagenians and Romans; and in the decline and fall of the Roman empire it was successively possessed by the Suevi, Alans, Visigoths, and Moors. In the eleventh century Alphonso VI. king of Castile and Leon, gave his daughter, and that part of Portugal then inhabited by Christians, to Henry, grandson of Robert, king of France; as a reward for his bravery and assistance against the Moors.

About the year 714 of our æra, the Moors invaded Portugal, and continued in possession of the greatest part of that kingdom till about the year 1072: during which period, the other part of Portugal was governed by a succession of twenty-five kings. In 1080, count Don Henry made himself master of most of the territories then in subjection to the Moors; and reigned over the whole kingdom upwards of twenty years, without ever accepting the title of king. The first king, therefore, was

ALPHONSO I. born in 1109. He gained a decisive victory at Oubrigne, over five Moorish kings, in July 1139. He reigned forty years, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, and the encouragement he gave to learning and learned men. He took for his arms as many bezants or crown pieces as he had conquered kings. He instituted the order of Avis, and died at Coimbra on the 9th of November 1185, aged seventy-six, having reigned fifty-seven years. He was buried in a convent. A Portuguese account of this king, says, "that God operates several prodigies by means of his body, as may be seen in the tenth section of the *Apparato Historico*, which was printed in Rome in 1728, for the beatification of that venerable king."

SANCHO I. his son, succeeded him : he was born in 1154 and died in 1211, after a reign of twenty-six years. He was buried in Coimbra.

ALPHONSO II. son of Sancho I. was born in 1185, and died in 1223, having reigned twelve years. He was buried at Alcobaca.

SANCHO II. was born in 1202. Having reigned nineteen years, during which time he greatly oppressed several ecclesiastics, they complained of his conduct to pope Innocent IV. In consequence of which the king received admonitions from Rome, to which he paid no attention; his Holiness therefore deposed him in 1242, placing his brother Don Alphonso on the throne. Sancho was obliged to quit the kingdom, and take refuge in Toledo, where he died, and was buried in 1248.

ALPHONSO III. the brother of Sancho II, was born in 1210. Partly by conquest, and partly by marriage, he added Algarve to his dominions. He obtained it by the sword, and made it permanent in his family by marriage. He also got himself excused from the homage, which had before been paid to the kings of Leon. He reigned thirty-two years, and died in 1279. Alcobaca was the place of his interment.

DENIS, or DIONISIUS, his son, who succeeded him, received his birth in 1261. He built forty-four cities and towns in Portugal, and founded the military order of Christ : He was a very fortunate prince, and obtained the title of Father of his country. He departed this life in 1325, after a reign of forty-six years, and was buried in the convent of Odivelas.

ALPHONSO IV. succeeded his father Denis. He confederated with Alphonso V. of Castile, against Alboacen, and defeated him near the river Salado, though he had an army of four hundred and seventy thousand Moors, including horse and foot. This sovereign caused the beautiful Donna Ignez de Castro to be barbarously murdered, in 1355, because she had been clandestinely married to his son Don Pedro or Peter. One of the best tragedies in the Portuguese language is founded on this story; and a French author, named La Motte, has imitated it. There is also a Spanish tragedy on the same subject, written in 1577. Alphonso IV. was born in 1291, and resigned his breath in 1357, after having reigned thirty-two years. His remains were interred in Lisbon.

PETER

PETER I. ascended the throne on the death of his father. He was called the Cruel, because, notwithstanding he had sworn to his father to forgive the murderers of Donna Ignez, yet he caused two of them to be put to death, tearing out their hearts from their breasts, and burning them: he even struck one of the wretches on the face, while he was suffering these tortures. He then caused the skeleton of Donna Ignez to be taken out of its sepulchre, to be invested with the royal habits, and the crown to be placed upon its head: he commanded the Portuguese to acknowledge their queen in those insensible remains. The hem of its garment was then kissed by the nobility; and that novel and singular ceremony occasioned its being said, that Donna Ignez reigned after having lived, and that she arose from the tomb to be seated on the throne. Peter died in 1367, after a reign of ten years, and was buried in Alcobaca, close by the side of Donna Ignez.

FERDINAND I. his son and successor, was born in 1345, reigned seventeen years, died in 1383, and was buried in Santarem.

JOHN I. his brother, succeeded him: he was illustrious for his courage, prudence, and conquests in Africa. He was the natural son of Peter, and usurped the throne; setting aside Beatrix, the queen of Castile, and daughter of Ferdinand I: and all the legitimate issue of his father. He established himself on the throne by his marriage with Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, then a strong competitor for the crown of Castile. He died of the plague in 1433, after a reign of forty-nine years, and was buried in Batalha. Under him, Madeira and the Canaries were first discovered by Gonçales Vaco, and Tristão Vas. The city of Ceuta, in Barbary, was conquered by the Portuguese navy, in 1415, commanded by the king in person.

EDWARD I. his third son, was his successor. He was born in 1391, and died of the plague in 1498, after a reign of only five years, and was buried in Batalha.

ALPHONSO V. his son, succeeded him. He several times engaged the Moors in Africa, and took from them Tangier, Alcazar, and Arzila. During his reign, in 1480, the Portuguese discovered the coast of Guinea. He died in 1481, in the forty-third year of his reign, and the forty-ninth of his age. Batalha was the place of his interment.

JOHN II. the son and successor of Alphonso V. was born in 1455. In his reign the Portuguese discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and the kingdom of Moni-Congo; and settled colonies, and built forts in Africa, Guinea, and the East Indies. He beheaded the duke of Braganza, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Toro, against the Castilians. In 1492, he refused the offers of Christopher Columbus, who, in the same year, discovered the New World, for Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He died in 1495, after having lived forty years, and reigned fourteen. He was buried in Batalha, and the Portuguese account says, "that his body still remains uncorrupted." He had no issue.

EMANUEL, grandson of king Edward, and duke of Beja, was then elevated to the throne of Portugal. He was one of the greatest princes of Europe. He patronized men of learning, expelled the Moors from his dominions, and took cities and fortresses in Africa. He executed the designs of king John; and under his auspices, Vasco de Gama, Albuquerque, Alvarez Cabral, and other great navigators, discovered new countries. During his reign the people were so prosperous and happy, that it is called the Golden Age of Portugal. Emanuel was born in 1469, lived fifty-two years, and reigned twenty-six. He died at Lisbon in 1521, and his remains were deposited at Bellem. In 1502, Emanuel went in person in pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostella, from a principle of devotion.

JOHN III. was the son and successor of Emanuel. He received ambassadors from David, king of Ethiopia; and, though he lost some of his African settlements, he made new acquisitions in the Indies. He sent the famous Xavier, as a missionary to Japan; and in the height of his zeal, established the inquisition of Portugal, in 1526; regardless of the intreaties and remonstrances of his people. Knowing that St. Thomas preached and died in the East Indies, he ordered the viceroy to make enquiries concerning the place of his sepulture, and the particulars of his life. In 1531, in this reign, an earthquake destroyed almost the whole city of Lisbon; when it is said, thirty thousand inhabitants perished among the ruins. John was born in 1502, and died of an apoplexy on the twenty-second of August, 1557, having lived fifty-five years, and reigned thirty-five. He was interred at Bellem.

SEBASTIAN, his grandson and successor, was born in 1554, and succeeded to the throne in the third year of his age. He died

died fighting against the Moors near Tangier, in Africa, in 1578, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

HENRY, uncle to Sebastian, son of Emanuel, and a cardinal, succeeded his nephew, and died in 1580, after a short reign of about a year and a half, and in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He is interred at Bellem. The Portuguese account of his death says, "He died in Almeirim: there was a great lunar eclipse the same night, and an universal sorrow; because every one perceived that the whole kingdom was also eclipsed by that death. In 1682, his body was transported to Bellem, and a noble monument erected over it by order of Peter II.

PHILIP, the first of Portugal, and second of Spain, forcibly took possession of the kingdom of Portugal, of which proclamation was made on the 12th of September, 1580. He died, and was buried in 1598, in the escorial which he had founded, having lived seventy-one years, of which he had reigned forty-three in Spain, and eighteen in Portugal. Further particulars of his reign are given in the narrative of Philip II. of Spain.

PHILIP II. of Portugal, was Philip III. of Spain, to whose reign the reader is referred.

PHILIP III. of Portugal, was, in like manner, Philip IV. of Spain, to whose reign, in the history of that country, the reader is also referred.

JOHN IV. surnamed the Fortunate, son of Theodore duke of Braganza, was born on the 19th of March 1604, and ascended the throne in December 1640. His subjects were as steady and constant in supporting him on the throne, as they had been earnest and indefatigable in raising him to it. While the Spaniards were masters of Portugal, their maxim of making the most of it, destroyed the trade, reduced the naval power, and almost ruined the Portuguese plantations. John governed his kingdom with great prudence, and obtained a celebrated victory over the Spaniards near Badajoz, on the 26th of May 1644; and had great advantages over the Dutch in Brazil. He was extremely mild and affable; and equally remarkable for the plainness of his dress, and his indifference about the luxuries of the table. He died in 1656, after having lived fifty-two years, and reigned almost sixteen. He is interred in the convent of St. Vincente de Fora, in Lisbon. The Portuguese had now shaken off the Spanish yoke, which they had borne

for sixty years. John died without seeing a conclusion of that war, which his accession had occasioned. He left his dominions to his son Alfonso VI. a youth then under the tuition of the queen-dowager, his mother. He had a daughter, the infanta Catharine, who married Charles II. of England.

ALFONSO VI. born in 1643, succeeded his father, under his mother's regency. His mother governed with great prudence; but, though he must have been sensible of his own incapacity, he took the management of his dominions into his own hands, as soon as his minority ceased. The deficiency of understanding, as well as the debility of body, which he laboured under, is said to have been occasioned by a long indisposition. His folly or madness increasing with his years, he disregarded all advice, and attended by a number of abandoned profligates, committed in the night, innumerable outrages in the streets, and in houses appropriated to prostitution. Those who accompanied him had generally their swords by their sides without scabbards, that they might be the readier to execute his commands: those who produced them stained with blood, were always entitled to his commendations or rewards. To suppress some reports which had been propagated, concerning his frigidity, he not only frequented infamous houses, but had prostitutes brought to his palace at Alcantara; and often boasted, in the most indelicate terms, of his transactions with them.

Persuaded by his favourites, he married a princess of Savoy Nemours; but the queen, after cohabiting with him about six months, retired to a convent, declaring she had no other expedient to preserve her honour and her life. The infant Don Pedro, brother to the king, considering the confused state of public affairs, and his own imminent dangers, resolved, by the advice, and with the assistance of the principal nobility, to secure the person of Alfonso, and take upon himself the administration of the government. This being accomplished, the queen quitted the convent; and, a dispensation having been obtained from the court of Rome for that purpose, espoused the prince Don Pedro in 1667.

Pedro then took possession of the palace, made himself master of the king's person, and obliged him to sign an instrument, declaring his voluntary resignation of the kingdom to his brother; who was immediately acknowledged by the states as prince regent. Alfonso was first removed to the island of Tercera, where he remained several years, and afterwards to the castle of Cintra. In the last-mentioned place he died in 1683, aged forty years.

In 1668, a treaty of peace was concluded between Spain and Portugal : the court of Madrid acknowledged Portugal to be free and independent, and cut off from her coat of arms that of the crown of Portugal. Spain retained only Ceuta, which city had not followed the revolution in 1640. Thus ended a bloody war of about twenty-six years. After the death of Alphonso, the regent was proclaimed king, by the title of

P E T E R II.

By his queen, who had been his brother's wife, he had an only daughter, between whom and the young duke of Savoy a treaty of marriage was on foot. The duke, however, changed his mind ; and the infanta dying, soon after this disappointment, Peter was earnestly solicited by his people to think of a second marriage ; in consequence of which he espoused the princess Maria Sophia, daughter of the elector palatine ; by whom he had issue, John, prince of Brazil, and the infants Don Francis, Don Antonio, and Don Emanuel.

When Philip V. ascended the throne of Spain, the friendship of Portugal became expedient ; and Peter, on various considerations, entered into an alliance with king Philip. But he refused, when earnestly pressed by the French king, to acknowledge the title of king James's son to the crown of Great Britain. When the general confederacy was formed against France, and it clearly appeared that the allies intended to set up another king of Spain, the Portuguese monarch demanded of Lewis IV. pursuant to his late treaty of alliance, a fleet of thirty sail of the line, and a large sum of money. As affairs were then situated, he was convinced that these demands could not be complied with ; but he wanted a pretence for breaking that treaty, and of preserving his faith ; and this effectually answered his purpose : for, as soon as the fleet of the allies appeared on his coasts, he thought proper to declare himself neuter ; and, not long after, entered into a treaty with Charles III. whose claim he supported to the whole Spanish monarchy. By this treaty he stipulated for very great advantages to himself ; for the new king was to contract to marry the infanta of Portugal, then only a child of seven years of age ; several places were to be yielded to him on the frontiers of Spain ; some concessions were also to be made in the Indies and America ; and he was to have the assiento of Negroes, which had likewise been granted him by the former treaty with king Philip.

On these conditions he agreed to receive king Charles, and to assist him with forces for the recovery of his kingdom; for which however he was to have large subsidies from the maritime powers, and a large fleet to protect his coasts. A few days before king Charles arrived at Lisbon, the infanta, who was to have been his queen, expired; but this occasioned no alteration in the measures which had been concerted, the king of Portugal resolving to prosecute the war, as he had promised: but, before any steps could be taken for this purpose, he was removed by death, on the 9th of December 1706, aged fifty-eight years. He was buried in the convent of St. Vincente de Fora, in Lisbon.

JOHN V. his son, succeeded him, and exactly pursued his steps; though the Spaniards surprized the town of Alcantara, and made the garrison prisoners of war, immediately after his exaltation to the throne. The assistance which he afforded the allies brought the Spanish monarchy twice to the brink of ruin. At the close of the war, his Portuguese majesty obtained some territory both in Europe and America; and he received a compensation for the loss of his Negro contract.

A double marriage was concluded in 1729, between the courts of Spain and Portugal; the prince of Asturias married the infanta of Portugal; and the prince of Brazil espoused the infanta of Spain. The exchange of the princesses was made with great solemnity; and their catholic and Portuguese majesties had an interview on the 23d of January, in the island of Pegon, in the river Caya, about a league from Badajoz. But, notwithstanding this alliance, a rupture had almost taken place between the two courts in 1735. Indeed these two crowns were not perfectly reconciled, till 1737; from which period they became every day more united.

During the remaining part of his life, John steadily pursued the same maxims of government which he adhered to in his youth; and which would have been more advantageous to his subjects, had he not consumed such immense sums of money in building religious houses, and decorating churches. A stroke of the palsy, the effect of which he laboured under for many years, and by which his faculties were much impaired, threw public affairs, in a great measure, into the hands of priests; as little agreeable to the inclinations, as it was against the interests of the people.

On the 31st of July, 1750, this monarch, worn out with his disorder, resigned his breath, in the sixty-first year of his age, and the forty-fourth of his reign. He was regretted by his subjects, whom he had rendered happy by his wife and
pru-

prudent government, and by his generous and patriotic virtues. In 1748, pope Benedict XIV. granted the title of *Fidelissimo* (*Most Faithful*) to him and his successors.

JOSEPH, born in 1714, succeeded his father John V. on the throne, to the universal satisfaction of his subjects, and with as great expectations as any monarch that ever ascended the throne. It was generally supposed that he would make considerable alterations, in which he did not disappoint the hopes of the public. He made several regulations for the advantage of the nation; but his advances were made so deliberately, and with so much moderation and prudence, that they were not complained of. Among these regulations, the power of the inquisition suffered some restriction; the king directing that none of their sentences should be put into execution, till reviewed and approved by his privy council.

While war was meditating between France and England, the southern parts of Europe were visited by a still more dreadful calamity. A violent earthquake, which shook all Spain, Portugal, and the neighbouring countries, threw the inhabitants into the utmost consternation, on the 1st of November 1755. It laid the city of Lisbon in ruins, and many thousands of the inhabitants were destroyed. Many of the survivors, deprived of their habitations, and destitute of the means of subsistence, were obliged to take up their abode in the open fields. The British parliament, though pressed with new demands, generously voted one hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the relief of the unhappy sufferers in Portugal.

Portugal, in some degree, owes to Britain the perfect recovery of her independency, and the family of Braganza their full establishment on the throne of that kingdom; the closest friendship has therefore ever since subsisted between those kingdoms. In consequence of this mutual friendship, founded in mutual interest, England gave a preference in her ports to the wines of Portugal above those of other countries; and obtained, in return for such indulgence, many exclusive privileges in her trade with that kingdom, of which she was considered to be the guardian; and the whole lucrative commerce, which she in a manner monopolized. Envious of those commercial advantages, and sensible that England would not tamely relinquish them, whatever might be the disposition of his most faithful majesty, France suggested to Spain the invasion of Portugal, as the most effectual means of distressing their common enemy, if not of extending the dominions of the house of Bourbon.

Many

Many circumstances were favourable to the house of Bourbon; the Portuguese, fed and adorned with the rich products of Brazil, and reposing in the protection of England, had neglected their internal defence; and a long peace had extinguished their military spirit. And notwithstanding the increase of their resources, they had suffered their army insensibly to moulder away. That part of it which remained was without discipline, and without officers; and the fortresses in the frontiers were in a defenceless state. Before Portugal had recovered the shock from the earthquake, it experienced a civil convulsion of the most dangerous kind. It was a conspiracy against the life of Joseph, who was the fifth king of the house of Braganza. Less superstitious than most of his predecessors, he banished the Jesuits from his court, because their brethren in Paraguay, where they acted as sovereigns, opposed the cession of certain territories, which he had exchanged with the king of Spain. He had also spirit and firmness to repress the encroachments of the nobles, and to disconcert the ambitious views of the duke d'Aviero, supposed to have a design upon the crown. Enraged at a disappointment in a favourite matrimonial alliance, by which he hoped to extend his influence, this nobleman entered into intrigues with the heads of the dissatisfied jesuits, Malagrida, Alexander, and Mathos, formerly confessors to the royal family, who encouraged him in his purpose of destroying the king, and engaged in his conspiracy the Tavora family, the most ancient and powerful in the kingdom, also disgusted with the court. The conspiracy which ensued, so nearly took effect, that the king was dangerously wounded, by a shot through the back of his carriage, in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, on the night of the 3d of September 1758. He saved his life by returning to his palace at Bellem, instead of proceeding to the capital; in the way to which he would have been attacked by fresh assassins. Early in the following year, the conspirators were executed near the spot; and the Jesuits, of all denominations, were banished the kingdom. But the discontents among the nobility remained: the clergy were equally dissatisfied: the pope resented the expulsion of the Jesuits; and the body of the people, enslaved by superstition, disregarded allegiance to a sovereign who was at enmity with the holy see.

Such was the state of Portugal, when the Spanish forces marched towards its defenceless frontiers; and the ministers of France and Spain presented to the court of Lisbon a joint memorial, the first fruits of the Family Compact, in order to persuade his most Faithful majesty to enter into the alliance of the two crowns, and to co-operate in their scheme for the humilia-
tion

miliation of Great Britain. To this extraordinary memorial, the two ministers added, that they were ordered by their courts to demand a categorical answer in four days; and that any further deliberation would be considered as a negative.

The king of Portugal's situation was now truly critical; and his firmness, on this trying occasion, is highly worthy of admiration. If, contrary to the established connections of its crown, its supposed interests, and in violation of the faith of treaties, he should engage in this proposed alliance, he must expect to see his most valuable colonies, Brazil and Goa, fall a prey to his ancient and injured ally; and Lisbon and Oporto, his principal sea-ports, laid in ashes by the thunder of the English navy. Nor was this the worst to be expected. Having admitted garrisons into his chief places of strength, the implied condition of his accession to the Bourbon confederacy, he must necessarily expect to be reduced to the abject state of a vassal of Spain. If, on the other hand, he should adhere to his faith, and resolve to maintain his independency, an army of sixty thousand Spaniards, already on the frontiers, was ready to enter his kingdom, almost utterly destitute of defence. In answer to the insulting proposition of the house of Bourbon, he observed, that his alliance with England was ancient, and therefore could not give reasonable offence at the present crisis; that it was purely defensive, and consequently innocent; that the late sufferings of Portugal, even if she were willing, had rendered her incapable of taking part in an offensive war; into the calamities of which he would not wish to plunge his subjects.

The Bourbon courts remonstrated, and endeavoured to awaken the jealousy of Joseph. They denied that his alliance was purely defensive, or entirely innocent; and for this astonishing reason, that the defensive alliance is converted into an offensive one, from the situation of the Portuguese dominions, and the nature of the English power. The English fleets, said they, cannot keep the sea in all seasons, nor cruise on the principal coasts for cutting off the French and Spanish navigation, without the harbours and friendly assistance of Portugal; nor, added they, could these haughty islanders insult all the maritime powers of Europe, if the riches of Portugal did not pass into their hands; and, after representing his kingdom as under the yoke of England, they insultingly told him, that he ought to be thankful for the necessity which they had laid upon him to make use of his reason, in order to take the road of his glory, and embrace the common interest. But he judiciously replied, that there was an end of public safety, if neutral powers were to be attacked, because they have defensive

five alliances with the powers at war; that, if their troops should enter his dominions, he would, in defence of his neutrality, endeavour to repel them, with all his forces, and those of his allies. He concluded with declaring, that he would rather see the last tile of his palace fall, and his faithful subjects spill the last drop of their blood, than sacrifice the honour or the independency of his crown; and afford ambitious princes, in his submission, a pretext for invading the sacred rights of neutrality. In consequence of this declaration, the French and Spanish ministers immediately quitted Lisbon; and a joint denunciation of war against Portugal speedily took place, in the name of their most Christian and Catholic majesties.

His Britannic majesty could not view, with indifference, the danger of his faithful ally, who depended upon him for support, nor avoid vigorously interposing his behalf.

In 1762, the French and Spaniards invaded Portugal: but the king of Great Britain had previously sent to that country arms, ammunition, provisions, officers, and ten thousand land forces. By means of these additional troops, the valour of the British officers, and the skilful conduct of the Count de la Lippe, the combined forces, after having taken several places, found themselves under a necessity of abandoning their conquests, and evacuating Portugal before the close of the campaign. A few English battalions, by their courage and manœuvres, put an effectual stop to the progress of the invasion; and a peace between the three kingdoms was soon after concluded at Fontainbleau.

In 1729, Joseph intermarried with Donna Maria, princess of Asturias, daughter of Philip V. of Spain. He died on the 24th of February 1777; and, having no son, was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Maria-Frances-Isabella, who had been married, by dispensation from the pope, to Don Pedro her own uncle. This marriage would have been incestuous, had it not been sanctioned by the pope.

MARIA-FRANCES-ISABELLA, the present sovereign, succeeded her father Joseph on the throne of Portugal. Her accession was magnificently proclaimed, and the night terminated with grand illuminations and rejoicings throughout Lisbon. She soon removed the marquis de Pombal from her ministry; a step almost universally approved, as he had incurred the displeasure of the people, from the arbitrary and oppressive nature of his administration. His enemies, however, must allow, that he adopted several public measures, which tended to promote the real interests of the nation.

The

The queen dowager of Portugal died in February 1781, and on the 8th of that month her death was notified at St. James's by the chevalier de Pinto.

Her faithful majesty, in 1788, consented to admit a Russian fleet into her ports, on their way round Europe to enter into the Mediterranean; but she restricted the Russians from bringing more than three ships of war at once in the same port, unless driven by particular distress.

In the beginning of September, 1788, died Joseph-Francis-Xavier, prince of Brazil, and heir-apparent to the crown of Portugal.

About the same time, a commercial treaty between Portugal and Russia was ratified and concluded at Lisbon.

Besides the prince of Brazil, who died in September 1788, the issue of the queen of Portugal, by Don Pedro her uncle and husband, are, the infant Don-Maria-Joseph, born in 1767; the infanta Maria-Anna-Victoria, born in 1768; and the infanta Maria-Clementina, born in 1774.

THE END.

HISTORY OF TOTTENHAM

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